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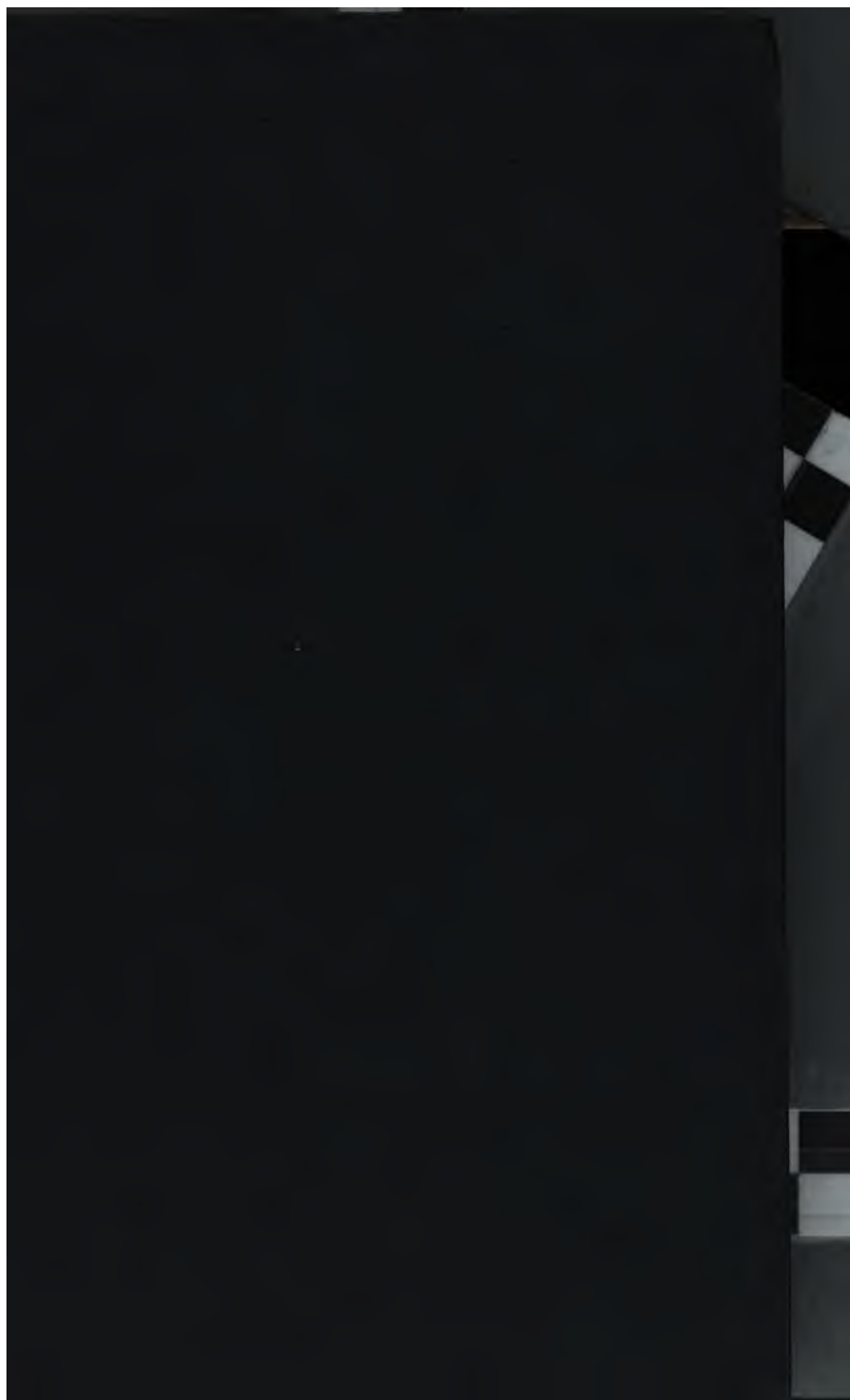
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The R. R. Reed? The L. O. Bush
with all respect and re
from the Cornfield
Aug. 7881.

Edward Allen
from
Miss Dr
No.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE REGISTER.

DEMIES.

A
REGISTER
OF THE
PRESIDENTS, FELLOWS, DEMIES,
INSTRUCTORS IN GRAMMAR AND IN MUSIC,
CHAPLAINS, CLERKS, CHORISTERS,
AND OTHER MEMBERS
OF
SAINT MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE TO THE YEAR 1857.

BY
JOHN ROUSE BLOXAM, D.D.
VICAR OF UPPER BEEDING, SUSSEX;
FORMERLY DEMY AND FELLOW OF S. M. M. C.

THE DEMIES.

VOL. IV.

OXFORD & LONDON,
JAMES PARKER AND CO.
MDCCCLXXXI.

PREFACE.

I HAVE now finished, so far as printing is concerned, my self-imposed, but most pleasant, task of compiling a Biographical Register of the Members of Magdalen College, and I cordially perform the last grateful office of thanking the President and Fellows of that famous Society for their valuable assistance, whereby I have been enabled to put upon record in seven volumes the materials collected by me. I have still some ten volumes more in manuscript relating to the Presidents, Fellows, and non-Foundation members of the College, to which I may from time to time make additions, in the hope that these also may find a place in that Library of which it was my great delight once to be Librarian.

The following memoranda relate to some matters which occurred during the space of time occupied by this volume.

The following notice was issued by the President in 1774. "All Bachelors of Arts, who have not yet read their six solemn Lectures in Natural and Moral Philosophy, are hereby enjoined for the future to read the said Lectures after early prayers in the Ante-chapel, between the fourteenth of March and the twelfth of August, each person giving notice to the President three days before he designs to read, and delivering into his hands a fair copy of the Lecture immediately after it shall have been read.

"N.B. Those gentlemen are exempted from the observance of this injunction who are of standing

and mean to take their Master of Arts' degree next Michaelmas Term; and those gentlemen who mean to take their Master of Arts' degree next Lent, will be permitted to read the above-mentioned Lectures next Michaelmas Term."

The Founder in his Statutes ordained with respect to the Demies that they might be admitted even as early as in their twelfth year, and that they might remain till the twenty-fifth year of their age, if it should seem expedient to the President, Vice-President, and the three Deans. The custom of centuries, however, had allowed them to remain till they voluntarily resigned, or were able to succeed to vacant Fellowships, without reference to age. This infraction of the Founder's rule, however, was a stumbling-block to certain of the Fellows, who from time to time wished to revive the original Statute. Accordingly, at a College meeting held on the 5th of January, 1814, the subject was discussed, and the majority "agreed that the President and Fellows assembled, after previous notice given to the absentees, see no sufficient reason for altering the tenure of Demyships in future, or for departing from the long established practice, which on account of a change of circumstances permits the stay of the Demies." Four of the Fellows, viz. Messrs. Birch, Blatch, Collins, and Roundell, dissented from the majority; and Mr. Birch appealed to the Visitor^a, who declined to make any order with respect to the subject of the appeal, unless with the concurrence of the general wishes of the Society.

The matter slept till 1837, when the question was again mooted and discussed in a meeting held in June, and, after a call of the whole number of Fellows, in a second meeting on the 22nd of November, when,

^a See page 117.

if I recollect right, the Fellows were unanimous in wishing to go back to the Founder's limitation; but seeing the extreme repugnance of the aged President to the measure, Mr. Edwards proposed that the subject should be postponed *sine die*, and accordingly *majori parti placuit rem denuo prorogare*^b.

Circumstances, however, compelled the President, though very reluctantly, to assent to what he had so strongly deprecated, only a few months before his decease. On the 5th of January, 1854, the Rev. F. Bulley, then Bursar, sent the following circular to each of the Fellows:—"Dear Sir, I am requested by the President to inform you that a letter having been received from the Vice-Chancellor, in which it is stated that the Chancellor of the University wished to make known to the Government whether Magdalen College was desirous of powers enabling it to carry into execution any specific plans of improvement, a meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 25th of this month, for the purpose of taking into consideration the answer to be returned. At the same time it will be proposed to apply to the Visitor on the subject of superannuating the Demies, and to consider the state of the College Prælectorships, and the extension of education by increase of the stipend of the Prælectors, or by any other mode."

Accordingly, at the meeting held on the 25th of January, 1854, the following Fellows were appointed a Committee to consider for what measures of improvement it might be thought advisable to solicit enabling powers from the legislature, viz.: Thomas Pearse, Vice-President; James Bowling Mozley, Dean of Divinity; Henry Harris, Senior Dean of Arts; and John Morland Rice, Fellow.

^b See page 348.

On the 28th of January immediately following, the Committee submitted the following proposals to the President and Fellows.

1. The addition of £20 *per annum* to each of the Demysships, supposing them to terminate upon the Demies attaining the age of twenty-five.

2. The creation of Exhibitions of the value of £50 *per annum* to be bestowed with especial regard to the claim of poverty, such claim to be proved by certificate. The Committee recommend that in certain cases two of these Exhibitions, but never more, should be bestowed upon the same individual. They recommend that thirty of these Exhibitions should be founded as soon as possible, and that one-half of them should be assigned to natives of those counties or dioceses specified by the Founder, or of counties in which the College has acquired property since the Founder's time; that the remaining half of the Exhibitions be bestowed without any restrictions as to birth-place; and they recommend an increase from time to time of the number of these Exhibitions as the College funds will admit of it. The Committee desire it to be understood that they do not wish these Exhibitions in any way to supersede a proposal laid before the College in 1851 to establish an affiliated Hall.

3. The establishment of three Prælectorships upon a basis similar to that of other University Professorships, with a stipend of £500 *per annum* annexed to each, to be accepted in lieu of all demands upon the College. It is recommended that the Prælectors be allowed to hold their office when married, and that they be empowered to battel in College, but that they be excluded from all share in the management of College affairs; that they be required to reside during term time, to lecture publicly and gratuitously at least once a week

during term time; that in order that a stimulus may be given to their exertions, they be empowered to take fees for attendance upon any private courses of lecture which they may choose to give; that the nomination to the Prælectorships be vested in a Board, in which both the College and the University shall be represented; that in consideration of the numerous Professorships in various departments, and especially in that of Theology, which have been established during the period in which the Prælectorships have been in abeyance, it be considered competent for the College to assign fresh departments to any or each of the Prælectorships according to the requirements of the University; that application be made to the University to recognise the Prælectorships.

4. That in order to raise the sum required by the above proposed outlay, viz.:

(1) An addition of £20 to each of the Demyships	. . . =	£600
(2) The creation of thirty Exhibitors at £50	. . . =	£1500
(3) The establishment of three Prælectorships	. . . =	£1500
		<hr/>
		£3600

(a) A College Order be passed prohibiting the sum total of the dividend of the Fellows ever to exceed what, if equally divided amongst the Fellows, would assign more than £300 to each; and that any surplus, which according to the existing method of division might at any time remain, be applied to meet in part the required sum.

The Committee take this opportunity of recommending that, inasmuch as the higher University Degrees no longer represent the course of study performed and proficiency attained, which they did in the time of the

Founder, that seniority, whether as respects the arrangement of classes for dividend or any other rights and privileges of the College, be reckoned simply from the B.A. or M.A. degree.

(b) The Committee recommend that in order to make up the rest of the required sum of £3600, a sufficient number of Fellowships, upon which there is no individual claim of succession, should, as they fall in, be kept vacant, and their funds appropriated for this purpose, until the increase of College revenues shall supply means for their restoration, in the event of its being thought desirable.

5. That half of the Fellowships be thrown open to all graduates of the University, without any restriction as to birth-place. In proposing this measure the Committee submit that the loss thereby accruing to the dioceses and counties to which these Fellowships are at present attached, would be in part compensated by the proposed assignment of Exhibitions to natives of these localities. And in these Exhibitions there is in reality a much closer resemblance to the junior Fellowships, at least as devised by the Founder, than is to be found in the Fellowships of our own day. The main argument, however, on which they rest their proposal is drawn from the immense development of the tutorial method of instruction since the time of the Founder, and which, administered as it is by Fellows of the College, requires a higher degree of abilities and attainments in that body than was previously requisite. And they would point to the Founder's own removal of all restrictions as to birth-place in the case of the Prælectorships (the principal means of instruction under his system) as affording great reason to believe that, had he foreseen the deviation which the system of instruction was destined to make, he would have

adopted similar measures to secure persons of the highest attainments for his College tutors.

The Committee recommend that the remaining half of the Fellowships be annexed to the dioceses and counties specified by the Founder in as near as possible the same proportion which exists at present. They think it highly desirable that some definite and permanent standard be adopted by which to preclude the election of persons of inferior abilities.

6. The Committee recommend that a new form of oath be imposed upon succeeding Presidents, Fellows, and Demies, in the place of those imposed at present, by which they shall be bound to maintain and carry out what they in their consciences believe to be most conformable to the spirit of the Founder's injunctions.

7. That power be obtained to carry the above proposed measures into effect.

THOMAS PEARSE, V. P.

J. B. MOZLEY, Dean of Divinity.

HENRY HARRIS, Sen. Dean of Arts.

J. MORLAND RICE, Fellow.

At a meeting of the Fellows of the College, held about this time, it was resolved to consult the Visitor on the question of the superannuation of the Demies: and they submitted to him the following reasons why in their opinion the present custom of allowing the Demies to remain on the foundation until the occurrence of a vacant Fellowship for the particular county or diocese of which they are natives, and their succession as a matter of course to such Fellowship, ought to be discontinued.

And, first, they would call the Visitor's attention to the following passage in the Statutes of the College at the beginning of the chapter *De electione Scholarium vocatorum* 'DEMYES.'

Item, statuimus, ordinamus et volumus, quod in Collegio nostro prædicto, Deo propitio, perpetuis futuris temporibus, præter et ultra numerum quadraginta Scholarium et Sociorum prædictorum, sint alii triginta pauperes Scholares, vulgariter Demyes nuncupati, bonis moribus ac conditionibus perornati, ad studendum et ad realiter perficiendum habiles et idonei, in lecturâ et plano cantu competenter instructi, qui annum attigerunt duodecimum; quos, dummodo ad annum valorem quinque marcarum possessiones non habuerint, ibi stare permittimus usque annum suæ ætatis vicesimum quintum, si Præsidenti, Vice-Præsidenti, et tribus Decanis, id videbitur expedire.

It is submitted that, even independently of the duty of recurring to the injunction here given that the Demies should not remain on the foundation after they have attained their twenty-fifth year, the cause of education would be much promoted by their removal at an age when they will have finished their course of University studies, and the election of younger students in their room.

The Visitor's attention is also directed to the absence from the Statutes of any injunction or even recommendation that the Fellows of the College should be chosen from those who are or have been Demies in preference to others; and it is submitted that a great and wholesome stimulus would be given to the exertions of the Demies, if the prospect of their succession to Fellowships were made contingent upon their character and attainments at the time of the Fellowships becoming vacant.

For the above reasons, therefore, the Fellows beg to inquire of the Visitor whether he does not think it desirable—

1. That all who shall be hereafter elected Demies shall cease to remain on the Foundation of the College on attaining their twenty-fifth year; and also

2. That the fact of their holding or having held a Demyship shall not be considered to entitle them to succeed as a matter of course to vacant Fellowships.

The questions having been submitted to the Visitor (Sumner, Bishop of Winchester), he returned the following answer on the 22nd of March, 1854:

"I have carefully examined and considered the Statutes, and can come to no other conclusion than the following on the two questions submitted to me.

"1. I am of opinion that all who shall hereafter be elected to Demyships shall cease to remain on the Foundation of the College after they have attained their twenty-fifth year.

"2. I am of opinion that the fact of holding or having held a Demyship shall not be considered as entitling Demies to succeed as a matter of course to vacant Fellowships.

"That a contrary practice in both these respects should have prevailed in the College from so early a period^c may be matter of surprise, and may exonerate the present members of the Society from blame in having followed it hitherto; but it cannot be considered a justification for continuation of such a practice,

^c From the following, in my own handwriting, it would appear that I had been called upon to draw up a statement respecting the succession of Demies to Fellowships. J. R. B.

Between the years 1566 and 1599 inclusive, 182 Fellows were admitted, of whom 115 had been Demies.

Between the years 1600 and 1647 inclusive, 142 Fellows were admitted, of whom 113 had been Demies.

Between the years 1660 and 1699 inclusive, 104 Fellows were admitted, of whom 95 had been Demies.

Between the years 1700 and 1799 inclusive, 248 Fellows were admitted, of whom 202 had been Demies.

Between the years 1800 and 1849 inclusive, 151 Fellows were admitted, of whom 120 had been Demies.

when it has been once pointed out to be contrary to the plain and practicable directions of the Founder.

(Signed) CH. WINTON,
Visitor of Magdalen College."

Farnham Castle.

A second letter was subsequently received from the Visitor on its being represented to him that the omission in his reply of the word *their* as it stands at the beginning of question 2, would, if taken grammatically, apply to the present holders of Demyships as well as to those who shall be elected for the future.

"Guildford, March 27, 1854. Dear Mr. President, My meaning was that those only who shall hereafter be elected Demies should be subjected to the interpretation given to the Statutes on both the propositions. After so long an usage it would be very wrong in my judgment to give the interpretation a retrospective effect. I am sorry that there appears to be an ambiguity, and I hasten to explain it.

"I am, my dear Mr. President, your very faithful friend and servant, C. WINTON."

In 1831, July 5, died the Rev. John Johnson, D.D. formerly Fellow of Magdalen College. His will, dated 18 June, 1830, contained the following:—"I give and bequeath out of such part of my personal estate to that learned, independent, and liberal-minded Society of Magdalen College, Oxford, the worthy and generous sons of my beloved and venerable Founder, William Patten of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, of whose bread (under heaven) I have for so many years eaten:—viz. to the excellent President and Fellows of the said College the sum of £1000, to be invested in the purchase of Three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, the

dividends and interest thereof to be applied for three Exhibitions to be given in a work or works on Theology or the Classics to three Demies of the College (Clergymen's sons having the preference), one from Sussex, one from Surrey, and the other from Winchester College who has been three years on the Foundation; and if there shall be none who has been three years on the Foundation, then to one who has been three years a Commoner at the College; and in case there be not three Demies so qualified, then to three Demies, the sons of Clergymen resident in any other counties in England, but Oxfordshire and Hampshire to have the preference to other counties: and I direct that each Demy shall hold his Exhibition two years, and that the nomination of the Demies shall be in the sole discretion of Dr. Routh during his life, and that after his death the nomination shall be by the President, Vice-President, three Deans, and three Bursars of Magdalen College, the President in case of an equality of votes always having the casting vote^d."

^d John Johnson. Prob. F. 1800—1827. Matr. at Merton College, 1 Dec. 1792, aged 18. Son of Nathaniel Palmer Johnson of Loughborough, co. Leicester, *arm.* B.A. Queen's College, 11 May, 1797. M.A. Magdalen, 4 Dec. 1800. B.D. 14 May, 1807. D.D. 19 Jan. 1821. Junior Dean of Arts, 1802, 1803. Bursar, 1804, 1814, 1816, 1822. V. P. 1814. Dean of Div. 1815. Preacher of St. John Baptist Day, 1818.

Dr. Johnson, *ad quem morte matris res ampla pervenerat*, resigned his Fellowship in 1827, but was allowed to retain his rooms in College till the day of his death. Accordingly, as I lived as Demy in the room (left as you enter) at the bottom of his staircase, No. 5 in the New Buildings, I was occasionally a partaker of his genial hospitality. I remember on one occasion he gave a graphic description of his assisting the President, being himself V. P., in receiving the Prince Regent, Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., when they visited the College in 1814. I stood, he said, between the Prince and the Emperor, and the Prince said (perhaps affectedly), "This is the finest *old* building I have ever seen."

Dr. Johnson had been presented by the late Earl of Egremont to the Rectory of North Chapel; near Petworth in Sussex, in 1816. Here he

I cannot finish these last few lines without expressing again my great obligations to the Rev. W. D. Macray for the kind trouble he has taken in revising the proof sheets; to Major-General Rigaud, and his brother the Rev. J. Rigaud, for very great assistance in passing the sheets through the press; to more than one Vice-President and Librarian, and, I must add, Bursar, for sending me extracts from Registers or other documents; and to those, with few exceptions, who have been Demies, and are still living, for replying so kindly to my inquiries respecting them.

died, as I have stated, in 1881. In the Church is a monumental memorial with the following:—*M. S. Joannis Johnson, S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris, qui auctor ampliandæ ejus exstitit, Pastorque sedulus atque benignus in mediâ grege morte subitâ abreptus est die Julii IV. A.D. MDCCCXXXI. sed cum suis apud Petworth sepultus est.*

JOHN ROUSE BLOXAM.

BEEDING PRIORY,
Feast of St. Mark,
A.D. 1881.

REGISTER

OF

ST. MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

DEMIES.

A. D.

1771 Routh, Martin Joseph. res. 1775. Matr. at Queen's College, 31 May, 1770, aged 14. Son of Peter Routh of Beccles, co. Suffolk, *Cler.* B.A. 5 Feb. 1774. M.A. 28 Oct. 1776. B.D. 15 July, 1786. D.D. 5 July, 1791. Perrot Orator, 1775. Prob. F. 1775—1791. Librarian, 1781. Jun. D. of Arts, 1784, 1785. Senior Proctor, 6 April, 1785. Bursar, 1786. Elected President, 28 April, 1791. Rector of Tylehurst cum Theale, 1810. Died 22 Dec. 1854, in his hundredth year.

Author of *Platonis Euthydemus et Gorgias; recensuit, vertit, notasque suas adjecit M. J. R.* 8vo. Oxon. 1784. (Magd. Libr.)

Reliquiæ sacræ, sive auctorum fere jam perditorum secundi tertiiq; sæculi fragmenta quæ supersunt; accedunt epistolæ synodicæ et canonicæ Nicæno concilio antiquiores; ad codd. MSS. recensuit notisque illustravit M. J. R. 4 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1814—1818. (Magd. Libr.)

Editio altera. 5 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1846—1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Scriptorum ecclesiasticorum opuscula præcipua quædam; recensuit, notasque suas et aliorum addidit M. J. R. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1832. (Magd. Libr.)

Editio altera et aucta. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxon. 1840. (Magd. Libr.)

Bishop Burnet's History of his own time: with the suppressed passages of the first volume, and notes of the Earls of Dartmouth and Hardwicks and Speaker Onslow, hitherto unpublished; to which are added the cursory remarks of Swift, and other observations. (Edited by M. J. R.) 6 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1823. (Magd. Libr.)

Burnet's History of the Reign of James II., with additional observations; now enlarged. 8vo. Oxford, 1852. (Magd. Libr.)

De Episcopis. Operis S. Petri, Episcopi Alexandrini et Martyris, De Paschate Fragmenta, quæ in reliquiis ejus omissa sunt. 8vo. 1854. (Magd. Libr.)

A.D. 1791. Apr. 12. *Acceptæ sunt a Rev. admodum Georgio Episcopo Norwicensi, quæ sequuntur literæ, necnon officii Præsidentis, quæ sequitur, abdicatio.*

"Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen. The distance between Norwich and Oxford is so great, the diocese of the former so extensive, the business so heavy, and my state of health so indifferent, that vain would be any attempt to discharge the duties of both to the satisfaction of myself, or of those committed to my care. Indeed, the duties of one alone will be more than sufficient for me. I therefore enclose a resignation of the Presidentship, requesting you at the same time to accept my hearty thanks for the many instances of kindness and indulgence shewn me during the many years passed so happily amongst you, and wishing all success to the great and noble works you have in hand, which will require the superintendence and attention of a resident and active governor. Believe me to be, as in gratitude and duty bound *quamdiu vixero in hoc mundo*, Mr. Vice-President and Gentlemen, your faithful and affectionate friend and servant, G. NORWICH." V. P. Reg.

Ego Georgius Norvicensis resigno in manus Vice-Præsidentis et sociorum omne jus quod habeo vel unquam habui ad officium Præsidentis in Collegio Beatæ Mariæ Magdalenensis apud Oxonienses. Apr. die 11^{mo}. 1791. V. P. Reg.

Has literas et hanc abdicacionem die postero Vice-Præses (J. Medcalfe) convocatis sociis recitavit; et dies, scilicet tunc

instantis mensis 27mus in eligendum Præsidem constitutus est. Hoc peracto conventu, Scriptum omnes et singulos socios illo die in Collegio præsto esse monens valvis occidentalis portæ capellæ Vice-Præses juxta Statutorum exigentiam affigi curavit, Idem, cæteris volentibus sociis, misit Episcopo Wintoniensi literas incompositum Cupellæ statum a renovantibus laquear indicantes; veniam rogantes in commodâ aliquâ Præsidis Domûs camerâ electionis habendæ. V. P. Reg.

Ita a Visitatore responsum est. "Sir, I think you have sufficient reason for altering the place at your ensuing election, and you are desired to acquaint the Society of Magdalen College that they have my consent for holding it in any convenient room in the President's Lodgings. I am, Sir, &c., B. WINCHESTER." Bath, 17th April, 1791. V. P. Reg.

16th Apr. Episcopo Norwicensi Vice-Præses hujusmodi dedit epistolam:—"My Lord, I ought to have sooner acknowledged the receipt of your Lordship's very obliging letter, which accompanied your resignation of the Presidentship. Give me leave to return you the thanks of the Society for your kind wishes, and to express the regret which we feel for the loss of our Governor, and of the lustre and consequence which your Lordship's character and situation reflected on the College." V. P. Reg.

Apr. 27^{mo}. Convenimus Socii ad eligendum Præsidem in camerâ huic operi assignatâ, et post peractas preces matutinas, et communicatam Cœnam Dominicam, recitatis insuper statuto de electione Præsidis, et de Electionibus Decreto Senatûs, ad scrutinium progressi sumus. Quo facto declaratum est a seniori scrutatorum nullas duas personas suffragiorum omnium partem majorem tulisse. Electio in posterum dilata est. V. P. Reg.

Apr. 28^o. Conventum est iterum eodem loco et scrutinio habito publicatum est Joannem Parkinson, S. T. B. et Martinum Josephum Routh, S. T. B., majorem omnium suffragiorum partem sortitos esse; eosdem igitur ritè et legitimè fuisse nominatos. Deinde facto apud tredecim seniores scrutinio Magistrum Routh septem et Magistrum Parkinson suffragiis sex potitum, ideoque

Magistrum Routh ritè et legitime electum Scrutator senior pronunciavit. V. P. Reg.

The Citation was issued by Dr. John Medcalfe, Vice-President. The Scrutators were Dr. John Burroughs and Dr. William Deacle. Dr. Burroughs administered the oath to the Vice-President, and the Vice-President to the other electors. The Fellows of 1791 were—

John Medcalfe, V. P.	George Hirst
John Burroughs	Thomas Camplin
William Deacle	John Hind
John Washbourne	Arthur Homer
William Lord	James Hawkins
Nathaniel Bridges	John Filmer
Thomas Pindar	William Tate
Robert Paget	Thomas Hopkinson
Richard Wooddeson	Francis Whitcomb
Edward Cecil Acton	Francis Massingberd
John Curtis	Alexander C. Schomberg
John Shaw	William Lawson
Charles Walker	Francis Mead
Richard N. Goldesborough	George Innes
Benjamin Tate	James Ventris
William Alcock	James Hurdia
Henry Linton	George Hutton
Martin Joseph Routh	William Carr
John Parkinson	Francis Drake
William A. Jenner	Samuel Routh, Prob.
John Covey	

The candidates who offered themselves were Dr. Burroughs, Dr. Medcalfe, Mr. Parkinson, and Mr. M. J. Routh.

On the first day's scrutiny there was no majority. On the second day the two following names were promulgated by the senior Scrutator, viz., Martin Joseph Routh and John Parkinson. The thirteen seniors then gave their votes*. These were

* It was remarkable that at this election the senior Fellow (William Tate) by standing was not one of the thirteen seniors by degree, and consequently had no part in the second election. This was made known when a discussion took place in November, 1842, respecting the seniority of the Fellows:—

John Burroughs, D.D. (voted for Routh).

William Deacle, D.D. (voted for Parkinson).

John Washbourne, D.D. (Parkinson).

William Lord, D.D. (Routh).

John Medcalfe, D.D. (Parkinson).

Nathaniel Bridges, D.D. (Routh).

Thomas Pindar, D.C.L. (Parkinson).

Robert Paget, D.C.L. (Routh).

Richard Wooddeson, D.C.L. (Parkinson).

John Curtis, B.D. (Routh).

John Shaw, B.D. (Routh).

Richard Nicholas Goldsborough, B.D. (Parkinson).

Benjamin Tate, B.D. (Routh).

Maii 4^{to}. *Præses electus, comitante Roberto Paget, J. C. D., socio, Visitatorem adiit, a quo confirmatus in officio, juramentum redux suscepit, quod Præsidi electo suscipiendum Statuta præcipiunt.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1841. Apr. 28. *Dies cretâ notandus, et inter Magdalenenses perpetuâ dignus memoriâ! quippe quia Præsidentis noster electus fuerit die Aprilis 28^{to}, anno sacro 1791: adeo quinquaginta anni sunt elapsi, eodem doctissimo gubernante, nec tamen hebetatum est mentis acerrimæ acumen, nec fractæ vires corporis. Diu apud nos permaneât noster! Ita vota ferunt cuncti Magdalenenses, ita collaudans Academia, ita tota litterarum Respublica, de quibus omnibus optimè meritis est vir ille celerimus.* V. P. Reg.

Sub hoc tempus dubitatio quædam exorta est de senioritate sociorum, utrum iis tribui debeat senioritatis privilegium, qui prius tantum ad gradum A. M. quam alii præsentati fuerint, iisve qui ultra gradum A. M. fuerint advecti. Res ad Dominum Præsidentem, ut mos est, relata, qui de hac quæstione vezatissimâ nihil dubitavit. "Etenim luce clarius est (ita facit verba Dominus Præsidentis) seniores esse imprimis Doctores in Sacrà Theologiâ, dein Doctores in Jure Civili, tertio Doctores in Medicina, dein Baccalaureos in Sacrà Theologiâ, dein Artium Magistrôs, postremo Artium Baccalaureos." Adiecit autem idem doctissimus, quo res clavior fieret, ut senior ipse socius Collegii nullum inter tredecim seniores jus suffragii sibi vindicaret, vacante loco Præsidentis in anno 1791, quippe qui tantum fuit Artium Magister, et idcirco cessit Doctoribus in tribus facultatibus et Baccalaureis in Sacrà Theologiâ. V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1854. Dec. 22. *Diem supremum obiit, Vir maxime venerabilis, Martinus Josephus Routh, S. T. P. annos sexaginta quatuor Præses hujus Collegii. Natus est anno 1755, Septembris 18^{mo}, apud South Elmham, co. Suffolc. Admissus est nomine Batellarii^b in Collegium Reginae apud Oxon. anno 1770, eodemque anno inter semicommunarios hujus Collegii ascriptus est. Præses electus est anno 1791, die Aprilis undecimo vice reverendi admodum Georgii Horne, Episcopi Norwicensis, sponte sua cedentis. Senis morum comitatem, subtile ingenium, mentem tenacissimam eorum quæ audierat, ante omnia mirabilem istam facultatem narrandi sicut quæque everant, tum opera (ingentia eruditionis monumenta) theologica præsertim, quorum auctor existit, hic scripto commemorare indignum est, quippe quæ apud omnium memorias nunc vigeat, et per ora continuè tradentur. Fumus ejus celebratum est die Decembris 29^{mo} plurimis comitantibus, vel qui socii semicommunarii tunc temporis erant, vel qui olim fuerant. Jacent sacræ ejus reliquæ e regione altaris in Capellâ. V. P. Reg.*

On the Christmas Day after the President's death an article appeared in the *Times*, written by the Rev. J. B. Mozley, from materials collected by the Rev. J. R. Bloxam. Shortly afterwards another article appeared in the same paper, written, as it was supposed, by Lord Macaulay. Other periodicals gave their tribute. A more important biographical account of him appeared in the *Quarterly Review* of 1878, written by the Dean of Chichester. From these and other documents the following monograph has been composed.

Not far from Beverley in the East Riding is a village, which early in the twelfth century gave its rise to the knightly family of Routh, or De Ruda, lords of the Manor in 1192. A cross-legged warrior in Routh Church is supposed to represent Sir John de Routhe, who joined the Crusades in 1319. A brass within the chancel commemorates his namesake, *Strenuus vir Johannes Routh de Routh*

^b This is incorrect; he was not a Battler.

Chevalier, et nobilis conthoralis ejus Domina Agnes, who died in 1557. The President's immediate ancestors resided at Thorpefield, a hamlet of Thirsk, where his grandfather was born. Peter Routh (1726—1802), a man of piety and learning, educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and instituted in 1752 to the consolidated Rectories of St. Peter and St. Margaret, South Elmham, Suffolk, became the father of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, of whom Martin Joseph was the eldest, born at St. Margaret's, 18 Sept. 1755. He was named after his great-uncles and god-fathers, the Rev. Martin Baylie, D.D. of Wicklewood in Norfolk, his mother's maternal uncle, and the Rev. Joseph Bokenham, M.A. the learned Rector of Stoke Ash, who stood to him in the same relation on his father's side. His mother, Mary, daughter of Mr. Robert Reynolds of Harleston, was the grand-daughter of Mr. Christopher Baylie, of the same place, descended from Dr. Richard Baylie, President of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1660, who married a niece of Archbishop Laud. Her first cousin and namesake died in giving birth to Richard Heber, who represented the University of Oxford in Parliament from 1821 to 1826.

Mr. Peter Routh removed his family to Beccles in 1758, when Martin was but three years old; and in Beccles eight out of the nine brothers and sisters born subsequently to 1758 were baptized. The reason of this change of residence does not appear, for Peter Routh only held the Living of Beccles from 1764 to 1774, and it was not till the last named year that he became Master of the Beccles School. At Beccles, at all events, Martin spent all his studious boyhood, being educated by his learned father until he was nearly fifteen years of age (1770), when he went up to Oxford, and became (31 May) a Commoner of Queen's College.

In the very next year young Routh migrated from Queen's to Magdalen. "In 1771," was his own record, "July 24th,

I was elected a Demy of Magdalen, on the nomination of the President, Dr. Horne*."

And now he came under improved influences—the best, it may be suspected, which the University had at that time to offer. Amongst the Fellows were Dr. Benjamin Wheeler, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Johnson's "learned friend", Dr. John Burroughs, his Tutor, Thomas Thurlow, afterwards Bishop of Durham, Richard Chandler, Edmund Cartwright, and other literary characters. Especially may it be considered that young Routh now lived under the eye of Dr. Horne, who was still engaged on his Commentary on the Psalms. We may well fancy that the pursuits of this admirable person materially tended to confirm in the young Demy that taste for sacred learning, which was destined afterwards to bear such remarkable fruits.

The youth had already established the practice of returning to Beccles once a year, and spending some part of the summer vacation under his parents' roof. This annual visit went on till 1792. On such occasions, it is remembered that he sometimes acted as the assistant or substitute of his father in the schoolroom, where his presence was always welcomed by the pupils, on account of his urbane manner, and the happy ease with which he communicated information.

In 1774 (Feb. 5) Martin took his B.A. degree, and it was intended that he should at once 'go down.' The interval before he could be ordained was to have been passed at Beccles. His father had a large family to provide for: two children had been born to him since Martin had gone up to Oxford in 1770, and the expenses of University education already pressed somewhat heavily on the domestic exchequer.

* There is a small silver cup, without a stand, amongst the College plate, which was offered full of wine to the new Demies, when dining after the election. The future President drained it like the rest, but soon after dinner walked to the top of Addison's Walk, and fell asleep on the bench near the river. He was soon afterwards roused by finding that he had tumbled unconsciously down the bank, and was lying on his back in the shallow water.

His election to a Fellowship, 25th July, 1775, determined Routh's subsequent career. **He** undertook to teach two pupils—one of whom, **Edward South Thurlow**^d, was a nephew of the Lord Chancellor, and of the Bishop: Granville Penn was the other^e. And now Routh gave himself up to study. He proceeded M.A. in 1776; was appointed College Librarian in 1781, and in 1784 and 1785 Junior Dean of Arts, enjoying the satisfaction in the latter year of seeing his brother Samuel admitted Demy. He had already been elected Senior Proctor of the University in April, 1784, and in that capacity was present at an entertainment given to George III, who with Queen Charlotte visited the University about that time. The first symptoms of the king's subsequent malady had not yet appeared; but Routh in describing the scene, while he did full justice to the intelligence and activity, which marked the king's face and conversation, which he had ample opportunity of observing, for he sat opposite to him, dwelt also on the restlessness of his eye and manner, which was afterwards but too easily explained.

July 5th, 1787, his father writes, "By the way Sam has given me some little hope of seeing you in a wig!"

The first fruits of his studies saw the light in 1784. It was a critical edition of the 'Euthydemus' and 'Gorgias' of Plato, with notes and various readings,—a model of conscientious labour and careful editorship, which will enjoy the abiding esteem of Scholars. It was dedicated to Bishop Thurlow, brother of the Chancellor. In correcting the text of this volume he was assisted by a Chorister of Magdalen, a youth of extraordinary promise, Edward Lister, between

^d Edward South Thurlow, Matr. at Magdalen College, 9 Nov. 1781, eldest son of John Thurlow of Norwich, *arm.*

^e Granville Penn, Matr. at Magdalen College, 10 Nov. 1780. Son of Thomas Penn of Stoke Poges, co. Buckingham.

^f An old lady of Littlemore told me that she remembered that the first time he was seen in a wig was when looking out of the window of his room and speaking to some one passing below.

whom and himself there evidently subsisted no common friendship*.

But though the classics were ever Routh's delight, and Scholarship amounted with him to a passion, he had long since given his heart to something nobler far than was ever dreamed of in the philosophy of ancient Greece or Rome. Having already laid his foundations deep and strong, he proceeded to build upon them. Next to the Scriptures (to his great honour be it said) he saw clearly from the first, notwithstanding the manifold discouragements of the age in which his lot was cast, the importance to one who would be a well-furnished Divine of a familiar acquaintance with the Patristic writings. Besides the acts of the early councils and the ecclesiastical historians, he is found to have resolutely read through the chief of the Greek and Latin fathers; taking them, as far as practicable, in their chronological order:—Irenæus, Origen, Hippolytus, Clemens Alexandrinus, Eusebius, Epiphanius, Didymus, among the Greeks; Tertullian, Cyprian, Optatus, Jerome, Augustine, among the Latins.

He was ordained Deacon at Park Street Chapel, Grosvenor Square, by Philip, Bishop of Norwich, 21 Dec. 1777.

In 1782, being then only in his 28th year, it became Routh's singular privilege to direct the envoys of the American Church to the right quarter for the creation of a native Episcopate. Incredible as it may seem to us of the present day, it is a fact that for nearly two centuries our American colonies were left without a native channel of Ordination. From the settlement of the first American colony in 1607 to the consecration of Bishop Scabury in 1784, or rather until his return in 1785, all Clergy of the Anglican communion, who ministered in America, were either missionaries, or had been forced to cross the Atlantic twice, if not four times, for Orders. The difficulties which attended the just demand of the American Church for a native Episcopate grew out of the political troubles

* Edward Lister. See Register of Choristers, p. 193.

of those times. Because Episcopacy was identified with the system of monarchical government, its introduction was resisted by a large party among the Americans themselves, who dreaded lest it should prove an instrument for riveting the yoke of a foreign dominion. On the other hand, the English Bishops, hampered by Acts of Parliament, were constrained to exact oaths from candidates for consecration inconsistent with the duties of American citizenship. While these embarrassments were severing the Church of England from the colony, the Danish Church, which had only Presbyterian orders to offer, with well meant piety offered to stand in the gap. At this critical juncture Mr. Routh was invited by Bishop Thurlow to a party at his house in London, where he met Dr. Cooper, President of a College at New York, and a friend of Seabury, who was then seeking consecration. He succeeded in impressing Dr. Cooper with the fact, well understood now, but then not so patent, that the Danish succession was invalid. Bishop Lowth who happened to be present confirmed his statement, and Seabury in consequence, acting on the sagacious counsel of Mr. Routh, applied to the Scottish Church, whose orders are unimpeachable, and was consecrated soon after^b.

In an early part of his career he had made acquaintance with the learned but eccentric Dr. Samuel Parr, which ripened into friendship, and lasted without alloy or intermission till the death of the latter in 1825. In a letter from Professor White to Dr. Parr, dated 26 Feb. 1786, we find "the good Proctor, Mr. Routh, is desirous to be respectfully remembered to you." Many years afterwards, when the unpleasant discussion respecting the authorship of "White's Bampton Lectures" took place, the President of Magdalen became the means of communication, and a kind mediator between the estranged parties, and so received from Dr.

^b Some communication had previously been entered into on behalf of Dr. Seabury with the surviving non-juring Bishops in England, Bishops Price and Cartwright, to whose consecrations, however, irregularity attached, as they were performed only by single Bishops.

White certain documents which Parr was anxious to obtain from him.

When elected President of his College, Dr. Parr congratulated him in the following terms:—"Believe me there is not under the canopy of heaven, there is not one human being, who rejoices more cordially than I do at your appointment, so merited and so honourable. May God give you a long enjoyment of life, and health, and spirits. I long to make you a most profound bow, and to give your hand a hearty shake in your palace."

About that time Parr's house at Hatton was threatened by the Birmingham rioters, who had burnt Priestley's Meeting-house; and he sent his books for safety to Magdalen College, where they remained for some time piled up in boxes under the principal gateway. Alluding to the circumstance in a note to the "Sequel to a Printed Paper," he indignantly remarks:—"On the day of the riots I dined with the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, and sure I am that the kingdom cannot furnish a body of men more sincerely attached to our civil and ecclesiastical constitution. I do not however suppose that they would have joined in the savage yell of 'Church and King':—i.e. a church without christianity, and a king above law. Such a church and such a king, however popular among rioters and the abettors of riot, are unknown among learned academics, who understand what they approve, who reverence public regulations for their public utility, and who, in defending the privileges of their governors, would be ashamed to invade the rights of their fellow-citizens."

Dr. Parr's eulogies were *sui generis*, and the strongest efforts of modern praise sink into insignificance compared with the loud and swelling periods, in which he exalts the virtues of his friends, and at the same time exercises in a way not unpleasing to himself his own special gift of superb grandiloquence. Any one who remembers the President's face under the infliction of a prolonged compliment, will easily realize the mixture of amusement, friendly feeling, and

impatience, with which he would have read the following passage, published in one of Dr. Parr's pamphlets.

"Dr. Martin Joseph Routh, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Let me pause at the mention of this venerable name. Why should I deny myself the satisfaction I must feel in saying of him here what of such a man I should say everywhere with equal justice and with equal triumph? The friendship of this excellent person, believe me, will ever be ranked by me amongst the sweetest consolations and the proudest ornaments of my life. He, in the language of Milton, is 'the virtuous son of a virtuous father,' whose literary attainments are respected by every Scholar to whom he is known, whose exemplary virtues shed a lustre on that Church in which they have not been rewarded, and whose grey hairs will never descend to the grave but amidst the blessings of the devout and the tears of the poor. He fills a station for which other men are sometimes indebted to the cabals of parties or to the caprices of fortune, but in which he was himself most honourably placed from the experience his electors had long had of his integrity, and the confidence they reposed on his discernment, his activity, and his impartiality. The attachment he professes to academical institutions proceeds not less from a sincere conviction of their utility, than from a deep reverence for the wisdom of antiquity in the regulations it has made for preserving the morals of youth and for promoting the cultivation of learning. His government over the affairs of a great and respectable College is active without officiousness, and firm without severity. His independence of spirit is the effect not of ferocious pride, but of a cool and steady principle, which claims only the respect it is ever ready to pay, and which equally disdains to trample upon subordination, and to crouch before the insolence of power. His correct judgment, his profound erudition, and his various knowledge, are such as seldom fall to the lot of man. His liberality is scarcely surpassed even by his orthodoxy, and his orthodoxy is not the timid and fungous excrescence of prejudice, but the sound and

mellowed fruit of honest and indefatigable enquiry. In a word, his mind, his whole mind, is decked at once with the purest crystals of simplicity, and the brightest jewels of benevolence and piety:—

“His life is gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that nature may stand up
And say to all the world, This is a man.”

Dr. Parr was frequently a guest at the Lodgings of Magdalen, and the table, at which the President entertained every Sunday a small domestic or College party, exhibited marks of the burning ashes of Dr. Parr's pipe. Porson was also a guest, and shared in another way the kindness of the President, who, in 1792, co-operated with Dr. Parr in raising a subscription for providing an annuity for him. In 1794 he performed the same kind office for Dr. Parr himself, for whom, with the assistance of Mr. Kett and Dr. Maltby, he raised a subscription of £300 a year¹.

Dr. Routh's politics were mixed: strongly Stuartite on the historical ground, he belonged to no one political party of the present day, but united the strong High Churchman with the neutral politician; principally caring for the events and movements of the State in their aspect as affecting the Church.

He had a warm attached friend in Sir Francis Burdett, whom he always defended in conversation from the charge of radicalism, explaining that Sir Francis' opinions had been generally mistaken on this point, and that an opposition to Court corruption had been confounded in his case with revolutionary politics. Accordingly, what appeared to the

¹ Those who, like myself, remember the grotesque figure of Dr. Parr in his canonical full dress, with enormous wig, surmounted by the old clerical three-cornered hat, would have smiled to have seen him jumping and skipping about like a boy, when he saw the President's carriage driving up to his door on the occasion of a visit. Taking him to his Church on the Sunday, Dr. Parr preached, and in the course of his sermon he thus addressed the congregation:—"Now there is only one person present (pointing to Dr. Routh) who can understand what I am about to say;" and he proceeded with a long Greek quotation.

public eye to be change of politics on the part of Sir Francis Burdett after the Reform Bill, was no change in the opinion of Dr. Routh, who spoke of him as always having been a Conservative, and as having only then given up a line of political action for which there was no longer any motive, nor, under altered circumstances, any want. Sir Francis, in a debate in the House, 8 May, 1828, thus intimated his feelings at the non-promotion of his excellent friend:—"It has been my lot to find some of my earliest and most valued friends among the ministers of the Established Church, and now that I have touched upon this topic, I cannot refuse myself the satisfaction of boasting of my friendship with a distinguished ornament of the Establishment, who, however he may be hid in retirement, can never be concealed in obscurity,—a man adorned with the greatest talents and the highest virtues, and never were strong ability and deep learning accompanied by more candour and sincerity in the investigation of truth than in the case of the esteemed person to whom I have alluded, and whom I shall now take the liberty to name, the name being indeed his best panegyric,—I mean, Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen College, Oxford. I know not, sir, whether my mention of his name in this public manner may not be offensive to this distinguished and respected ornament of his sacred profession."

Dr. Routh had a political acquaintance also in Mr. Windham, whom he spoke of with much admiration as a perfect specimen of manners in society, and coolness and composure in business.

To touch again on the published fruits of Dr. Routh's learned life. His first publication, as we have stated, was the *Euthydemus* and *Gorgias of Plato*, 8vo. 1784. "An edition," says Dr. Parr, "which I have read with instruction and delight, which the first scholars on the Continent have praised; which Charles Burney loves, and which even Richard Porson endures."

In 1814 he published the two first volumes of the *Reliquiæ Sacræ, etc.* Respecting this laborious compilation,

Dr. Parr writes to Dr. Maltby, 26 March, 1814 :—"Ned, Ned, Ned, I have most carefully perused the two first volumes of the *Reliquiæ Sacræ*, by Dr. Routh. No such work has appeared in England for a century. I wish Joe Scaliger, Bishop Pearson, Richard Bentley, Bishop Bull, Bishop Stillingfleet, and Doctors Grabe and Whitby, were living to read what I have been reading. Ah! Ned, Martin Routh is of the right stamp—orthodox, not intolerant; profound, not obscure; wary, not sceptical; very, very, very learned, not pedantic at all."

In 1815 he published the third, and in 1818 the fourth, volume of the *Reliquiæ*.

In 1823 Dr. Routh edited *Bishop Burnet's History of his own Life and Times*. Of this work Dr. Parr gives his opinion in a letter to Lord Holland, dated 16 March, 1823. "The new edition of Burnet is honourable to the University. As to the preface, it is worthy of the learned, wise, candid writer. Routh is a Jacobite, but a Constitutionalist. He is not a Ministerialist. He is really a lover of civil liberty; his prejudices hinder him from being an advocate of toleration. But he is a most virtuous man, and loves his country, and never acts or talks from secular motives of hope or fear. The perspicuity and ease of the composition were to me delightful."

A second and more valuable edition appeared in 1833; and in 1852 he published in a single volume *Burnet's Reign of James II.*, with many additional notes¹; and since that time

¹ I had the honour of collating some portions of this volume with another, and even of supplying the President with materials for some of the notes. Nay more, knowing that Dr. Lingard was bringing out another edition of his History of England, I wrote to ask him to allow the President to see the yet unpublished volume of James II. Dr. Lingard most kindly consented, and I received two letters from him with the volume in question. I was also requested by the President to write in the copy destined for the Duke of Wellington, his name, with some compliment, at the top of a blank page, and the President's as donor at the very bottom. The book beautifully bound was sent to the Chancellor, and Dr. Routh pleased himself with the prospect of receiving an autograph acknowledgment from the great Duke, for whom he entertained an ardent admiration. Day after

he printed for private circulation a few theological tracts, containing extracts from early Fathers. In 1832 he published the first edition of the *Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Opuscula*, and the second in 1840. In 1846 he issued four volumes of a new edition of the *Reliquiæ*, to which he added a fifth volume in 1848.

Dr. Routh was happy in inscriptions; one of them, an epitaph on Dr. Oliver, which attracted the notice of Sheridan, is given in the second volume of the Demies' Register, p. 86. Another, perhaps the latest, may be read on a magnificent silver-gilt salver, presented to Dr. Routh by the Emperor Alexander of Russia, and given not long before his death by the President to the College:—

*Ut Imperatorio Dono sit semper Honos,
Commissum fidei est Magdalenensium,
Salvum conservandum a rapacibus et furibus tutum.*

In 1810 he became Rector of Tylehurst, near Reading, Berkshire. To this place he used to retire at certain portions of the year to enjoy the vacation allowed him by the Statutes of his College, and to benefit his health by change of air and scene. In 1820, Sept. 18, he married, at Bath, Eliza Agnes, tenth child* of John Blagrove, Esq., of Calcot Park, near Tylehurst, a lady who survived him many years, and whose kindness and courtesy to his guests are not now forgotten.

Dr. Routh had the courteous manners of the old school, and their conversational powers. He expressed himself with appropriateness and force, and gave an anecdote all the benefit of good telling. He talked at his own table with great animation even to the very last, especially when he got on his favourite subject—the Stuart times. Nor had he been a careless observer of the political events of his own life, of the policy of Pitt, and the more recent movements and com-

day elapsed, and still no letter; but he suffered no one to know that he was greatly vexed and disappointed. The Duke's letter after many days was discovered lying on the well-known little table by his side.

* Dr. Chandler used to tell her that she was a tithe, and belonged to the Rectory. She married the next Rector.

binations of political parties. His friends in the University, especially the late Registrar, Dr. Bliss, gave him an attention which was a substitute for a more immediate connection with University matters. His paternal kindness, warmth, and geniality, bound every friend to him. He loved a joke with the peculiar and refined satisfaction of the old scholar. He was kind to all, high and low, to his equals in position and his subordinates alike; and his memory is a treasure, ever reminding those who had personal acquaintance with him of the rare privilege they enjoyed in it, and throwing them back on their admission to it as an era in their lives.

When he had been presented to the Rectory of Tylehurst, Dr. Routh received Priest's Orders at the hands of Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, in the Bishop's private chapel, 26 August, 1810¹. There were not wanting some to insinuate that conscientious scruples had been the cause why the President of Magdalen had continued in Deacon's Orders for three and thirty years. He himself not unreasonably supposed that his "Reliquiæ" was the best answer to such a calumny; and explained that his only reason for deferring Priest's Orders had been because he had never before held any ecclesiastical preferment. This answer was not considered quite satisfactory, as he had allowed to some of his friends that the Statutes of his College implied that the President must be a Priest. But now the cares of the pastoral office were superadded to the claims of high College-office, and the occupations of a laborious student. He made no secret that he preached Townson's sermons, abridged and corrected, every Sunday to his rustic flock. One of the latest acts of his life was the enlargement of his Church, and—*incolarum parochiæ suæ ætate provectionum haud immemor*—the erection of a porch on the south side.

There was found in the President's hand-writing the following memorandum:—

"A.D. 1820, Sept. 18, my birthday. I married Eliza Agnes,

¹ The late Provost of Worcester, Dr. Landon, once asked me, jokingly, whether the President was properly examined on that occasion.

eldest unmarried daughter of John Blagrove, Esq., of Calcot Park, in the parish of Tylehurst." They were married at Walcot Church, Bath; the President having then completed his sixty-fifth year. This lady survived him fifteen years, dying 23rd of March, 1869, aged seventy-eight, and was interred in Holywell Cemetery. She loved to talk about her husband. He had told her, she said, that when he was twelve years of age he wrote a sermon, which so surprised the family that his sister was curious to know whether it was his own. To convince her, he wrote another. Better worth attention, however, is Mrs. Routh's share in the following incident. Many will remember a shameful murder committed in 1845 by a quaker, named Tawell. Some may be aware that the telegraphic wires were first employed to promote the ends of justice on the same occasion, and that the murderer's apprehension was the consequence. This man's family lived about four miles from Beccles, were well known to Dr. Routh, and were much respected in the neighbourhood. One morning, after breakfast, the President, who had been perusing the sentence passed on Tawell by Sir James Parke, exclaimed, "Eliza, give me a pen." She obeyed: whereupon he instantly wrote the following letter, which appeared in some of the public prints immediately after^m: "This comes from one, who, like yourself, has not long to live, being in his ninetieth year. He has had more opportunities than most men for distinctly knowing that the Scriptures of the New Testament were written by the apostles of the Saviour of mankind. In these Scriptures it is expressly said, that the blood of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, cleanses us from all sin; and that if we confess our sins, God, being merciful and just, will forgive us our sins on our repentance. I write this, not knowing how long you have to live; but in the name of the faithful, just, and merciful God, make use of your whole time in supplications for His mercy. Perhaps the

^m The Chaplain of the Gaol was brother to the well-known Oxford Bedell, Mr. Cox, who, as a former member of Magdalen College, knew the handwriting.

very circumstances in which you are now placed may be the means of saving your immortal soul; for if you had gone on in sin to the end of your life, you would infallibly have lost it. Think, say, and do everything in your power to save your soul, before you go to another life. YOUR FRIEND."

He delighted in the company of a few intimate friends at dinner, on Sundays especially. On such occasions he would be very communicative and entertaining, abounding in anecdote. He always drank the health of his guests all round; once so far deviating from his usual practice as to propose a toast. It was the Sunday after the Duke of Wellington's death, and he gave, "The memory of our great and good Chancellor, who never erred except when he was over-ruled."

"Let me recall the occasion," writes the Dean of Chichester, "on which (Dec. 10, 1846) I obtained my first interview with Dr. Routh. I had been charged with a book for him, and having obtained his permission to bring it in person, presented myself at his gate. Moss received my name in a manner which showed me that I was expected. With a beating heart I followed the man up the old-fashioned staircase—grim old doctors in their wigs and robes, and bearded divines with little books in their hands, and College benefactors innumerable, eyeing me all the way from the walls with terrible severity. My courage at last almost failed me; but retreat was impossible, for by this time we had reached the open door of the library, a room fairly lined with books, the shelves reaching from the floor to the ceiling; and the President was to be seen at the farthest extremity, his back to the window, with a blazing fire at his left. At the first intimation of my approach I noticed that he slipped the book that he was reading into a drawer, and hastened to rise and come into the middle of the room to receive me. The refined courtesy, which evidently was doing its best to persuade me not only that I was a welcome visitor, but that I found the master of the house *entirely disengaged*, struck me much. Most of all, however, was I struck by his appearance. He wore such a wig as one only sees in old pictures: cassock,

gown, scarf and bands, shorts and buckles. And then, *how* he did stoop! But besides immense intelligence, there was a great deal of suavity as well as dignity in that venerable face. And 'you have come to see a decrepit old man, sir!' he said, as he took me by the hand. Something fell from me about my respect, and my having 'long coveted this honour.' 'You are very civil, sir; sit you down....' Before leaving I asked him for his blessing, which he instantly proceeded to bestow. 'No,' he exclaimed; 'let me stand:' and standing, or rather leaning over me, he spoke solemn words*. As I was leaving the room, he very kindly bade me come and see him again. On one such occasion I ventured to address him somewhat as follows:—'Mr. President, give me leave to ask you a question I have sometimes asked of aged persons, but never of any so aged or so learned as yourself. Every studious man, in the course of a long and thoughtful life, has had occasion to experience the special value of some one axiom or precept. Would you mind giving me the benefit of such a word of advice?' He bade me explain, evidently to gain time. I quoted an instance. He nodded, and looked thoughtful. Presently he brightened up, and said, 'I think, sir, since you care for the advice of an old man, sir, you will find it a very good practice (here he looked me in the face) *always to verify your references, sir.*'"

The President lived habitually in his library or study, a room on the first floor, in which the intruded President Parker had died. There, surrounded by his books, I think he had some 5,000 in that room, he was always to be found engaged in study, poring over small print, by the light of a candle, to so late an hour, that Mrs. Routh, in the exercise of her conjugal discretion, has been known to insist on taking away his candle. But she found him an unapt pupil. It was commonly past midnight when he went to rest, and he

* This reminds me that the late Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Philpotts, told me that the last time he had an interview with Dr. Routh, the old President knelt down before him, and begged for his episcopal blessing.

would sometimes sit up till one in the morning, without however rising later in consequence next day.

He had been all his life a book-collector,—watching as vigilantly the productions of the continental press, as the home market. “I should esteem it a favour (he wrote to a bookseller in 1801) if you could procure either at home or abroad any or all of the undermentioned books, as you mention your extensive foreign correspondence.” And then he specifies twenty-five recent foreign publications, the very titles of which recall a remark of Dr. Bliss, that the President’s library, though probably one of the most valuable in England, to a superficial observer might have seemed of small account. In 1852, (March 29th,) being desirous that it might serve the purpose of promoting the glory of God through the advancement of good learning, and feeling a deep interest in the recently established University of Durham, he carried out the intention he had in the meantime formed of transferring it (so far as printed books were concerned) by deed of gift to the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the northern University^o: and at Durham it is carefully preserved. I have reason to believe that he intended to bequeath his manuscripts, half to the Bodleian, and half to Magdalen College Library; but these were dispersed by sale in 1855.

In 1851, the author of *Dreamland*, &c. was my guest in College, and ascended with me the Tower on the morning of May Day. In his “Impressions of England,” he describes an interview which he had with the President in the following terms:—

“I had seen the Duke of Wellington and Samuel Rogers. There was one whom I desired to see besides, and on some accounts, with deeper interest, to complete my hold on the surviving past. For sixty years had Dr. Routh been President of Magdalen, and still his faculties were strong, and actively engaged in his work. I saw him in his 97th year; and it

^o I was present when this deed was discovered in a parcel of rubbish put away as if to be burned.

seemed as if I had gone back a century, or was talking with a reverend divine, of the olden time, who had stepped out of a picture-frame. He sat in his library, in gown and bands, wearing a wig, and altogether impressing me as the most venerable figure I had ever beheld. Nothing could exceed his cordiality and courtesy; and though I feared to prolong my visit, his earnestness in conversation more than once repressed my endeavour to rise. He remembered our colonial clergy, and related the whole story of Bishop Seabury's visit, and of his application to the Scottish Church which Dr. Routh himself first suggested. 'And now,' said I, 'we have 80 bishops and 1500 clergy. He lifted his aged hands and said, 'I have indeed lived to see wonders;' and he added devout expressions of gratitude to God, and many inquiries concerning our Church. I had carried an introduction to him from the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, and at the same time announced the death of that lamented scholar and divine, whose funeral I had attended a few days before I sailed from America. He spoke of him with affection and regret, and also referred to his great regard for Bishop Hobart. I could not say farewell to such a patriarch in the meaningless forms of ordinary intercourse, and as I rose to depart I craved his blessing, and humbly knelt to receive it. He placed his venerable hand upon my head, and said, 'God Almighty bless you, for Jesus Christ's sake;' and so I took my departure, with my heart full, and with tears in my eyes^p."

When Lord Derby became Chancellor of the University in 1853, it seemed to him a fitting occasion for producing a *strena* (so he phrased it), or auspicious offering; and there were three distinct subjects on which he had thought much, and collected something important, which, carefully edited, he foresaw would constitute an interesting pamphlet. This little work, extending to twenty-five pages, appeared in the

^p 'Impressions of England,' by A. Cleveland Coxe, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore. 2nd edition. New York, Dana and Co. 381, Broadway, 1856. p. 138. tit. Dr. Routh.

beginning of December, 1853. He was then in his ninety-ninth year. He called it "*Tres breves Tractatus*:" the first, *De primis Episcopis*; the second, *S. Petri Alexandrini episcopi fragmenta quædam*; the third, *S. Irenæi illustrata pñous, in qua Ecclesia Romana commemoratur*.

On the last occasion, when the President was present at the celebration of the Eucharist, he was borne into the Ante-chapel in a Sedan-chair, and I and another Fellow of the College walked down from the altar to give him the elements; but on the one before that he was in his stall, and when I came down to him, he tottered down the steps from his seat, and knelt on the bare pavement of the choir, to receive the Sacrament "with more reverence," as he told me.

"When nearly a hundred years old, some one remarked to him, 'This is a pretty good old age.' 'Yes,' he replied; 'but there was a dissenting minister who lived to a hundred and seven; I should like the Church to win^a.'

"A year or two before his death the late Lord Campbell visited Oxford, and was anxious to make the acquaintance of a man so remarkable as the learned editor of the *Opuscula*. Independently of his high distinction as a scholar, he was venerable from his age, and interesting from his extensive experience of life; for he had known Dr. Theophilus Leigh, the Master of Balliol, and had been shown by him the situation of Addison's rooms. He had seen Sam Johnson in his brown wig mounting the steps of University College, and had been told by a lady of her aunt having seen Charles II. and his lapdogs walking round the Parks at Oxford, when the Parliament was held there, and the plague was raging in the Metropolis. I have said that Lord Campbell was very anxious to know Dr. Routh. Such a consummation was soon managed by the help of mutual friends. 'Greek met Greek,' Whig met Tory, and then came 'the tug of war.' Though they had much warm argument together, and of course differed widely in their views on all

^a *Naylor's Catalogue of Autographs*. May, 1878.

points, historical, ecclesiastical, and political, they did so amicably, and like gentlemen. On parting, Lord Campbell was infinitely amused by Routh's farewell speech to him. 'My Lord, I have had pleasure in making your acquaintance, and in exchanging minds with you. I hope it will not be many years before we meet again.' 'Did he think,' said Lord Campbell, 'that he and I were going to live for ever?'

It was however remarked by many how freely during the last year or two of his life the President alluded to his own end, speaking of his approaching departure as one might speak of a journey which had long been in contemplation, and which must needs be undertaken very soon. Among his papers were found two rough drafts of his own intended epitaph, which may perhaps be thus exhibited :—

1. *All ye who come here, in your Christian and charitable hope, wish peace and felicity, and a consummation of it afterwards, to the soul of Martin Joseph Routh, the last Rector of the undivided parish of Tylehurst, and brother of the pious Foundress of this Church (Theale). He departed this life (22 Dec. 1854) aged (100). Dying, as he had lived, attached to the Catholic Faith taught in the Church of England, and averse from all papal and sectarian innovations.*

2. *O all ye who come here, wish peace in your Christian hope and charity to the soul of Martin Joseph Routh, the last Rector of the undivided parish of Tylehurst, and brother of the Foundress of this Church. He died MDCCOX..., aged lxx..., and lies buried in the adjoining crypt with his wife, Eliza Agnes Blaggrave of Calcot, whom the Lord grant to find mercy from the Lord in that day. She died (23 March), MDCCC(lxix), aged (lxxviii).*

His long life was brought to a close at half-past seven on the evening of Friday, December 22nd, 1854. For several days he had been fully conscious that his end was approach-

^r *Journal of Julian C. Young*, vol. ii. p. 238. I was dining with the President one day, when he enquired if any member of the College was known to have lived a hundred years; I mentioned immediately Bishop Harman or Voysey of Exeter, who was Fellow in Magdalen College in 1486, and died in 1555, aged at least a hundred. J. R. B.

ing. I dined with him on the previous Sunday, and he then appeared so ill and weak, that Mr. Blagrove called my attention to it. On the following Tuesday I called upon him at his own desire, and he said, "I am always glad to see Dr. Bloxam." He then requested me to guide his hand in writing a cheque for some charitable purpose, which I was to take to Dr. Macbride; but I thought it necessary to take it to the Bank first, to assure them that it was his signature. The next day he was carried, but against his will, in his little chair to his bed, from which he never rose again.

In the evening of Friday, when Esther, his old servant, was standing at the foot of his bed, he said, "Now, Esther, I seem better." He crossed his hands and closed his eyes. She heard him repeat the Lord's prayer softly to himself. His leg occasioned him pain. "Let me make you a little more comfortable," said the faithful attendant. "Don't trouble yourself," he replied. These were the last words he spoke. Folding his arms across his breast, he became silent. He heaved two short sighs, and all was over.

As it was necessary for the College to fix the day for the election of his successor, we met in the Chapel, and when that business was concluded, we resolved (1st) that a grant of £100 per annum should be paid to his widow for her life. (2) That the family should be petitioned to allow his body to be buried in the Chapel, as he had given directions to be buried at Theale. The petition was granted.

On the 29th (Dec.) the remains of our venerable President were deposited immediately before the altar in the College Chapel under circumstances of more than usual solemnity, recalling to mind the funeral in former days of his predecessor, Dr. Oliver^a. The pall-bearers, who were the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, the Principal of New Inn Hall, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, the Master of University College,

^a See *Register of the Demies*, vol. ii. p. 85.

the Master of Balliol College, the Master of Pembroke College, the Provost of Oriel College, and the Vice-Chancellor, met in the Summer Common Room. At the same place assembled, as immediate friends of the deceased or family, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley, the Rev. J. T. Reynolds, the Rev. H. Pole, the Rev. Dr. White, the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, the Rev. Professor Hussey, the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, the Rev. J. H. Worsley, the Rev. T. Sherriffe, the Rev. T. Stevens, T. H. Blagrove, Esq., J. M. White, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Whorwood, the Rev. G. Booth, the Rev. Professor Reay, the Rev. E. Hansell, the Rev. G. F. Goddard, the Rev. E. Hobhouse, the Rev. J. Ley, Rev. A. Hackman, Rev. C. Marriot, Rev. G. Butler, and many others. The relatives, including Reginald Routh, Esq., Rev. J. Routh, Robert Routh, Esq., Maurice Midlane, Esq., Colonel Blagrove, E. Blagrove, Esq., and others, met in the Bursary. The coffin was placed in the Fellows' Common Room. The Fellows, Demies, and Choir, with some former members of the College, met in the Hall.

A little before twelve o'clock the Bishop of Oxford arrived, attended by the Rev. A. Pott, his chaplain, and was received by the Vice-President, the Rev. H. Harris, and was conducted to the Hall. Before the coffin was lifted, the bell of Magdalen College Tower, as also the bell of the University Church, and the bells of all or most of the parish churches, began to toll at half-minute time. About twelve o'clock the procession started from the south-east angle of the cloistered quadrangle on its way to the Chapel. It was preceded by the University Marshal, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Savage the bellman, in accordance with an ancient observance in connection with University funerals; then proceeded the Organist, Mr. Blyth, a long train of Choristers and Singing men in surplices with black scarves, Dr. Corfe, Messrs. West and Sawell, and other gentlemen of the Choir; the Physicians, Dr. Acland and Dr. Jackson, the Vice-President, the Bishop of Oxford. The coffin was attended on each side by the pall-bearers, and followed by the relatives and private friends of the deceased,

Decemb. anno Domini MDCCLIV. Ætatis suæ C. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

As early as 1788 he had provided, in case of sudden or premature death, for the disposal of his effects in the mode following: "I request that after my decease all the letters and papers of whatever kind in my possession be burnt by my brother Samuel, and my friend Mr. John Hind, excepting my *Collectanea* in four volumes from the Fathers on various subjects, my collections from the Holy Scripture and the Fathers on the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, and the papers relating to a projected edition of the remains and fragments of those Anti-Nicene Fathers who have never been separately published, and finally an interleaved copy of my Plato, wherein the addenda are digested in their proper order amongst the notes. These papers and books, with my other property of whatever nature, I leave to the sole disposal of my father, at the same time requesting him, if any overplus remain after paying my debts, to present the following books to the following-mentioned persons: To the present Lord Bishop of Durham, 'Lord Clarendon's Life and continuation of his History'; to Edward Thurlow, Esq. 'Bishop Pearson on the Creed'; to Granville Penn, Esq. 'Ernesti's edition of Livy'; to the Rev. George Hirst, 'Forster's Hebrew Bible'; to the Rev. John Hind, 'Grotius' Commentary on the Old and New Testament', and 'Fell's edition of St. Cyprian'."

Nine and forty years afterwards he made another Will under different circumstances: "This is the last Will and Testament of me, Martin Joseph Routh, D.D. Rector of Tylehurst in the county of Berks, and President of Saint Mary Magdalen College in the University of Oxford, made the seventeenth day of March in the year 1837. I give and devise unto my sister Sophia Sheppard, of Amport in the county of Hants, all my freehold estate situate in the parish of Tylehurst or elsewhere in the county of Berks, and all other my real estate, to hold unto and to the use of my said sister, Sophia Sheppard, her heirs and assigns for ever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written. Martin Joseph Routh, in presence of Thomas Roberson, Town Clerk, Oxford; Frederick Roberson, son of Thomas Roberson; and William Warry, servant to the Rev. Dr. Routh." (Doubtless he had given her private instructions with regard to his wishes.)

At the death of Mrs. Sheppard in 1848^a, this Will became null and void. Another Will was prepared shortly before his death, but when ready, the feeble hand had become powerless to execute it. "His intentions," wrote one who was likely to know, "would have connected his name with some of the most valuable institutions in the country, as well as have proved the nobleness of his spirit, and the soundness of his judgment, his generosity, and his sagacity."

His servants, however, had not been forgotten. Pensions had been already settled upon them for life. One met his death by accident within a year of losing his master. The other still survives.

1. Till within the last ten years of his life the President had been very reluctant to have his portrait taken. At last an attempt was made by a painter then resident in Oxford, Mr. T. C. Thompson, R. H. A., to portray him in his stall at Chapel. This was purchased by the College, and is now suspended in the College School-room, the first stone of which was laid by the President. This painting was afterwards engraved by David Lucas, and published by W. J. White.

2. One was taken by the same artist (from sittings) for me. This is now in possession of Robert Routh, Esq.

3. One by the same artist is in possession of the present President.

4. One by the same artist, purchased by twenty-one eminent members of the University, was placed in the

^a A.D. 1848. Jul. 30. *Diem supremum obiit Domina Sheppard, Thomæ Sheppard, S. T. P. olim socii, vidua, Domini Præsidis Soror, matrona spectatissima, honestissima, et singulari erga nos benevolentia prædita.*

Spiritus ad cælum rediit, sed posthuma virtus

Nominis æternum mansit fidissima custos. V. P. Reg.

gallery of the Bodleian Library. The following correspondence respecting this painting may be considered interesting.

Oxford, June 3rd, 1851. "Dear Mr. President, we have the pleasure of informing you that your portrait, lately painted by Mr. Thompson, has been presented to the University of Oxford by the individuals whose names are mentioned in the annexed list, and that it has been placed in the picture gallery of the Bodleian Library. For our associates in this design, and for ourselves, we beg to express our earnest hope that you will favourably accept what is meant to be a token, however slight and inadequate, of reverential regard for your person, as well as of deep thankfulness for the services which you have rendered, and are still happily spared to render, to the cause of sacred learning and of the Church of England. We have the honour to be, dear Mr. President, your faithful friends and servants, C. A. Ogilvie, F. Bulley, Dr. Ashhurst, Dr. Bandinel, E. Blagrove, Dr. Bliss, Dr. Cotton, C. G. B. Daubeney, P. B. Duncan, A. Edwards, Dr. Ellerton, Dr. Faussett, Dr. Jelf, Dr. Hawkins, R. Hussey, Dr. Jacobson, Dr. Macbride, J. B. Mozley, W. T. Philipps, Dr. Radford, and V. Thomas.

Magdalen College, Oxford. June 3rd, 1851. "My dear Dr. Ogilvie, I hasten to return through you my grateful thanks for the signal and unexpected honour my friends have conferred on me. I have reason to be proud of the list you send me of names so distinguished in the University. I am faithfully yours, M. J. Routh."

5. In 1850 a clever artist, named Harttman, was introduced to the President by Dr. Bliss, who allowed him to take a small portrait in oils of him, as he was sitting reading in his study. This is now in the possession of Dr. Sedgwick. It was engraved with small full length figures of the President round the principal portrait.

6. In the same year, the Rev. J. B. Mozley, then Vice-President, addressed the following letter to the President, dated Common Room, April 29: "Dear Mr. President,

I have to convey to you the earnest wish of a meeting of the Fellows in the College, held in the Common Room to-day, that you would be kind enough to oblige the College by again sitting for your portrait. Our excuse for putting you to this trouble must be the general dissatisfaction which is felt with the portraits already taken of you, and the desire, which under the circumstances we have, both to obtain a better portrait of you, and supplant an unsatisfactory one. We hope therefore you will not deny us this favour, and shall, in case of your consenting, do our best to procure an artist, who will do justice to the subject."

Consent having been given, arrangements were made with Mr. W. H. Pickersgill, R.A., an eminent portrait painter, who came down to Oxford and commenced operations by taking a crayon sketch of the head of the President. This he was compelled to do on his knees, and, as he told me, his courage nearly failed him; but when he brought his canvass, to which he had transferred the face from the sketch, we were enabled to place the President on a platform, or what is technically called 'a throne', and the difficulty was obviated. I was summoned to sit with the President, and keep him in conversation during the sittings, which were successful in procuring a dignified resemblance. This portrait was engraved by Cousins, and published by Ryman. It is now in the College Hall.

7. A Daguerreotype was taken of the President in his study on the 19th of Sept. 1854, the day on which he kept his last birthday. Unfortunately the young artist did not like to ask the President to place himself in a suitable position; consequently only half the face was visible. From this, however, a large crayon drawing was made for me by an artist of the name of Faulkner, under the direction of my friend Skelton. I paid for this, but was not satisfied; and Skelton being in difficulties, I gave it to him to sell to Miss (now the Baroness) Burdett Coutts, in whose possession it remains.

8. I have the original sketch of the face made by Pickersgill on his first attempt, and afterwards presented

by the artist to me. I consider it the best likeness of all of them.

During the latter years of his life, as each successive birthday dawned, complimentary verses were poured out upon him by Booth of Findon, Kilvert of Bath, Duncan of New College, and Dr. Millard. After his death appeared in MS., distributed amongst his friends, 'an account of his last days,' by the Provost of Oriel; a critical sketch of his character, by Dr. Daubeny, which was afterwards printed*; and 'a century of verses,' by the present Dean of Chichester. From the latter I extract the following:—

" Calm life, that labouring in forgotten fields
 Didst hive the sweets of each! calm happy life
 Of learned leisure and long studious days
 Spent in a curious Paradise of books;
 How wert thou spared to witness to the sons
 The manners and the wisdom of their sires!
 Resembling more some marvel of the past
 Than aught of modern fashion. Let me long
 Cherish thy precious memory! long retain
 The image of thy venerable form
 Stooping beneath its century of years,
 And wrapped in solemn academic robes,
 Cassock, and scarf, and buckles, bands and wig',
 And such a face as none beheld before,
 Save in an ancient frame on College walls,
 And heard of as 'the portrait of a grave
 And learn'd Divine, who flourish'd years ago.' "

In conclusion, the question will naturally arise, what did the President think of the authors of that great movement in

* This was republished in "*Daubeny's Miscellanies*," 2 vols. 8vo. Parker, 1887.

† I pride myself upon possessing the following relics of my old Superior: a black gown, hood, spectacles, wig, his little round table, chair in which he used to sit after dinner, large library table with drawers, and a curious old stand for lamp or candle. Some of these were the kind gifts of the family.

his time, which, for weal or for woe, has changed the face of the Church of England, though accompanied by one of the saddest losses that ever befel a Church? The answer lies before me in his own handwriting: "Having been prevented by circumstances unnecessary to mention from reading any of the lately published tracts, with the exception of No. 90, I am consequently not prepared to give an opinion of them. But a perusal of many of the acknowledged writings of Dr. Pusey and Mr. Newman enables me to express my admiration of the ardent piety, holy views, and scrupulous adherence to the ancient summaries of Catholic belief displayed in them. I likewise state my persuasion that these, in conjunction with other estimable works, have contributed to correct many erroneous notions too long prevalent amongst us, and subverting the unity and authority of the National Church."

One of these authors, whom he used to call in my presence the *great* Newman, appears first in relation to him by appending his name to the following petition:—

Monday evening. Feb. 23rd (1829). "At a full meeting of Sir Robert Inglis's committee, it was unanimously resolved, that an urgent request be presented to the Rev. the President of Magdalen College that he would confer on Sir Robert H. Inglis the important advantage of his sanction by nominating that gentleman on the day of election; and that it be signified to the President in the strongest terms that his compliance with the above request will, in the opinion of this meeting, reflect honour on the cause, and most effectually support the principles, which we are all in common engaged in maintaining." THOMAS WINTLE, Chairman, &c. &c.

In a letter dated 6 Jan. 1837, the same author writes: "Dear Mr. President, I wish to make a request, which any how I fear you will consider presumptuous, and perhaps will judge best to negative. I have a book in the press in illustration of the *via media* between the extremes of Romanism and popular Protestantism, as preserved in the English Church; and I am encouraged by your kindness

to me on several occasions to ask the great favour of being allowed to dedicate it to the President of Magdalen. I cannot venture to hope that there is nothing in my volume of private and questionable opinion, but I have tried, as far as may be, to follow the line of doctrine marked out by our great divines, of whom perhaps I have chiefly followed Bramhall, then Laud, Hammond, Field, Stillingfleet, Beveridge, and others of the same school. Should you wish to see me, I will gladly wait on you at any time you appoint; and am, yours most respectfully, JOHN H. NEWMAN."

Consent was, I presume, granted, for in 1837 the dedication of the volume appeared in the following terms: *To Martin Joseph Routh, D.D. President of Magdalen College, who has been reserved to report to a forgetful generation what was the theology of their fathers, this volume is inscribed, with a respectful sense of his eminent services to the Church, and with the earnest prayer that what he witnesses to others may be his own support and protection in the day of account.*

Dr. John Johnson, (Fellow of Magdalen College, 1800—1827,) having founded certain University Scholarships in 1830, willed that Dr. Routh during his life-time should have the sole appointment of the examiners, in consequence of which he frequently appointed Mr. (now Cardinal) Newman; and I had often the privilege of being the bearer of such request on the President's part, and I generally contrived to take the message on the 21st of February, Mr. Newman's birthday. On the last occasion, however, and I shall not easily forget that walk to Littlemore, he sent me back with the following touching reply:—

February 21, 1845. "My dear Mr. President, I wish I could convey to you how much I felt the great kindness of your message to me by Mr. Bloxam. It seems almost intrusion and impertinence to express to you my gratitude, yet I cannot help it. You are the only person in station in Oxford who has shown me any countenance for a long course of years, and much as I know your kindness I did not expect it now. Do not however let it seem to you

like ingratitude, if I decline the office which you have now again offered me. I decline it most unwillingly, but I must decline it. I am not in a position to undertake it. I am, my dear Mr. President, with every feeling of respect, your very faithful servant, JOHN H. NEWMAN.

Linton, Henry. res. 1774. Matr. at Lincoln College, 26 May, 1770, aged 17. Son of John Linton of Freiston, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* Prob. F. 1774—1801. B.A. 5 Feb. 1774. M.A. 23 Oct. 1776. B.D. 7 Feb. 1786. D.D. 26 Jan. 1797. Sen. D. of Arts, 1786. Bursar, 1787, 1793, 1798. Vice-Pres. 1795. Dean of Div. 1797. Pres. to Dinton, 19 June, 1800. Died at Hemingford Abbots, co. Huntingford, 14 Feb. 1841.

Hodges, Thomas. res. 1783. Matr. at Pembroke College, 15 March, 1771, aged 16. Son of Thomas Hodges of Arlingham, co. Gloucester, *gen.* B.A. 14 Oct. 1774. M.A. 21 May, 1777. Vicar of Arlingham, 1783. Died 3 Feb. 1784.

"Thomas Hodges, M.A. Vicar of this parish (Arlingham), was the last heir male of his family: he died prematurely, aged 29, leaving a widow, an only daughter, and two sisters. All persons of taste have to lament his loss; though he wrote nothing for the world, yet in my opinion he possessed that intellectual sweetness, that attic chasteness and pure undefeated beauty of mind, of which few models are to be found; but where the genial clime of Ionia is now the only resemblance of its ancient muse, to think with the exquisite simplicity and refined delicacy of the Greek Apheleia has been the lot of few, and I have read some delicious juvenile morceaux, addressed to his lady in the precious moments of courtship, not exceeded by the supreme taste of the elegant Anacreon. Let not the sensualist of the day reject this passing glance upon the memory of an accomplished scholar, whose fine conceptions were essential radiations of beauty; nor the classic visitant of his grave forget to imagine that he still hears the sweet murmurs of a bee of Hybla." *Fosbrooke's Gloucestershire*, vol. 1. p. 441.

In Arlingham Church is a tablet with the following inscription: *In a vault near this marble are deposited the remains*

of the Rev. Thomas Hodges, M.A., late Vicar of this parish. With him ended the male line of an ancient and respectable family of Stenroe in this place. He died February the Third, 1784, aged 29.

*Of genius ardent, and of judgment sage,
Gathering in manhood's prime the fruits of age.
Graced with each science, that by truth refin'd
Deserv'd the vigour of a noble mind.
O! much lov'd object of his wedded vow,
So soon a mournful widow, witness thou!
While the dear babe he never liv'd to see
Looks up with smiles to thee, ah! only thee.
And ye, whose tears in social sorrow shed,
Weep o'er the best of sons, of brothers, dead.
And thou, kind relative! with pious aim,
Who bids this stone receive his honour'd name,
Ye best can witness the bright work ye lov'd,
What hopes he left, what painful trials prov'd,
How with a Christian's triumph calm he view'd
Decay upheld by Faith and Fortitude.
Such Hodges was. The portrait of his mind,
By Friendship's hand in this rude sketch designed,
But faintly images his living grace,
Yet this, when time has given to grief a space;
May teach us to revere the will of fate,
Who gave in worth what she denied in date.*

Above the monument there is a shield containing the armorial bearings of Hodges and Davies.

Mr. Hodges was married, in October 1783, at Eastington, to Miss Davies, the only child of the Rev. Henry Davies.

Lewis, James. res. 1779. Matr. at Corpus Christi College, 17 Dec. 1768, aged 15. Son of James Lewis of Salisbury, Wiltshire, *Cler.* B.A. 16 Oct. 1772. M.A. 3 July, 1775. B.D. 13 July, 1782. Prob. F. 1779—1788. Bursar, 1783. Died at Combe, near Shaftesbury, 7 March, 1788.

1772 Parkinson, John. res. 1775. Matr. Scholar of Corpus Christi College, 24 Oct. 1770, aged 16. Son of Robert Parkinson of Randall, co. Leicester, *gen.* B.A. 2 June, 1774. M.A. 9 April, 1777. B.D. 31 Oct. 1786. D.D. 6 April, 1797.

Prob. F. 1775—1798. Jun. D. of Arts, 1786. Bursar, 1787. Rector of Broklesby, co. Lincoln, 1785. Pres. to Fittleton, 1797. Married, 1805. Died 29 Aug. 1840, at Ravendale, near Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 86.

He was buried in the Churchyard of Riby, about eight miles from Ravendale, where also rest two sons, one aged 17, the other 21, and his widow. On his gravestone is inscribed the following: *Here lieth in hope of a blessed resurrection to eternal life, through the merits of Christ Jesus, all that was mortal of the Rev. John Parkinson, D.D. of Ravendale; fifty-five years Rector of Brockelsby in this county, and of Fittleton in Wiltshire forty-three, and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; who departed this life August xxixth, MDCCCXL, aged 86 years.*

A.D. 1840. Aug. 29. *Supremum diem obiit vir Reverendus J. Parkinson, S.T.P. Ecclesiæ de Fittleton in com. Wiltoniæ per XLIII annos Rector, qui etiam A.D. 1791, tantum non electus est Collegii nostri Præses, uno non amplius puncto minor.* V.P. Reg.

Covey, John. res. 1780. Matr. at Queen's College, 24 Feb. 1771, aged 16. Son of John Covey of Basingstoke, Hampshire, *gen.* B.A. 14 Oct. 1774. M.A. 28 May, 1777. B.D. 24 Jan. 1788. Prob. F. 1780—1801. Jun. D. of Arts, 1787. Bursar, 1788, 1794, 1799. Vice-Pres. 1796. Preacher on St. John Baptist Day, 1799. Pres. to Selborne, 26 July, 1800. Died 16 Oct. 1808. Buried at Reading.

Bosville, Thomas. res. 1794. Matr. at Queen's College, 14 May, 1771, aged 17. Son of Thomas Bosville of London, *arm.* B.A. 28 Feb. 1775. M.A. 21 Nov. 1777. The representative of an ancient family of Ravenfield in Yorkshire, and of Ulvescroft Abbey in Leicestershire*.

Stevens, William Bagshaw. res. 1794. Matr. 29 July, 1772, aged 16. Son of William Stevens of Abingdon, *gen.* B.A. 2 July, 1776. M.A. 2 June, 1779. B.D. 23 Jan. 1797. D.D. 26 Jan. 1797. Prob. F. 1794—1795. Prælector of

* He was buried in the Churchyard of Stainton in the South-west Riding of Yorkshire, but no memorial marks the spot of his sepulture. One, who knew him, tells me that he was the most holy and most humble of men.

Moral Philosophy, 1795. Master of Repton School, co. Derby, 1779. Died 28 May, 1800.

Author of *Poems, consisting of Indian Odes and Miscellaneous Pieces*. 4to. Oxford, 1775. (Magd. Libr.)

Poems, 4to. 1782.

A.D. 1800. 28 May. "Died at Repton, co. Derby, the Rev. William Bagshaw Stevens, D.D. (Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Rector of Seckington and Vicar of Kingsbury, co. Warwick.) Greatly lamented from his worth, distinguished talents, and attainments. When an Oxford Undergraduate he published a collection of Poems under the title of *Indian Odes*, dedicated by permission to Lord North, then Chancellor of the University; and in 1782 a further collection. He was presented to Seckington by Sir Francis Burdett of Foremark, and to Kingsbury by the Crown." *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 70.

On a tablet of white marble on the south wall of the Chancel of Repton Church, Derbyshire, is the following epitaph: *In memory of William Bagshaw Stevens, Vicar of Kingsbury in Warwickshire; Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; twenty-one years Master of this School. He was born at Abingdon, March 15, 1756. He possessed distinguished talents and attainments; and died of apoplexy, May 28, 1800. His remains were interred on the west side of this Cemetery with those of his family.*

Added to the monument by Miss Seward:—

*Reader, if thee each sacred work inspires,
Learning's calm light, and Fancy's ardent fires;
Unsullied Honour, Friendship's generous glow,
Sky-pointing Hope, that smiles on finite woe:
Such Stevens was, and thy congenial tear
Drops on the Scholar's, Bard's, and Christian's bier.*

"William Bagshaw Stevens, D.D. an eminent poet, and for many years Head Master of Repton School, was born at Abingdon, March 15, 1756, at which place, we believe, his father at that period practised with eminence as a surgeon. He very early distinguished himself at College by a publi-

cation, entitled, *Indian Odes and other Poems*, remarkable for the boldness of the author's fancy. He was elected a Demy of Magdalen College, and continued a member to his death. He was for some time assistant to Dr. Prior, the Head Master of Repton School, and succeeded that gentleman at his decease in 1779. He subsequently took his degree of D.D., and was preferred by the patronage of the Burdett family to the Rectory of Seckington, and Vicarage of Kingsbury, both in the county of Warwick. Dr. Stevens' principal poem is entitled *Retirement*, and is accompanied by three very elegant and rich odes, and other minor pieces. It is a small thin quarto, with a vignette on the title page representing Anchor Church; in the foreground of which are introduced several allegorical figures allusive to the main poem. It is dedicated to his friend and patron, Sir Robert Burdett, Bart., of Foremark Hall, Derbyshire; and was published, if we remember rightly, by Dodsley. The view of Anchor Church, which is the subject of the vignette, was engraved by Vivares, after a drawing by Smith.

“Dr. Stevens's contributions very often adorned the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

“We are favoured with a brief notice of Dr. Stevens from the pen of Sir Egerton Brydges, who, in company with Mr. Stebbing Shaw, paid a visit to him at Repton in 1789.

“With him (S. S.) I visited his friend and old master, the Rev. W. B. Stevens, who presided over Repton School, a man of some genius and a poet, above mediocrity, but a little too laboured.

“He was a friend of Miss Seward, and caught something of her fondness for big words and glitter. He was a native of Abingdon, and had been a Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he had learned to worship the memory of Collins; and of whom he had collected a few anecdotes, which I transcribed through Shaw's communication, but unfortunately had them stolen from me before I left Cambridge in 1788. The ambition of Stevens was to write grave poetry; but his turn was sharpness and sarcasm. In society

he seemed little inclined to talk gravely; but rather had an appetite towards the ridiculous, and to an insight into the follies of the human character. Shaw had a great veneration for him, and a great opinion of his integrity and trustworthiness; but he did not appear to me to have the art of engaging confidence at a first appearance. It seemed to me that his application to poetry was accidental, not inborn. He was a good scholar, but critical and fastidious. His person was large and heavy; he had a yellow fairness, and light inexpressive eyes. He died in 1800, not much exceeding the age of forty. He published a pamphlet of Odes when at Oxford, now very little known; afterwards a laboured poem in blank verse, called *Retirement*; and translated some Odes of Horace, inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which have not much merit." (*Brydges.*)

"It is an interesting fact that Dr. Stevens's classical taste and lore were first awakened and called forth by his father's judicious habit of giving him, when a child, a penny for every hundred lines of Virgil, which he committed to memory. The fee was small, but the mental advantage derived from the task imposed was incalculably beneficial. Upon such humble foundations are often erected the proudest fabrics of intellectual greatness.

"Dr. Stevens died at Repton, May 28, 1800. His fatal attack of apoplexy is said to have been immediately occasioned by an immoderate indulgence of laughter. He was riding down the main street of Repton, and, when opposite Mr. Walton's house, stopped to witness the performances of an Italian and his monkey, which were of so unusual and ludicrous a kind, as to convulse the spectators with paroxysms of mirth. On his return home he was seized with an alarming dizziness, of which he repeatedly complained, and shortly afterwards he sank under the more critical access of the disorder.

"We regret to say that Repton School sank into almost utter disuse under the presidency of this learned and talented master. Dr. Stevens was too much of the man of

refinement and imagination to be fit for his office; and the pleasure of his conversation was eagerly sought by the *élite* of the neighbourhood. Being of an easy, indolent habit, a bachelor with a plentiful income arising from the possession of two Livings, as well as from his salary of Head Master, and from some private means, he cared little for any further emolument, and his place in the school became by degrees a mere sinecure. A facetious character of convivial habits, a late auctioneer at Derby, used to boast that he was captain of Repton School in Dr. Stevens's time. It seems that he had boarded with the writing-master, and was the only boy whom Dr. Stevens had to instruct, while such instruction did not probably extend beyond the pale of the Latin Accidence." *Bigsby's History of Repton*, pp. 272—274.

1773 Digby, Noel. res. 1780. Matr. 29 July, 1773, aged 17. Son of Wriothlesley Digby of Meriden, co. Warwick, *D.C.L.* B.A. 28 May, 1777. M.A. 5 April, 1780. Died unmarried in 1830.

Hind, John. res. 1784. Matr. at Christ Church, 14 July, 1773, aged 15. Son of Richard Hind of Shering, co. Essex, *Cler.* B.A. 9 April, 1777. M.A. 22 Jan. 1780. B.D. 28 May, 1789. D.D. 26 Jan. 1797. Prob. F. 1784—1808. Sen. D. of Arts, 1789. Bursar, 1790, 1795, 1802, 1805. Vice-Pres. 1797. Pres. to Findon, 11 June, 1807. Died, 29 Oct. 1832. On a monument in the Churchyard of Findon is the following inscription: *John Hind, D.D. twenty-five years Vicar of this parish, died 29th Oct. 1832, aged 75.*

Dr. Hind married in 1808 Mrs. Benwell, sister of Dr. Arthur Loveday, who had previously refused the addresses of the Right Hon. C. Windham.

A.D. 1808. Friday. March 18. "Breakfasted at nine o'clock with only Mrs. Benwell, Dr. Hind, and Mr. Loveday. Went before ten, we three in our carriage, and the three gentlemen in another, to St. George's Church: got out at the vestry door. Here the ceremony of registering the marriage was performed by the Clerk, who then assisted

Mr. Loveday in putting on canonicals. We went immediately into the Church, where there was not another creature but ourselves and the Clerk. The ceremony over, we returned to North Audley Street, where a second breakfast was set out ready for us in the back drawing room: at Pen's earnest desire nobody but themselves were asked to partake of it. Soon after twelve they set off for their own future habitation at Findon in Sussex." *Miss Berry's Journal*, vol. 2. p. 342.

"Dr. Hind, Rector of Findon, says, that his great grandfather, Richard Hine, or Hyne, (in a former generation written Hinde,) of Merton College, M.A. 14 May, 1667, Rector of Boddington, Northamptonshire, and of Grittleton, Wiltshire, died at Grittleton in 1690. His son had perhaps the Rectory of Lillingston Lovell. His son Richard Hind, D.D. of Christ Church, Rector of Lillingston Lovell, of St. Anne's, Westminster, and finally Vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire, was born in 1715. He left two sons, (1) Thomas Hind, Student of Christ Church, M.A. 1779, Rector of Ardley and Westwell, co. Oxford, and Vicar of Culworth in Northamptonshire, who died 10 Jan. 1815, aged 58. (2) John Hind, D.D. now (1814) Rector of Findon." *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. ix. p. 698.

1774 Hirst, George. res. 1776. Matr. at Merton College, 9 April, 1772, aged 17. Son of Thomas Hirst of Norwich, *gen.* B.A. 18 Jan. 1776. M.A. 10 Oct. 1778. B.D. 5 Feb. 1788. D.D. 28 March, 1797. Prob. F. 1776—1802. Sen. D. of Arts, 1788. Bursar, 1789. Dean of Div. 1798. Ind. Rector of Beaconsfield, 29 April, 1801. Died 1802.

A flat stone, which covers his grave in the Churchyard of Beaconsfield, close under the south wall of the Church, bears the following inscription, written by the late Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College: *Here lieth the body of George Hirst, D.D. late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and Rector of this Church from April XXVII, MDCCCL. to October XXVII, MDCCCLII., when he died of a consumption, aged XLVIII years. If firmness of mind, rectitude of conduct, urbanity of manners,*

and an eminent share of learning, are rarely found united in the same person, the inhabitants of this parish have reason to lament the death, and to revere the memory, of their accomplished Pastor.

A.D. 1818. *Superiore anno Literæ a Dominâ Pope, Domini Doctoris Hirst, Collegii nostri quondam socii, et vitâ functi, consobrinâ acceptæ sunt; in quibus certiores facti sumus eundem ejus consobrinum pro suâ erga Magdalenenses benevolentia, quandam summam, eamque satis amplam, ad valorem nempe £2300 in usum Computi Benefic. Ecclesiast. post mortem consobrinarum duarum, expressè destinâsse. Propositum vero tam pium, quo minus in supremis ejus tabulis locum haberet, mortem obfuisse. Sed nec ideo cecidit res nostra, nam ejus Voluntatem in iisdem literis consobrina, publicæ utilitatis studiosior quam suæ, ratam esse decrevit. Ecce autem proposito instituto, mors semel et deinceps nobis invidet, nam literæ ab alterâ consobrinâ, eâque unicè superstite, allatæ sunt, prædictam illam consobrinam, et de nobis optimè meritam, e medio excessisse, nunciantes. At neque nunc spe nostrâ excidimus, nam, perbreui tempore intercedente, consobrina illa superstes rem ad felicem exitum tandem perduxit, nummos scilicet prædictos in manus Præsidis et Sociorum tradendo, hæc tamen lege, ut fœnus legitimum ex iisdem oriturum sibi durante vitâ persolveretur.* V. P. Reg.

Woodroffe, William Holiday. res. 26 Dec. 1794. Born at Sunning, Berkshire, where his father was the owner of a corn-mill. Educated at Winchester School. Matr. at Trinity College, 17 May, 1773, aged 18. Son of Robert Woodroffe of Burghfield, Berkshire, *gen.* B.A. 14 Jan. 1777. M.A. 20 Oct. 1799. He died unmarried, leaving the greater part of his property to Dr. King, a Physician at Reading.

Napier gives the following account of him: "William Holiday Woodroffe, son of Robert Woodroffe of Sunning, co. Oxford, was born at Burghfield, Berkshire. He was instituted, 18 July, 1801, to the Rectory of Swyncombe, co. Oxford, by John Randolph, Bishop of Oxford. A tablet in the north wall of the Chancel of Swyncombe Church

is thus inscribed: *Gulielmus Holiday Woodroffe, A.M. hujusce parochiæ per xxiv annos commorans Rector. Decessit April XIX. A.D. MDCCCXXV. Ætatis suæ LXX.* This epitaph was composed by Dr. Valpy. He was buried, 26 April, 1825, under the tablet. He left a benefaction of £400 sterling in trust to his successors the Rectors of Swyncombe, the interest of which was to be applied towards the education of a certain number of poor children of the parish." *Historical Notices of Swyncombe and Ewelme*, p. 236.

Hopkinson, Thomas. res. 1778. Matr. at Queen's College, 12 July, 1773, aged 16. Son of John Hopkinson of Burton Coggles, co. Lincoln, *arm.* B.A. 9 April, 1777. M.A. 3 Feb. 1780. Prob. F. 1778—1793. Died 8 Feb. 1793.

Rooke, Thomas. res. 1796. Matr. at Queen's College, 19 Nov. 1773, aged 16. Son of Robert Rooke of Southampton, *Cler.* B.A. 28 May, 1777. M.A. 5 Feb. 1780. Died Feb. 1796. He was Assistant Master to Dr. Samuel Parr at Colchester in 1777, and afterwards at Norwich in 1778, recommended by Dr. Burroughs.

Jones, William. res. 1776. Matr. at University College, 14 Dec. 1773, aged 14. Son of William Jones of Wadenhoe, co. Northampton, *Cler.*

1775 Camplin, Thomas. res. 1781. Matr. at Worcester College, 31 Oct. 1772, aged 17. Son of John Camplin of Bristol, *Cler.* B.A. 9 Nov. 1776. M.A. 2 June, 1779. B.D. 1 July, 1788. D.D. 26 Jan. 1797. Prob. F. 1784—1814. Jun. D. of Arts, 1788. Bursar, 1789. D. of Div. 1800. Died 24 Dec. 1814.

Whitcombe, Francis. res. 1783. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 18 June, 1774, aged 17. Son of Francis Whitcombe of Midhurst, co. Sussex, *gen.* B.A. 29 April, 1778. M.A. 29 March, 1781. B.D. 20 April, 1792. Prob. F. 1783—1807. Jun. D. of Arts, 1789. Sen. D. of Arts, 1790. Bursar, 1791. Pres. to Stanlake, 22 Dec. 1806. Died 8 Feb. 1832.

Massingberd, Francis. res. 1831. Matr. at University College, 4 Nov. 1774, aged 17. Son of William Meux Massingberd of Gunby, co. Lincoln, *arm.* B.A. 17 June,

1778. M.A. 26 April, 1781. Prob. F. 1781—1824. Preached on St. John Baptist Day, 1804. Rector of Braytoft and Gunby, co. Lincoln. Died 25 June, 1824.

Homer, Arthur. res. 1782. Chorister, 1765—1772. Born 8 July, 1758. Entered at Rugby School, under Mr. Stanley Burrough, in 1772. Matr. at University College, 30 March, 1775. Fourth son of Henry Homer (Demy in 1737) of Birdingbury, co. Warwick, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1778. M.A. 13 June, 1781. B.D. 5 July, 1790. D.D. 26 Jan. 1797. Under-Master of Rugby School, 1782—1787. Prob. F. 1782—1802. Jun. D. of Arts, 1890. Bursar, 1791, 1792. Dean of Div. 1801. Pres. to Stanlake, 4 June, 1802. He died at Stanlake, after a short but severe illness, the 2nd of July, 1806. A monumental tablet on the south wall of the Chancel at Stanlake bears the following inscription: *Arthurus Homer, Collegii Magdalenensis olim Socius, hujusce Ecclesie Pastor, literis humanioribus non mediocriter ornatus, moribus constans, integer, honestus, fide verè Christianus. Natus octavo Julii, 1758. Obiit Julii secundo, 1806^a.*

In March, 1800, he had been presented to the Rectory of Whitchurch, co. Warwick, and licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Preston upon Stower, co. Gloucester. *Gent. Mag.* vol. 70.

We are told in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* (vol. 76. p. 1208), that "in 1799 Dr. Homer circulated a folio sheet of proposals for printing by subscription a new work, entitled; *Bibliotheca Universalis Americana*; or, an Universal American Library; containing a general catalogue of publications relating to America and the West Indies, from the first discovery thereof by Columbus in 1492, to the end of the eighteenth century. An ample prospectus of the publication was subjoined to the proposals, with the conditions of the subscription. The work was to consist of two quarto volumes in boards: the price to subscribers two guineas, to be paid when the whole was completed; and to be dedicated to General Washington. Upon the death of Washington, a necessary change in the

^a Probably written by the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr.

intended dedication took place; and in 1800 a new impression of the proposals, &c. was published, in which was the following paragraph: 'The dedication will be addressed, by particular permission, to the Right Rev. Dr. Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, the learned and pious author of the *Apology for the Bible*, as a sincere token of the editor's esteem for his Lordship's defence of every thing most dear and valuable to man, in answer to the impious and heretical opinions of a person, whose works he shall necessarily have occasion to record.'

"From this new impression it appears that the liberal and indefatigable author, who had in contemplation a scheme of personally visiting the continent of America, for the sake of obtaining more full and efficient information on the subject, had become a Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

"In 1801 another impression of the proposals, &c. was published, in which the compiler pledged himself to give up all the emoluments to the benefit of two distinct funds in this country, and the United States of North America: the subscriptions in this country to be applied to the use of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; those in the United States to the purchase of books for the benefit of a public library in the new federal City or University intended to be established within the limits of the district of Columbia, if such an University should receive the sanction of the Legislature; if not, for the use of any other public library, which the subscribers themselves shall please to nominate. To this alteration in the terms of the original proposals, so agreeable to the principles of common equity, it was presumed that no objection could reasonably be made, especially as it had already received the sanction of that society, to which the editor had before intentionally dedicated the exclusive profits. A postscript intimated that, as the number of subscriptions already received to the work was more than sufficient to pay the expenses of the press, it afforded the

editor the greatest satisfaction to observe, that every additional subscription would be a considerable benefit to the institutions which it was meant to serve. The subscriptions already received were then particularised, and were closed by the following advertisement to the reader:— ‘The editor of this work, having hitherto been prevented by very important, through private, reasons from putting into execution his intended excursion to the continent of America, begs leave to inform his subscribers that he has by no means abandoned that scheme altogether, but has only postponed it to a more favourable opportunity, when those reasons shall no longer exist. In the interim, he trusts that they will readily excuse the necessary delay which this will occasion in the publication of his undertaking, from the hopes which he entertains of rendering it more perfect by a personal visit to that country, especially with respect to its provincial productions, and consequently more worthy of the generous patronage which it has received.’

“In 1803, however, he addressed a printed letter to his subscribers, dated Magdalen College, Oxford, Feb. 5, announcing his having ‘entirely given up, or at least suspended for a considerable time,’ the further prosecution of the work. In the same letter he considers his subscribers as fully released from the terms of their subscription, and, with many thanks for their intended support of the undertaking, concludes thus: ‘The materials, however, which have been collected at much expense to myself, and infinite pains for several years past, shall not be wholly lost, but, when revised and duly arranged, published at my own risk, or deposited in some public library, where free access may be had to them for the information of any future writers upon American history and literature.’

“His premature death probably prevented any testamentary direction relative to these collections. What became of them I have been unable to discover^b.”

^b Willard Fiske writes from the library of the Cornell University, Ithaca, U. S., that “this library possesses a neat and exact transcript,^b”

Dr. Homer also undertook to complete the edition of Livy, left unfinished by his learned brother Henry (of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1758), who died in 1791.

Two quarto manuscript volumes, containing a detailed account, in letters written to his father, of a journey made by him to Rome, were in possession of the widow of his brother Phillip (Demy in 1783), residing at Rugby. They have lately (1879) been presented to the College Library by the Doctor's nephew, Henry Homer.

Taylor, William Moreton. res. 1784. Matr. 29 July, 1775, aged 16. Son of Richard Taylor of Westfile, co. Sussex, *Cler.* B.A. 2 June, 1779. M.A. 10 April, 1782.

Matthews, William. res. 1792. Matr. 29 July, 1775, aged 14. Son of William Matthews of Cirencester, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* B.A. 2 June, 1779. M.A. 21 June, 1781.

Massingberd, William Burrell. res. 1780. Matr. at University College, 28 Feb. 1775, aged 18. Son of William Burrell Massingberd of Ormsby, co. Lincoln, *arm.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1778. M.A. 21 June, 1781. Rector of South Ormsby, co. Lincoln. In Ormsby Church is the following epitaph:—*In memory of the Rev. William Burrell Massingberd, forty-two years Rector of this parish, who died 5 May, 1823, aged 66 years.*

A.D. 1823. "Died May 5th, at his Rectory, South Ormsby, aged 66, the Rev. William Burrell Massingberd, M.A. Rector of that parish, with Kettlesby annexed, co. Lincoln. He was presented to the above livings in 1806 by Sir W. Amcots, Bart." *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 93. pt. 1. p. 650.

1776 Hoskins, James Williams. res. 1792. Matr. at Jesus College, 16 Dec. 1774, aged 15. Son of Charles Hoskins of Witney, co. Oxford, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1778. M.A. 13 June, 1781. B.D. 4 Feb. 1794. D.D. 26 Jan. 1797. Prob. F. 1792—1803. Sen. D. of Arts, 1794. Bursar, 1795, 1801.

eight quarto volumes, of this unpublished work. Dr. Homer's original MS. is, or ought to be, in the library of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps." *Notes and Queries*, 5th Ser. vol. 5. p. 75.

Vice-Pres. 1798. D. of Div. 1802. Pres. to Appleton, 10 Dec. 1802. Died 10 July, 1844^c.

A.D. 1844. Jul. 10. *Diem supremum obiit Johannes Hoskyns, D.D. per annos plusquam quadraginta Eccles. de Appleton in comitatu Berch. Rector.* V. P. Reg.

On a mural monument against the south wall of the Chancel at Appleton is the following inscription:—*J. W. Hoskins, D.D., Rector of this parish, died 10 July, 1844, aged 84 years.*

There is also the following memorial in the Church or Churchyard:—*Frances Jane, wife of James Williams Hoskins, D.D., Rector of this parish, who died 17 February, 1812, aged 39. This stone was placed to her most dearly esteemed memory by her afflicted husband, and her affectionate brother, Charles William Taylor, Esq.*

Schomberg, Alexander Croucher. res. 1782. Educated at a school at Southampton; afterwards at Winchester, under Dr. Warton. Matr. at Queen's College, 9 May, 1775, aged 18. Son of Ralph Schomberg of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, *Dris.* B.A. 20 Jan. 1779. M.A. 9 Nov. 1781. Prob F. 1782—1792. Sen. D. of Arts, 1791. Died 6 April, 1792, at Bath.

A.D. 1792. April 6. *Alexander C. Schomberg, D.M. Socius obiit.* V. P. Reg.

Author of *An historical and chronological view of Roman Law: with notes and illustrations.* 8vo. Oxford, 1785. (Magd. Libr.) 2nd ed. 8vo. Oxford, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

Bagley, a descriptive Poem; with the Annotations of Scriblerus Secundus. 4to. Oxford, 1777.

Ode on the present state of English Poetry, &c., by Cornelius Scriblerus Nothus. 4to. Oxford, 1779.

A Treatise on the Maritime Laws of Rhodes. 8vo. Oxford, 1786. (Magd. Libr.)

Historical and Political Remarks on the Tariff of the Commercial Treaty with France. 1787.

In the *Early Life of Robert Southey* (p. 36), we find the

^c College tradition states that he occupied my old rooms in the New Buildings, No. 2, two pair of stairs to the right.

following notice of Alexander Schomberg, his father, and his brother :—"Dr. Schomberg attended me on both occasions (of illness). One of Schomberg's sons was the midshipman, who was much talked of some forty years ago for having fought Prince William Henry, (afterwards William IV.) Alexander, another son, was a Fellow of Magdalen College, and died in 1790 or 91 (1792), having lost the use of his lower parts by a stroke of the palsy. I had the mournful office of going often to sit by him, as he sat upon his back in bed, when he was vainly seeking relief at Bath. Boy as I was, and till then a stranger to him, he, who had no friend or relation with him, was glad of the relief which even my presence afforded to his deplorable solitude." R. S.

Extracts from *Nichols's Illustrations of Literary History*, vol. v.

Page 213. Letter from Sir Herbert Croft to Mr. Nichols, Dec. 18, 1786. "The bearer you will be glad to know, Mr. Schomberg of Magdalen College, author of the *Roman Rhodian Law, Historical Remarks on the late Treaty, &c.*, both because he is one of the most pleasant, sensible, gentlemanly little men in the world; and because he is the most intimate friend I have in the world, on the word of a dictionary-maker, and your faithful friend, H. C."

Page 278. "The Rev. Alexander Crowcher Schomberg was born 6 July, 1756. At Southampton School, where he laid the foundation of his classical learning, he distinguished himself for an early display of genius, and for his goodness of heart. In his fourteenth year he wrote a tragedy jointly with the author of this article. Under Dr. Warton at Winchester, he opened the stores of a vivid imagination, and acquired a correctness of taste, which embraced and illustrated a variety of splendid and useful objects. He was then entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, where in 1779 he took the degree of B.A., and proceeded M.A. in 1781. The *Myrtle Wreath of Lady Miller* has often crowned his poetical productions, to which her volumes are indebted for some of their principal ornaments. In polite literature he was formed to excel, but

his inclination led him to a more useful pursuit. The whole economy of active life was the subject of his observation. The interests of nations, the relations of arts, the circuitous channels and the secret recesses of commerce, and the wide range of operations in manufactures and agriculture, were open to his intuition. His *Chronological View of Roman Law* was the introduction to a larger work, for which he had furnished himself with ample materials by his study of *Juridical Antiquities*. Connected with this was his *Treatise on the Maritime Laws of Rhodes*, in which he clearly investigated the nature of the maritime codes, which bore an analogy to the Rhodian laws. During the intervals of his occupation as a useful Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford, he visited the principal seats of commerce and manufactures in England and on the continent. The result of his researches was given in 1787 in his *Historical and Political Remarks on the Tariff of the Commercial Treaty with France*. This excellent work, which had for its only object the investigation of truth and the information of his countrymen, was soon distinguished from the party publications which that subject abundantly produced, and proved the author to be inferior to Adam Smith alone in the science of political economy. From that time he had with minute attention observed the effects of that famous treaty upon both nations, and he had made a considerable progress in printing a series of facts and collateral deductions, under the title of the *Present State of Trade and Manufactures in France*, when he was arrested in the midst of his pursuits by an illness as extraordinary in its nature as fatal in its consequences. During the last two years of his life he exhibited the most dismal spectacle of helpless infirmity and excruciating pain that ever afflicted human nature, and baffled the skill of physic and the attentions of friendship. His personal exertions were stopped, but his mind was still forming plans for the information and welfare of mankind. The force of his superior genius and attainments was so softened by his ease and condescension, that it was said he would have suc-

ceeded his venerable friend, Dr. Horne, Bishop of Norwich, as President of Magdalen College, had he retained his health. Fond as he was of examining every subject through all its relations and under all its aspects, he always presented the pleasing side of it to society, and diffused a cheerfulness, which was as much the effect of the purity of his mind, as of his lively imagination. He informed whilst he seemed to inquire, and he charmed while he conveyed instruction. On the consideration of his character, the writer of this imperfect sketch, who had known, loved, and admired him from his youth, feels it difficult to decide whether his grief for the loss of his friend proceeds more from private than from public motives. *Equidem omnibus rebus, quas mihi aut fortuna aut natura tribuit, nihil habeo, quod cum illius amicitia possum comparare. In hac mihi de republicâ consensus, in hac rerum privatorum consilium, in eadem requies plena oblectationis fuit*^d."

"Many more circumstances might be mentioned to the credit of Mr. Schomberg. His patronage of Crotch, the musical child, whose talents of various kinds will call Schomberg to the recollection of posterity, should not be forgotten, especially when this princely patronage flowed from a private clergyman hardly entered into life, towards one neglected and deserted by men, who are sufficiently great in their own conceits about patronage, which they do not confer. But such is not Crotch's remaining patron, Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church. Mr. Schomberg died at Bath, 6 April, 1792."

Rye, Robert Drury. res. 1780. Matr. at Christ Church, 23 May, 1776, aged 19. Son of William Beauchamp Rye of Northampton, *Dris.* B.A. 14 Jan. 1780. M.A. 10 Oct. 1782. 1777 Pargeter, Robert. res. 1803. Matr. at Brasenose, 8 April, 1775, aged 16. Son of Robert Pargeter of Buck-

^d Thus far, except a slight addition, appeared in a Bath newspaper. I do not recollect that I ever heard the writer's name. What follows is by Sir Herbert Croft.

ingham, *Cler.* B.A. 15 Oct. 1778. M.A. 13 June, 1781. He died at Kentish Town, near London, 20 Feb. 1803.

A.D. 1803. Feb. 20. *Vir Reverendus Robertus Pargeter, A.M. Semicommunarius senior obiit.* V. P. Reg.

1778 Brooke, Thomas. res. 1783. Chorister, 1767—1774. Matr. at Queen's College, 13 July, 1776, aged 17. Son of Thomas Brooke of Westcote, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* B.A. 25 May, 1780.

Filmer, John. res. 1785. Matr. at University College, 13 Nov. 1776, aged 16. Son of Edmund Filmer of Crundale, co. Kent, *Cler.* B.A. 25 May, 1780. M.A. 30 April, 1783. B.D. 27 Jan. 1792. Prob. F. 1785—1795. Orator at the Gaudy, 1785. Jun. D. of Arts, 1791. Bursar, 1792. 1779 Lawson, William. res. 1782. Educated at Manchester School. Matr. at Brasenose College, 15 May, 1777, aged 19. Son of William Lawson of Wigtoft, co. Lincoln, *pleb.* Prob. F. 1782—1792. B.A. 24 Jan. 1781. M.A. 26 Nov. 1783. Died in College, 18 Jan. 1792. Buried in the Chapel.

A.D. 1792. Jan. 18. *Obiit vir Reverendus Gulielmus Lawson, A.M. hujus Collegii socius.* V. P. Reg.

1780 Jackson, Gilbert. res. 1790. Matr. at Lincoln College, 14 Nov. 1776, aged 17. Son of Gilbert Jackson of Tichfield, Hampshire, *Cler.* B.A. 1 Oct. 1781. M.A. 9 June, 1784. B. and D.D. 3 Nov. 1796. Rector of Donhead St. Mary, Wiltshire, 1796.

Hallifax, Robert. res. 1782. Matr. at Lincoln College, 4 Dec. 1776, aged 16. Son of Thomas Hallifax of Reading, *gen.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1781. M.A. 30 April, 1783. Died 13 Sept. 1838, aged 78.

“He was for fifty-three years Vicar of Standish with Hardwicke, co. Gloucester, to which he had been collated in 1785 by his relative, Bishop Hallifax. He was for many years Rural Dean of the Gloucester Deanery, and a magistrate for the county. Highly gifted with the powers of genius, he was fond of literary pursuits and literary men, and was a member of the Geological Society. The agreeable and instructive companion, the sincere and steady friend, ever open-hearted

and generous to all, he was peculiarly a father to the poor. As a mark of respect, his remains were attended to the grave by more than twenty clergymen of the neighbourhood." *Gent. Mag.* 1838, p. 665.

Aguttar, William. res. 1793. Matr. at Lincoln College, 18 March, 1777, aged 18. Son of Guy Aguttar of All Souls, Northampton, *gen.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1781. M.A. 9 June, 1784.

A.D. 1793. Maii 29. *Vir Rev. Gulielmus Aguttar, A.M. Semicom. e co. Northantoniensi, uxore ductâ, omni jure, cujus eo nomine potitus erat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

He was the author of

The Abolition of the Slave Trade, considered in a religious point of view. A Sermon preached before the Corporation of the City of Oxford at St. Martin's, 2 Feb. 1788.

A Sermon occasioned by the death of John Henderson, B.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford. Preached at St. George's, Kingswood, 13 Nov., and at the Temple Church, Bristol, 20 Nov. 1788. 8vo. Bristol, 1788. (Magd. Libr.)

The Origin and Importance of Life, considered in a Sermon preached at the Parish Church of St. Giles's, Northampton, 13 Sept. 1789; introductory to the Institution of the Preservative Society in that County.

Christian Politics; or, The Origin of Power, and the grounds of subordination. A Sermon on Philipp. iv. 5, preached in the Parish Church of All Saints, Northampton, on Sunday, 2 Sept. 1792. 8vo. London, 1792. (Magd. Libr.)

The Sin of Wastefulness. A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, 17 Jan. 1796.

Deliverance from Enemies. A Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, 19 Dec. 1797. 8vo. London, 1798.

The Faithful Soldier and True Christian: in two Sermons preached at All Saints, Northampton, 9 Sept. 1798.

On the difference between the Death of the Righteous and the Wicked: preached at St. Mary's, before the University of Oxford, on Sunday, 23 July, 1806.

Sermons on various occasions. 8vo. London, 1808. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1797 he was elected Chaplain and Secretary to the Asylum for Female Orphans in London. The College had given him the following testimonial drawn up by Dr. Routh: "We, the President and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College in the University of Oxford, having been applied to by the Rev. William Agutter, M.A., Demy of the said College, for our recommendation of him to the gentlemen at whose disposal the Lectureship of is vested; we do hereby give our willing and sincere testimony to the excellence of his moral character, the goodness of his disposition, and the conscientious discharge of the duties of his profession, declaring at the same time our trust and belief that he does not entertain any opinions contrary to the doctrines professed in the Church of England."

In a Memoir of the Rev. John Henderson, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1788, vol. 58, p. 1031, it concludes as follows:—"His sincere and respectable friend, the Rev. W. Agutter, accompanied the corpse from Oxford, buried it at St. George's, Kingswood, on the 18th of November, 1788, and on the Sunday following preached a funeral sermon on the occasion from Acts vii. 22. He was remarkably eloquent and pathetic, while painting the character of the departed, and making suitable applications to a most numerous and respectable audience, who expressed every mark of genuine sorrow and sincere esteem. It is hoped that Mr. Agutter will print this uncommon and excellent sermon in compliance with the request of the congregation."

When resident in College in 1787, he answered in a long letter^e an enquiry from Dr. Parr respecting Dr. Ury's affairs, in whose behalf, with the assistance of Dr. Routh, he drew up a petition, and was mainly instrumental in obtaining subscriptions for him.

He died at his residence in Upper Gower Street, London, March 26, 1835, aged 77.

^e Johnstone's Life of Dr. Samuel Parr, vol. viii. p. 147.

Smith, Gainsford. res. 1799. Matr. at Merton College, 19 May, 1777, aged 18. Son of Peter Smith of Gosport, Hampshire, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1781. M.A. 9 June, 1784. B.D. 21 Oct. 1799. Prob. F. 1799—1810. V. Pres. 1801. Tutor, 1801. Dean of Div. 1803. Preacher on St. John Baptist Day, 1805. Public Examiner, 1805, 1806. Bursar, 1806. Pres. to Evenley, 13 Oct. 1809. Died 5 Dec. 1831.

A.D. 1831. Dec. 5. *Sub hoc tempus diem obiit supremum Gainsford Smith, S.T.B. Collegii istius quondam Socius, idemque Praelector, Ecclesiae de Evenley in comitatu Northanton. Vicarius.* V. P. Reg.

Paget, Richard. res. 1794. Born 7 July, 1766. Matr. 29 July, 1780, aged 14. Son of Richard Paget of East Crenmore, co. Somerset, *gen.* B.A. 9 June, 1784. M.A. 18 April, 1787. Died 9 Dec. 1794. He was buried outside the western door of the Chapel.

A.D. 1794. Dec. 9. *Diem obiit supremum, longo confectus morbo, vir Rev. Ricardus Paget, A.M. hujus Collegii Scholaris in anno Probationis, qui humanioribus literis deditus, et in antiquitatibus Britannicis multum et saepe versatus, has aedes per annos quatuor decem ornavit, et, und cum integritatis et benevolentiae famâ, magnum sui desiderium reliquit.* V. P. Reg.

Extract from Best's "Four Years in France".

"He (Paget) was, as he said, the second son of a second son of a second son of a younger branch of a noble family. He had not much given himself to classical studies, but he was well skilled in antiquities, including heraldry; witness the exactitude of his own pedigree: he was well read in English history, particularly that of the time of Charles I., with every personage of which he might be said to be intimately acquainted. He had a great love and a good taste for the fine arts, and for music. His conversation was in the highest degree pleasing; it was lively, allusive, full of anecdote: his manner of expressing himself was at once forcible and easy: his judgment was discriminating: his temper gentle and equal. I never think of him without regretting

^f Henry Best, Demy in 1785.

his loss ; and he is often recalled to my memory by the benefit and instruction which I have derived from his friendship.

“We used to sit together, hour after hour, cozing: I believe I must thus spell the word we have derived from the French *causer*; no other word has the same meaning. He would take up scraps of paper, and draw admirable caricature likenesses of the members of the College, not sparing the person before him: then a stroll round the walks; and then, as we passed by the door of my rooms on our return, “come in again,” and so another hour’s coze. Soon after the commencement of our acquaintance he began the studies which he thought requisite as a preparation for being ordained a minister of the Church of England. I had the result of these studies, which he pursued according to his own taste, for there is or was no rule in the matter: great admiration of the character of Archbishop Laud; lamentation of the want of splendour and ceremonial in the Anglican service; blame of those clergy who allowed Church authority to slip from their hands, lowering themselves into teachers of mere morality. He gave himself very little trouble about the opinions of the dissenters, condemning them all in a lump by a sort of ecclesiastical and political anathema; but he took great pains to convince himself that the Church of England was in the right in its polemical dispute with the Church of Rome. He was willing to allow to the Bishop of that city a *préséance* above all other Bishops, not merely on account of the former imperial dignity of the city, but also on account of his succession to St. Peter, who had the same precedence among the apostles, though the privileges of the apostles were equal as those of Bishops ought to be. He saved the indefectibility of the Church by declaring that the Church of Rome was a true Church, though not a pure Church; that papists might be saved, since what they believed amiss did not destroy the effect of what they believed aright. He affirmed that the separation of the Church of England from the Church of Rome was the Pope’s fault; that England had

not separated from Rome, but had exercised its right of reforming errors in faith and abuses in discipline, and approached nearer to the primitive model; that the Pope, in excommunicating England for having done this, had in fact excommunicated himself. On several points he showed the practice of Rome to be right; on others, to regard things indifferent.

"Many other matters relating to this subject were discussed in conversations occasionally resumed during the continuance of my friend's residence in College. He was ordained deacon, and some two years after died."

Chapman, James. admitted in the octave. res. 1806. Matr. at Trinity College, 11 Oct. 1779, aged 16. Son of Joseph Chapman of Daggingworth, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* B.A. 18 June, 1783. M.A. 1 June, 1786. B.D. 16 Oct. 1806. D.D. 24 Jan. 1815. Prob. F. 1806—1833. Dean of Div. 1809. Librarian, 1813. Bursar, 1818, 1821. Died 25 Feb. 1833.

A.D. 1833. Feb. 25. *Jacobus Chapman, D.D. socius diem obiit supremum. Vir probus Collegio testamento legavit librarum mille et octingentas ad tenuiorum ecclesiarum redditus amplificandas.* V. P. Reg.

Extract from Dr. Chapman's will, dated 15 Oct. 1832.

"I give and bequeath unto the President and Scholars of Magdalen College aforesaid the sum of two thousand pounds sterling in augmentation of their Living Fund."

1781 Innes, George. res. 1788. Matr. at Merton College, 20 May, 1778, aged 18. Son of Edward Innes of Devizes, Wiltshire, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1782. M.A. 21 June, 1785. Assistant Master at Rugby School, 1783. Prob. F. 1788—1793.

A.D. 1793. Feb. 10. *Vir Rev. Georgius Innes, A.M. socius e co. Wiltoniensi, uxore ducta, sodalitus cessit.* V. P. Reg.*

Extracts from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 121, pt. 11.

"Died July 17, 1842, at the College, Warwick, the Rev. George Innes, M.A. for fifty years Master of the King's School in that town, and Rector of Hilperton, Wiltshire, to which he was instituted in 1798." (p. 325.)

* He was married at Rugby, 25 Aug. 1792.

"He was descended from the ancient Scottish family of Innes, of which the Duke of Roxburgh is the head, and was Domestic Chaplain to the late Duke. He was born at Devizes, 5 Aug. 1759, where his father was for many years the highly respected Rector; and he was educated at Winchester College. He proceeded to Merton College, and was elected Demy, and subsequently Fellow, of Magdalen College. In 1783 he was appointed one of the Masters of Rugby School, where he continued as Second Master till 1792, when he obtained the Mastership of the School at Warwick. He married Isabella, the eldest daughter of Captain Henry Stodart of Newcastle upon Tyne. Mr. Innes was a man of extensive and accurate learning,—the happy facility of imparting which is well remembered by many, who had the advantage of benefiting by his instruction. Combining a fine taste and correct judgment with conversational powers of the highest order, he was a most intellectual and agreeable companion, of an amiable and generous disposition, and of sincere and fervent piety. He departed this life deeply lamented by a numerous body of friends, who were long attached to him, and who duly appreciated his many virtues.

Vir venerande, vale ! nostro tua pectore vivet

Virtus, dum nobis vita superstes erit." (p. 678.)

On a monument in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, is the following inscription : — *Near this place repose the mortal remains of the Rev. George Innes, M.A., 50 years Master of King Henry VIIIth's School at the College in this town, who died the 17th of July, 1842, in his 83rd year.*

An accomplished scholar and gentleman ; to strict integrity and independence of character he united christian simplicity, humility, and love. She, who alone survives of those who best knew his worth, has erected this tablet to his memory.

"In 1876 the westernmost window on the north side of the Chancel in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, was filled with painted glass, the gift of George Harris, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of Iselippe Manor, Southall, in memory of his father-in-law, the late Rev. George Innes, and of Mrs. Innes. It is Mr.

Harris's own design and workmanship, and has been executed by him under the superintendence of Messrs. Baillie and Meyer, painters on glass to the Queen, of Wardour Street, London. This window is highly creditable to the skill and taste of the amateur artist, and is well worthy of the position in which it is placed. The following is a description of the design :—The first compartment represents the Good Shepherd feeding a flock of sheep and lambs, illustrative of the text beneath, "Feed my lambs." This subject was selected as peculiarly applicable to the instructor of youth. The second compartment is occupied by the flock, who are in a well-watered country, such as is described in that exquisite pastoral melody, the 23rd Psalm, with mountains in the distance. In the third and fourth compartments a female figure is represented distributing clothing and food to a poor and aged woman, such as was Dorcas's habit; while a child, that she has been instructing, is standing before her with a scroll in its hand. This design has been thought applicable to one, who was active both in administering to the wants of the poor, and in providing instruction for their children. In the tracery above the four main compartments are eight figures, representing respectively wisdom, in reference to the office of the person memorialised, Simeon with the infant Saviour in his arms, the four Evangelists, and two females, the texts appending to each indicating their characters. Above these is the lamb with the cross, representing, as indicated by the text, Rev. xiii. 8, "The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." This subject was introduced as connected with the main design below. The other small compartments are filled by figures of angels in different attitudes. On a brass plate underneath is the following inscription :—*The above window is erected to the glory of God, and in memory of the Rev. George Innes, for 50 years Master of King Henry the Eighth's School in this borough, who died July 17, 1842, in the 83rd year of his age; also of Isabella his wife, who died Oct. 5th, 1841, in her 73rd year. George Harris, LL.D., F.S.A., pinxit et donavit.* Warwick Paper.

Ventris, James. res. 1786. Matr. at St. Mary Hall, 10 Dec. 1778, aged 18. Son of Edward Ventris (Demy in 1754) of Buddeston, co. Suffolk, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1782. M.A. 5 May, 1786. B.D. 29 Jan. 1793. Prob. F. 1786—1814. Jun. Dean of Arts, 1792. Bursar, 1793, 1803, 1807. Pres. to Beeding, alias Sela, 1 Feb. 1813. Died at Chawton, Hampshire, 31 Jan. 1841, and was buried in the Churchyard of that place.

On a tablet in Chawton Church is the following inscription : *In memory of the Rev. James Ventris, B.D., Vicar of Beeding, Sussex, who died 31 January, 1841, aged 80 years; and of Jane his wife, daughter of the late Rev. John Hinton, M.A., Rector of this parish. She died 31st December, 1856, aged 85 years. Also of her brother, John Knight Hinton, Esq. who died 26 April, 1846, at Otterburne in this county, aged 72 years.*

He was a great grandson of Sir Peyton Ventris, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of William III.^b During his time as Vicar, the "Covent garden" of Beeding Priory, both in the front of the house and in the rear, was very much improved, and laid out in exquisite taste. He complains however in a letter to the College, 7 Dec. 1835, "I have already expended full £700 improving the premises at South Beeding, without receiving the slightest assistance whatever."

College Order, A.D. 1828. "That £100 be granted to Mr. Ventris for the purpose of building a kitchen and deepening a well at Beeding Priory."

At one time Mr. Ventris was Curate of Faringdon, near Alton, Hampshire.

Mr. Ventris was accustomed on St. Thomas's Day to sit in a window of the Priory, and give a shilling to every woman of the parish that applied for it¹. He was attentive to small

^b See Foss's Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England.

¹ "This old custom of 'going a gooding' on St. Thomas's Day is wearing out. It was very common in the south-eastern counties of England, and still prevails in the town of Lewes, and some of the neighbouring parishes. It is confined to women, who formerly, in return for the alms which they

1780, aged 16. Son of James Hurdis of Bishopstone, co. Sussex, *gen.* Prob. F. 1788—1800. B.A. 10 Oct. 1783. M.A. 27 March, 1787. B.D. 29 Jan. 1794. D.D. 26 Jan. 1797. Sen. D. of Arts, 1793. Elected Professor of Poetry, 31 Oct. 1793. Re-elected, 6 Nov. 1798.

A.D. 1793. Oct. 31. *Vir Rev. Jacobus Hurdis, Socius et Com. Sussex, et Senior Artium Decanus, in Prælect. Poeticam Univ. Oxon. electus est.* V. P. Reg.

He was author of

A short critical Dissertation upon the true meaning of the word רכיבים, found in Gen. i. 21. 8vo. London, 1790. (Magd. Libr.)

Cursory Remarks upon the arrangement of the Plays of Shakespeare, occasioned by reading Mr. Malone's Essay on the Chronological Order of those celebrated pieces. 8vo. London, 1792. (Magd. Libr.)

Sir Thomas More; a Tragedy. 8vo. London, 1793. (Magd. Libr.)

A word or two in Vindication of the University of Oxford, and of Magdalen College in particular, from the posthumous aspersions of Mr. Gibbon. 4to. 1796. (Magd. Libr.)

A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford. 4to. 1797. Bishopstone, Sussex.

Lectures, shewing the several sources of that pleasure which the human mind receives from Poetry. 4to. Bishopstone, 1797. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy; twelve Critical Dissertations. 8vo. London, 1800. (Magd. Libr.)

Poems. 3 vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1808. (Magd. Libr.)

The Village Curate, and other Poems. 8vo. London, 1810. (Magd. Libr.)

We are told^k that the Rev. James Hurdis was born at Bishopstone in the county of Sussex in the year 1763. He was the third child and only son of James Hurdis, gent. by

^k The materials for this notice have been taken from the Memoir prefixed to his collected Poems, Lower's Worthies of Sussex, and The Sussex Archæological Collections.

his second wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Artlett of Tarring, whom he married in the year 1759. His father dying, and leaving his mother in no affluent circumstances with seven children, our author was at her expense sent to school in the city of Chichester, at the age of eight years, first under the tuition of the Rev. Richard Tireman, an instructor whom he sincerely respected; and afterwards under the Rev. John Atkinson, for whose memory and literary abilities he had the highest veneration; and as a mark of Mr. Atkinson's esteem for his pupil, he bequeathed to him at his death a handsome legacy of valuable books. Here our author also experienced the protection of his affectionate uncle, the Rev. Thomas Hurdis, D.D., Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and Canon of Windsor.

Being of a delicate frame and constitution, our author seldom partook in the juvenile sports of his school companions, but generally employed his hours of leisure in reading such books as are more attractive to a youth who has an early passion for literature. His inclination to poetry soon made its appearance in many poetical compositions, amongst which was a tragedy in five acts, entitled *Panthea*, founded on the story in Xenophon's *Cyropædia*. This was afterwards transformed into a Poem, so long that it was not deemed advisable to print it in the collection of his works.

Music was the only amusement which could induce him to relax from his study of books: the love of that enchanting science seems to have been naturally united with his disposition, even from an infant. As he advanced in life he became a proficient upon almost every musical instrument; but the organ¹ appeared to have been his favourite; and during the time of his being at school he nearly completed the building of a small one, a work interrupted by his quitting school for Oxford.

In 1780 he was entered a Commoner of St. Mary Hall, Oxford; and at the election in 1782 he was chosen a Demy of

¹ I remember seeing an organ that had belonged to him in the study of Mark Anthony Lower at Lewes. J. R. B.

St. Mary Magdalen College. Now finding himself freed from the restrictions of a school-boy, and a more ample field opening to the encouragement of his poetical taste, his application to books and poesy became almost unlimited.

His friends in Oxford were few and select; and only such as were endeared to him by good nature, conformity of opinion, and fellowship in study. Amongst those who contributed to his support and encouragement have been mentioned Bishop Horne, and the late President, Dr. Routh; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheppard; and his esteemed friend and tutor at St. Mary Hall, the Rev. Dr. John Rathbone^m.

At the commencement of every Vacation he returned to his mother at Bishopstone, and devoted this interval of relaxation from his own studies to the assiduous instruction of his four younger sisters in those branches of literature which he thought might be most beneficial to them.

About the year 1784 he went to Stanmer, near Lewes, in Sussex, where he resided for some time as tutor to the Earl of Chichester's youngest son George, afterwards Bishop of Bristolⁿ.

In May, 1785, he retired to Burwash in Sussex, as Curate to the Rev. John Courtail, Archdeacon of Lewes. In this situation he resided six years.

Having become Fellow of Magdalen College in 1786, and finding himself enabled to assist his mother in the support of her family, he hired a small house, and took three of his sisters to reside with him.

In 1788 he published his *Village Curate*, a second edition of which was called for in the following year. It appears from the following letter of the poet Cowper that it was published anonymously. "I have always entertained, and have occasionally avowed, a great degree of respect for the abilities of the unknown author of *The Village Curate*,

^m John Rathbone, or Rawbone. See *Register of Instructors in Grammar*, p. 238.

ⁿ George Pelham, Bishop of Bristol, 1803—1807; Bishop of Exeter, 1807—1820; Bishop of Lincoln, 1820—1827.

unknown at that time, but now well known, and not to me only, but to many. You will perceive therefore that you are no longer an author *incognito*: the writer indeed of many passages, which have fallen from your pen, could not long continue so. Let genius, true genius, conceal itself where it may, we may say of it, as the young man in Terence of his beautiful mistress, *diu latere non potest*."

In 1790 he sent to the press his second production, a poem, entitled, *Adriano, or, The First of June*, which was followed in a short time by the several poems, *Panthea, Elmer and Ophelia*, and the *Orphan Twins*. He next proceeded on biblical research, in comparing the Hebrew with the English version of the Bible, and in the same year published *A Critical Dissertation on the true meaning of the Hebrew word רַחֲמִים*, mentioned in *Genesis* i. 21.

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In 1792 he published his *Cursory Remarks upon the arrangement of the Plays of Shakespeare, occasioned by reading Mr. Malone's Essay on the Chronological Order of those celebrated pieces*.

In 1793 he went to Oxford, and, with two of his sisters, resided at a small house at Temple Cowley. In November of the same year he was elected Professor of Poetry in that

St. Mary Magdalen College. Now finding himself freed from the restrictions of a school-boy, and a more ample field opening to the encouragement of his poetical taste, his application to books and poesy became almost unlimited.

His friends in Oxford were few and select; and only such as were endeared to him by good nature, conformity of opinion, and fellowship in study. Amongst those who contributed to his support and encouragement have been mentioned Bishop Horne, and the late President, Dr. Routh; the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheppard; and his esteemed friend and tutor at St. Mary Hall, the Rev. Dr. John Rathbone^m.

At the commencement of every Vacation he returned to his mother at Bishopstone, and devoted this interval of relaxation from his own studies to the assiduous instruction of his four younger sisters in those branches of literature which he thought might be most beneficial to them.

About the year 1784 he went to Stanmer, near Lewes, in Sussex, where he resided for some time as tutor to the Earl of Chichester's youngest son George, afterwards Bishop of Bristolⁿ.

In May, 1785, he retired to Burwash in Sussex, as Curate to the Rev. John Courtail, Archdeacon of Lewes. In this situation he resided six years.

Having become Fellow of Magdalen College in 1786, and finding himself enabled to assist his mother in the support of her family, he hired a small house, and took three of his sisters to reside with him.

In 1788 he published his *Village Curate*, a second edition of which was called for in the following year. It appears from the following letter of the poet Cowper that it was published anonymously. "I have always entertained, and have occasionally avowed, a great degree of respect for the abilities of the unknown author of *The Village Curate*,

^m John Rathbone, or Rawbone. See *Register of Instructors in Grammar*, p. 238.

ⁿ George Pelham, Bishop of Bristol, 1803—1807; Bishop of Exeter, 1807—1820; Bishop of Lincoln, 1820—1827.

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In 1793 he went to Oxford, and, with two of his sisters, resided at a small house at Temple Cowley. In November of the same year he was elected Professor of Poetry in that

University. On being elected Professor, he published a specimen of some intended Lectures on English Poetry. And it was in this year that he wrote his *Tears of Affection*; a poem, occasioned by the lingering regret he still experienced from the death of his favourite sister.

In 1799 he married Harriet, daughter of Hughes Minet, Esq. of Fulham, Middlesex.

In 1800 he published his *Favourite Village*; and in the same year his *Twelve Dissertations on the Nature and Occasion of Psalm and Prophecy*.

On Sunday, 19 December, 1801, he went to Buckland in Berkshire; and on the day following performed the whole of Divine Service at that Church. On the Monday evening he was attacked with a violent shivering, similar to that of an ague-fit. On the Tuesday he was unable to rise from his bed, complaining of great inability, and heaviness upon his eyes, which prevented him from opening them. Every medical assistance was procured, but to little effect, as he expired, apparently in a sound sleep, on the Wednesday evening, in his thirty-eighth year, at the house of his affectionate friend, the Rev. John Rathbone. His body by his own desire was conveyed to Bishopstone, and placed in the family vault, close by that of his sister Catharine.

On tablets in Bishopstone Church are the following inscriptions:—*In tender remembrance of the Reverend James Hurdis, D.D., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, and Vicar of this Parish. An affectionate brother, affectionately lamented. This tablet was here placed by his four sisters. He died Dec. 23rd, 1801, aged 38 years.*

Hurdis! ingenious Poet and Divine!

A tender sanctity of thought was thine.

To thee no sculptur'd tomb could prove so dear,

As the fond tribute of a sister's tear;

For earth, who shelters in her vast embrace

The sleeping myriads of the mortal race,

No heart in all that multitude has known,

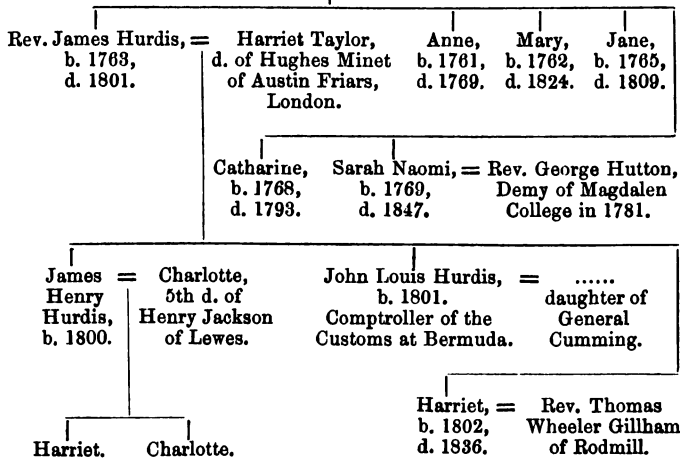
Whose love fraternal could surpass thy own. W. HAYLEY.

In tender remembrance of Miss Catharine Hurd, an affectionate sister, affectionately lamented. This tablet was here placed by her brother. She died August 7th, 1792, aged 24 years.

He was tall, but well proportioned; his countenance, serene and lively; of a fair complexion, with flaxen hair. His disposition was meek, affectionate, benevolent, and cheerful; yet occasionally irritable and impatient. With his intimate friends he was affable, polite, and familiar; but in mixed company generally reserved. He was ever anxious to discharge the duties of his profession to the utmost of his abilities, for his piety was fervent and unaffected. His portrait, engraved by his eldest son, (who had been a pupil of Charles Heath, an eminent engraver,) after a drawing by Sharples, gives to his face a remarkably delicate and almost feminine character.

The following pedigree of the family may be interesting:

James Hurdis of Newhaven, Gent. = Jane, d. of Richard Artlett of Tarring,
born 1710, died 1767. | born 1730, died 1815.



In a letter to Dr. Routh, dated 31 July, 1796, he writes: "Dear Sir, Having failed in my application to two of the most exact individuals of our House for a piece of necessary

information which I thought they could afford me, I am constrained at last to beg the favour of you to communicate to me the intelligence I wish for. Neither Hutton nor Best is able to furnish me with a copy of the scheme of our terminal examinations, as they succeed one another during the sixteen terms previous to the degree of B.A. If you are in possession of a copy of that scheme, I shall be extremely obliged to you to favour me with a transcript of it. Your curiosity may be alive to know for what purpose I make this troublesome request. Though I have hitherto kept my intentions entirely to myself, I will disclose them to you, Sir, but with hope that you divulge them to no one. I have, since my retreat into the country, occasionally amused myself in putting together a few straggling thoughts in vindication of our Alma Mater, and of Magdalen College in particular, from the malevolent aspersions of Mr. Gibbon. These are now ready for the printer, wanting only the information in question, which I think will sufficiently refute his assertion that we have no *public examinations*. I choose to be anonymous and *incognito*, because I wish to speak my sentiments without reserve, which I could not well do if I appeared openly, for Gibbon was the particular friend of Lord Sheffield, and Lord Sheffield is married to a lady with whom I am intimately acquainted^o, and for whom I entertain the highest respect. Should it be traced to my quarters, notwithstanding my secrecy, I have, I think, a sufficient apology, when I plead that I felt myself insulted in a triple capacity of an Oxonian, a Professor, and a *Monk* of Magdalen. I have said something of the Lectures given by the Professors, but fear I am not sufficiently informed upon that head. It is time for Church, and I reluctantly subscribe myself, with best respects to Miss Routh, your obliged humble servant, J. HURDIS."

Again, in another letter, dated Bishopstone, Dec. 2, 1796, he writes: "Dear Sir, I have at length sent you a copy of my long-promised vindication. If you can find no other merit

^o Lady Lucy Pelham, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Chichester.

in it, I am sure you will acknowledge it to be an indubitable specimen of industry, when I acquaint you that I am not only the author, but the compositor and printer, and that this copy comes attended by 500 more to Oxford, though I have not been in possession of my press three weeks. I have commissioned Fletcher and Hanwell to be my retailers, and in the first Oxford paper which follows the receipt of this letter you may expect to see this little book advertised. Secrecy I have strictly enjoined to them, and I think I have taken effectual pains in the work itself to avoid saying any thing offensive to the noble editor of the memoirs in person. My only motive for being anonymous was to avoid giving him public offence, for the sake of his lady; though, as an editor, I think him entitled to some share of reprehension.

“With best respects to Miss Routh, I am, dear Sir, your obedient and obliged humble servant, J. HURDIS.”

The next two letters refer to some quarrel of Hurdis with the College, which it would be difficult now to explain: the first is from the President.

“Dear Sir, I am truly sorry to address you on such an occasion, but your letter to the Vice-President^p having given great offence to the Society, I have been applied to to call a meeting of the Officers, according to the direction of the Founder, when unhappy differences arise between the respective members. On our meeting we were all of opinion that there were three particulars in it highly reprehensible, and which we were obliged to consider as offending against a statute, which I have thought proper to subjoin to this letter^q. They are these: your ‘reflections on the conduct of one of the Delegates of Estates’; your assertion ‘that the Doctorate will not become some persons^r, whom you shall be sorry to compel to take it’; and the ridicule you mean

^p The Vice-President for 1797 was Dr. James Hind.

^q The Statute, *Quod non sint conspiratores*, etc.

^r The Fellows who took the degree of D.D. in 1797 were Hurdis, Jackson, Curtis, Linton, Stevens, Camplin, Hind, Homer, Hoskins, Hirst, and Parkinson.

to offer to the office of Vice-President, by calling it a 'sublime one.' The mere recital of the two latter points, and reference to the former, will, we trust, convince you of the propriety of apologising for the offence you have given. I am, repeating my concern for the occasion of this letter, dear Sir, your faithful servant, M. J. ROUTH."

The following reply is dated 12th January, 1797, from Horsham, Sussex.

"Dear Sir, In my last letter I gave you my *first* sentiments, which followed the receipt of your official communication. Permit me now to express my *maturer* thoughts on that occasion. A most extraordinary transaction, affording matter for wonder and surprise, I shall deem it, and hope that it has no precedent. My resolution is, having unawares kindled the brand, (though I did not tie it to the fox, nor was I the Nazarite who sent it into the corn,) at once to quench the conflagration. If it was not beneath the dignity of Magdalen College to interfere in my private differences, and to take cognizance of the contents of a private letter, neither can it be beneath my dignity to make the apology demanded of me. I know it will avail nothing for an individual, let him deem himself in the wrong or not, to contend with a Body Corporate. I therefore waive all consideration of the merits of the affair, and hope, Sir, you will give me leave to meet those gentlemen, and those only, who composed the meeting which passed this sentence upon me, at your house, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, that I may make the apology in as public a manner as it has been required. I claim, Sir, the Roman privilege of having my accusers face to face, and 'of having licence to answer for myself concerning the crime laid against me.' Of the latter indulgence, however, I have but little intention of availing myself, because I am satisfied that, according to the vulgar proverb, *the least said is the soonest mended*. I hate debate. I am not qualified to prevail in it, and a multiplicity of words may only expose me to fresh misunderstandings. I mean to apologise, if possible, without

discussion. I am, Sir, with all respect, your obedient humble servant, J. HURDIS."

The following was written to the President on an occasion far more pleasant. It is dated from Fulham, 19th July, 1799. "Dear Sir, After having been seventeen years a member of Magdalen College, I have this morning finally bid adieu to it at the Altar. I have not left it without some sensation of reluctance, like that of parting from a friend that has been long dear to me, *domus mihi a teneris usque charissima*. I hope I shall never be so ungrateful as to forget, or not freely acknowledge, my obligations to the Society in general; though you must forgive me for a little reserve, when I call to mind the vindictive behaviour of a few, which was surely more than a counterbalance to any favour I had previously received from them. I am this moment setting off with my little woman, and my sister Eliza, on a tour into Yorkshire and Durham, from which we shall not return for some weeks. One purpose of our journey is to overlook, and to have valued, the estate which belongs to the Professorship of Poetry.

"The honorarium (£40), I beg, may be presented to the fund for the improvement of small Livings.

"My little woman and my sister join me in every good wish to yourself and Miss Routh. I am, dear Sir, your affectionate and obliged friend, JAMES HURDIS."

A passage or two from his *Village Curate* will suffice to show the nature of his poetry.

"So on thy banks too, Isis! have I stray'd,
A tassel'd Student. Witness you, who shar'd
My morning walk, my ramble at high noon,
My evening voyage, an unskilful sail,
To Godstow bound, or some inferior port,
For strawberries and cream. What have we found
In life's austerer hours, delectable
As the long day so loiter'd!"

"So have I stood at eve on Isis' banks,
To hear the merry Christ Church bells rejoice;

So have I sat too in thy honour'd shades,
 Distinguish'd Magdalen! on Cherwell's brink,
 To hear thy silver Wolsey tones so sweet;
 And so too have I paus'd, and held my oar,
 And suffer'd the slow stream to bear me home,
 While Wykeham's peal along the meadow ran."

Cox tells us, (Recollections of Oxford, p. 15,) A.D. 1794, Oct. 27, "A contest took place for the Poetry Professorship between Mr. Kett of Trinity, and Mr. Hurdis of Magdalen, the author of some pleasing but not first-rate Poems, and a Tragedy, entitled, '*Sir Thomas More*.' Hurdis had 201 votes, Kett 181."

Walker, Thomas G. W. res. 1792. Matr. 25 July, 1782, aged 19. Son of Benjamin Walker of Stanford, Berkshire, *Cler.* B.A. 14 June, 1786. M.A. 10 Oct. 1789.

A.D. 1792. Aug. *T. Walker, A.M. Semicom. (uxore ductâ) omni jure, cujus eo nomine potitus erat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg. 1783 Homer, Philip Bracebridge. res. 1802. Matr. at University College, 31 Oct. 1781, aged 15. Tenth son of Henry Homer of Birdingbury, co. Warwick, *Cler.* (Demy in 1737.) B.A. 20 Oct. 1785. M.A. 28 June, 1788. B.D. 6 July, 1804. Prob. F. 1802—1806. Assistant Master of Rugby School, 1787. Fellow of Rugby School, 1825. Died 26 April, 1838.

A.D. 1805. Dec. *Sub hoc tempus duxit uxorem Philippus Bracebridge Homer, S. T. B. Socius e com. Varvic.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1806. Jun. *Circiter hoc tempus Philippus B. Homer, S. T. B. Socius Varvicensis, uxore ductâ, recessit.* V. P. Reg.

Author of

The Garland, a Collection of Poems. 1788.

Anthologia. 4to. 1789.

Poems translated from the Italian of Metastasio. 8vo. Coventry, 1790. (Magd. Libr.)

The Wishes of the Public; a Consolatory Poem, translated from the Italian of Metastasio. 8vo. Nuneaton, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

Observations on a short Tour, made in the Summer of 1803, to the Western Highlands of Scotland, interspersed with original

pieces of descriptive and epistolary Poetry. 8vo. London, 1804. (Magd. Libr.)

An Introduction to the Greek Tongue, with Notes. 8vo. London, 1825. 2nd ed. 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

Stanzas to the Memory of James Hurdis, appended to the Memoir of that Poet in the collection of his Works. 3 vols. 8vo. 1808.

A Concise View of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, etc. 8vo. 1827. (Magd. Libr.)

Extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 112, pt. 1.

A.D. 1838. April 26. "Died the Rev. Philip Bracebridge Homer, B.D. the first of the then newly created Fellows on the Rugby School Foundation. He was the tenth son of the Rev. Henry Homer, Rector of Birdingbury, co. Warwick, where he was born in 1765. At a very early age he was distinguished for his classical attainments, and Latin compositions in prose and verse, at Rugby School, where he was admitted in 1772, under Mr. Stanley Burrough, and where he continued under Dr. James, till he was elected an Exhibitioner by the Trustees, and proceeded to Oxford in 1781, at the early age of fifteen. In the following year he became a Demy of Magdalen College. On his return to Rugby as Master he contributed to a periodical, edited by Thomas Monro, who was also elected a Demy at the same time with himself, and published in 1788. This was entitled, *Olla Podrida*, and, amongst others, Bishop Horne, Monro, and Schomberg were contributors.

"In 1789 he published the *Anthologia*, of which Bishop Burgess, then Tutor of Corpus Christi College, said: 'I have read it with great pleasure, and had admired one piece in particular, on its first appearance in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as uniting great strength of mind with simplicity of language.'

"Having taken his B.A. degree, he came to Rugby in 1785 on being appointed one of the Assistant Masters in the room of his brother Arthur. This situation he held for nearly forty years. Besides his assiduous attention to his duties

in School, and to his private pupils, who ever acknowledged his earnest endeavour, as well as capability, to assist them, he edited those Latin Classics which Mr. Henry Homer of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, had left incomplete at his death in 1791. This labour was undertaken on benevolent motives, and at great expense, to relieve an elder brother.

In 1825 he published *An Introduction to the Greek Tongue, with English Notes*, intending to explain the principle on which many of the rules were established, making the Eton Greek Grammar the basis of his own observations.

In 1827 he published *A Concise View of the Evidences of the Christian Religion, in question and answer; with a brief outline of the History of the Jewish Nation: adapted to the use of Schools*.

He has left a *Hebrew Lexicon*, perfectly ready for the press, in which the English word stands before the Hebrew. This collection he considered an improvement on former Hebrew Lexicons. Some Hebrew Scholar, or some learned Society, may probably think it desirable to make the work generally useful, which would fulfil the intention of the laborious compiler, who was as constantly desirous to employ his talents for the advantage or delight of others, as to make his life an example of practical Christianity to all around him. This Lexicon has lately been presented by his son Henry to the Magdalen College Library.

Extract from *Johnstone's Life of Dr. Samuel Parr*,
vol. i. p. 750.

"Besides the regular answers to his printed controversial works, there are some characters of Dr. Parr and some squibs upon his character deserving of notice. That of Mr. Philip Homer, a learned and excellent clergyman, and teacher in Rugby School, for whom Parr entertained sincere regard, is the best, evidently imitated from Martial.

"To brutes humane, to kindred man a rod,
Proud to all mortals, humble to thy God.
In sects a bigot, and yet lik'd by none,
By those most fear'd whom most you deem your own.

Lord o'er the greatest, to the least a slave,
 Half weak, half strong, half timid, and half brave;
 To take a compliment of too much pride,
 And yet most hurt when praises are denied.
 In dress all negligence, or else all state:
 In speech all gentleness, or else all hate.
 There most a friend, where most you seem a foe;
 So very knowing that you nothing know.
 Thou art so deep discerning, yet so blind;
 So learn'd, so ignorant, cruel, yet so kind;
 So good, so bad, so foolish, and so wise,
 By turns I love thee, and by turns despise."

"These very animated verses were written by Philip Homer, when from some unknown cause* he was extremely angry with me. I was pleased with the verses, and I took proper and effectual measures for explanation. He is rather irascible, but sincere, honourable, generous, learned, ingenious, and truly pious. He is brother of my ever to be lamented Harry Homer; and happy am I to add, that my friendship with Philip Homer was quickly restored, and permanently established." S. PARR. July 11, 1822.

Another specimen of his muse must not be omitted; viz. some verses to

The Magdalen Fritillary.

"Thee, Fritillary, dearest of all bells,
 A name unknown to Pindus, and the muse,
 Thee let me sing. In willowy mantle clad,
 Where Cherwell throws his fond embracing arms
 Round Magdalen's favourite mead, for beauty fam'd,
 And fam'd for science more, thy sanguine flower,
 Scatter'd in myriads on the blushing ground,

* I have some recollection of the cause assigned for these verses. Parr and P. Homer were dining together, when Mr. Homer made some allusion to Poetry. "O," said Parr, "I leave poetry to you and the blacksmith's wife;" a lady who lately had printed some doggrel verses. This expression gave Mr. Homer great offence. In a letter of Cary, the translator of Dante, dated 1788, Sept. 25, he writes:—"Mr. Muckleston told me that the Muses had gained two new votaries in a Mr. Homer and a blacksmith's wife, about which you can give me some information."

O'ertops the verdant blade, and like a robe
 Of gorgeous purple meets the ravish'd eye.
 Some who possess thee on that ample plain
 Tell falsely that on other soil to grow
 Save this, where oft I've mark'd thy crowded cups,
 Thou coyly dost refuse—that boast is vain—
 Yet for the love I bear to that fair field,
 Where late I linger'd, and which still I hold
 Part my inheritance, I fain would grant
 Thee, choicest flow'ret, there alone to bloom
 Thine own exclusive privilege. Sweet heads
 That hang so pensively, as there I've stray'd,
 What time the spring its vital warmth diffus'd
 Through joyous nature, how I've grieved to see
 The battering courser, with his iron hoof,
 Bruising your speckled bonnets: with such rage,
 Such blind unthinking madness, on his car
 The warrior mounted, drives the grinding wheels
 O'er prostrate foes, who late in order rang'd,
 And grac'd with dazzling armour, like a row
 Of beauteous flowers, shew'd lovely to behold."

On a tomb in the old Cemetery of Rugby, now part of Trinity Churchyard, is the following inscription: *Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Philip Bracebridge Homer, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; thirty-seven years Master of Rugby School¹, afterwards twelve years and six months a Fellow of that Foundation; who departed this life, April 26, 1838, in the 73rd year of his age. Also, Sacred to the memory of Caroline, wife of Philip Bracebridge Homer, who departed this life, Feb. 21, 1815, aged 36, in whose decease her husband lost a most faithful friend, her children a most anxious parent, and the afflicted of every description a most compassionate fellow-sufferer. Susanna, second daughter, died Feb. 12, 1814, aged 5; Philip, eldest son, died Nov. 8, 1832, aged 21; Robert, second*

¹ I have reason to recollect Mr. Homer, as a most learned, and most kind, though somewhat eccentric, Master, when I was in his Form at Rugby. J. R. B.

son, died Feb. 6, 1847, in his 33rd year; Lucy died Jan. 10, 1822, aged 7; Susanna died Aug. 9, 1828, aged 13.

Like most undergraduate Demies, if I may venture to say so, he sometimes offended against the discipline of the College, as the following epistle will testify: *Reverendo viro M. J. Routh, A.M. hujusce Collegii Artium Decano. Equidem doleo quod in justam rectamque hujusce Collegii offenderim disciplinam, et quod tibi, vir Reverende, adeo fuerim molestus; de tuâ autem mihi notissimâ clementiâ spero te huic nostro errori condonaturum. Fuit enim semper tuum, dum disciplinam conservas, delictis ignoscere; meum sit mores remissos frenare, et cavere, ne tua ista lenitas mihi sit occasio atque illecebra peccandi. Sum, vir Reverende, tui favoris studiosissimus.* P. HOMER.

Monro, Thomas. res. 7 June, 1797. Educated by Dr. Parr at Colchester School. Matr. at St. Mary Hall, 11 July, 1782, aged 17. Son of Thomas Monro of Wargrave, Berkshire, Cler. B.A. 26 Jan. 1787. M.A. 6 Dec. 1791. Curate of Selborne, Hampshire, 1798—1800. Pres. by Lord Maynard to the Rectory of Easton Parva, Essex, where he resided, and where he died 25 Sept. 1815. On a gravestone in the Churchyard of Easton is the following inscription: *Beneath this stone are deposited the mortal remains of the Rev. Thomas Monro, fifteen years Rector of this parish. He was born Oct. 9th, 1764; and died Sept. 25th, 1815.*

A.D. 1797. Jun. 7. *Thomas Monro, A.M. Semicommunarius, matrimonio inito, recessit.* V. P. Reg.

He was editor of

Olla Podrida. 1st ed. fol. Oxford, 1787. (Magd. Libr.)
2nd ed. 8vo. London, 1788. (Magd. Libr.)

Author of *Essays on various subjects.* 8vo. London, 1790. (Magd. Libr.)

Alciphron's Epistles translated (in conjunction with Beloe). 1792.

Modern Britons, and Spring in London. 1792.

The Tragedy of Philoctetes in Lemnos: a Drama, in three Acts. To which is prefixed, a Green-room Scene, exhibiting a sketch of the present theatrical taste; inscribed, with due deference,

to the Managers of Covent-Garden and Drury-Lane Theatres, by their humble servant, OXONIENSIS. 8vo. 1795.

Extracts from *Johnstone's Life of Dr. Samuel Parr.*

Vol. i. p. 163. "To Norwich, Dr. Parr took with him from Colchester (*inter alios*) the ingenious, learned, and amiable Thomas Monro, from Bottesdale, Suffolk, afterwards Demy of Magdalen College, and one of the authors of Ollapodrida, and of some verses, Greek, Latin, and English."

Vol. i. p. 558. "Thomas Monro, his pupil at Colchester, is the last of the names I shall take from the Spital Sermon. There are several letters from him, and it appears from them that Parr was not only his kind friend and instructor, but his protector also and guide in some dangerous passes of his early life. He was Demy of Magdalen, and one of the authors of the Ollapodrida. He afterwards took pupils, and was respected throughout life for his sterling worth and considerable learning by Parr and all who knew him. He was related to the eminent physician, Dr. Parr's pupil at Stanmore."

Vol. i. p. 211. When Monro was attacked by Beloe in the *Sexagenarian*, Dr. Parr "desired Mr. Maurice to make known to common friends the falsehood of the assertions regarding that gentleman."

Vol. vii. p. 441. From Dr. Parr to Dr. Butler of Harrow, March 21, 1816. "Dear Dr. Butler, I reckon with entire confidence on your granting more attention to my request than you usually pay to the vague and perhaps unreasonable recommendations with which you are beset and sometimes annoyed. I have heard within this day or two that Vere Monro^t is placed under your auspicious care at Harrow. Now I beseech you to believe me when I say that the welfare of this lad is to me most interesting. His father, Thomas, was educated by me at Norwich, and some events occurred in which mercy triumphed over formal justice,

^t Having taken his degree of B.A. at University College, Oxford, Vere Monro became in 1834 Curate of Upper Beeding, and resided in the Priory.

and the result even exceeded my expectations. Thomas was a gentleman, a scholar, and a christian. We love those to whom we render these services, which ought to make them love ourselves; and when Thomas was at College I had opportunities of carrying on that system of kindness that began when he was at school. He had no mean talent for Greek and Latin verse; he had some humour. His taste was very correct. He married an excellent woman; and if you knew, as I did, his tender and affectionate feelings, his exemplary diligence and seriousness as a parish priest, his abilities and activity in performing the duties of a teacher, and his domestic virtues, you would not wonder at my attachment to such a pupil and such a friend. He is no more; but to my sensibility he lives in his children; and I intreat you, dear Sir, to do for the boy all that can be done."

Samuel, Emanuel Samuel. res. 1785. Matr. at University College, 11 Oct. 1782, aged 19. Son of Samuel Samuel of Lincoln, *arm.*

Robinson, Christopher. res. 1799. Matr. at University College, 16 Dec. 1782, aged 16. Son of Christopher Robinson of Albury, co. Oxford, *Cler.* (Fellow in 1740.) B.A. 14 June, 1786. M.A. 6 May, 1789. D.C.L. 4 July, 1796. Appointed Judge of the Admiralty Court, 1828. Member of the Privy Council, 1828. Died 21 April, 1833.

A.D. 1799. Jun. 19. *Christopherus Robinson, J.C.D. Semicommunarius, uxore ductâ, omni jure, cujus eo nomine potitus erat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Author of *A Report of the Judgment of the High Court of Admiralty on the Swedish Convoy.* 8vo. 1799.

Reports of cases argued and determined in the High Court of Admiralty. 6 vols. roy. 8vo. 1798—1808.

A Translation of the Consolate del mare, relating to Prize Law. 8vo. 1800.

Collectanea Maritima, being a Collection of Public Instruments tending to illustrate the History and Practice of Prize Law. 8vo. 1801. (Magd. Libr.)

A.D. 1833. April 21. "Died in Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. Sir Christopher Robinson, D.C.L. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. He was the son of the Rev. Christopher Robinson, D.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Rector of Albury, co. Oxford, and of Witham, Berkshire. Dr. Robinson was a member of the same College, where he graduated M.A. 1789, D.C.L. 1796. He was appointed King's Advocate, and Knighted, 6 Feb. 1805; and in that capacity, and as leading counsel in the Admiralty Court, he was engaged in nearly all the prize causes and captures of the time. He afterwards obtained, in succession, the offices of Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Judge of the Consistory Court, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, each on the resignation of Lord Stowell; and he fulfilled the duties of the last office with the greatest assiduity and ability until within a few days of his death." *Annual Register*, vol. lxxv.

"Sir Christopher Robinson was born in the year 1766. His father, the Rev. Christopher Robinson, D.D., held the livings of Albury in Oxfordshire, and of Witham, Berkshire, to which he had been presented by the Earl of Abingdon, upwards of forty years, and died in 1802, at the age of eighty-four, having lived long enough to see his son in the possession of wealth and eminence. Young Christopher was matriculated at University College, Oxford, in 1782, with the intention of graduating and entering into Deacon's Orders. To the displeasure of his father, however, he preferred Doctors' Commons to the Church, and was admitted Advocate in Michaelmas Term 1793. As one of nine children he was launched into the profession with no larger patrimony than a good library, and a gift of twenty pounds. But his course was smoothed by the zealous patronage of Sir William Ashurst, one of the Puisne Judges of the King's Bench, an old friend of the family, who commended him to the notice of Sir William Scott. By the shrewd advice of that eminent lawyer, he commenced a series of reports in the

High Court of Admiralty in 1797, and continued them with laudable diligence till 1808. Strange to say, though the Judges of those Courts were the highest authorities on subjects of International Law in Europe, there had previously existed no record of their decisions. In the preface to a more recent work, containing reports of decisions during the times of Sir George Hay and Sir James Marriott, the Civilians are compared to the Talmudists among the Jews, who only dealt in oral traditions or secret writings; and great praise is ascribed to Dr. Robinson for having drawn back 'the veil of the temple.' But the six volumes of reports, which he published, have high intrinsic merits of their own, and contain the *ipsissima verba* of Sir William Scott. It is reported that he was most fastidious in the correction of his judgments, extending his revising care to the substitution of colons for semicolons, and to the nice poising of particles. The reader, however, who is too often compelled to read much bad reasoning in much bad language, is a considerable gainer by this particularity. He meets in these judgments with perfect models of judicial eloquence, and reads the most elaborate arguments conveyed in the most rich and classical diction, like apples of gold in a network of silver. This publication, which elicited the encomiums of Lord Grenville in the House of Lords, is also illustrated with classical notes by the editor on the consequence of captivity among the Romans, and the practice of ransoming prisoners of war, &c. Though unproductive in a pecuniary sense, and in some years attended with positive loss to the editor, they were of exceeding value to him in extending his connections. He had the year before (1796) advanced his fortune by a very happy marriage with Catherine, daughter of Ralph Nicholson, Esq. a gentleman of independent property at Liverpool, and descended from an old family in Berkshire. In February 1805, nine years after his admission, he was promoted to the lucrative office of King's Advocate, and Knighted. Many of the prize causes and captures, of which he had the management by virtue of

his office, were of great importance to the public, and attended with considerable private emolument, several] of them realizing to him more than £1000. In 1812 he is said to have acquitted himself exceedingly well in the conduct of a prosecution against the Marquis of Sligo, for enticing seamen and persuading them to desert from the King's service. It appeared that two of them had been intoxicated by the Marquis' servants at Malta and inveigled on board his yacht, and when the vessel was searched the Marquis pledged his honour that they were not on board. The King's Advocate warmed into an orator (he was not one by nature) at this unworthy cheat, and the Peer, being found guilty, was sentenced to pay a fine of £5000, and to be imprisoned four months in Newgate.

"In 1818, at the request of Ministers, but contrary to his own inclination, he obtained a seat in Parliament for the close Borough of Callington. His entrance into that arena, so fatal to legal fame, was made too late in life to offer much chance of escaping from the common lot of his tribe; and on two occasions only, and then with no signal success, did he break through his prudent rule, *de pedibus ire in sententiam*. On the dissolution of Parliament in 1820, he was again returned for Callington at the instance of Government; but a petition being presented against the return, and bribery having been proved against his agents (he had not himself visited the Borough), he was unseated, and saddled with an expense of £5000. The Premier had indeed promised to reimburse him, but he was too high-minded to stand like an importunate suitor at the door of the Treasury, and the promise was never redeemed.

"Sir Christopher Robinson succeeded Lord Stowell in the offices of Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and Judge of the Prerogative and Court of Peculiars, on the presentation of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London. He trod in the path of his predecessor, it will readily be admitted, *haud passibus æquis*, but emulated with success his patient diligence and ever-watchful accuracy in determining

the grave and delicate questions of marriage and divorce. Owing to the increasing infirmities of Lord Stowell, he undertook for several years to transcribe and read in Court the decrees of that venerable Judge, and at length, on his retirement in 1827, was called upon with the unanimous approval of the civilians to fill the vacant seat in the Court of Admiralty. It would be unfair to contrast the talents and acquirements which he displayed in this situation with those of his distinguished friend. The most illustrious Judges of that Court, Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir Harry Vane, and Sir Leoline Jenkins, must one and all veil the head to Lord Stowell. The panegyric pronounced on Jenkins may be applied to him with at least equal truth: 'He had most, if not all, the qualities and ornaments that are desirable in those who sit in the Seat of Justice. No man could acquit himself better, and but few so well. If he received any credit from his station, his station received as much from him, and, as it were, only reflected back again the lustre it received from him.' Sir Christopher presided over the Admiralty Court in a period of profound peace, when there were no cases of momentous interest involving the credit of the flag of England, and the polity of nations, such as are wont to present themselves in time of war. They consisted chiefly of claims of salvage, and mariner's wages, and the construction of the Pilot Act, and to what officer properly belong the royal fish described by charter, to wit 'sturgeons, grampusses, whales, porpoises, dolphins, riggs, and graspes, and generally whatever other fish, having in themselves great and immense size, or fat'! Such topics do not require much research or legal acumen, but all that was requisite they obtained at the hands of this painstaking Judge. His mental energies were of late, in some degree, dulled by a disease, which proved to be an effusion of water on the brain, and terminated fatally on the night of Sunday, April 21st, 1833. He had complained of indisposition, which was attributed to the prevailing influenza, and retired to rest a few hours before his death, in the full expectation of being able on the

morrow to resume the duties of his office. He had attained his sixty-seventh year. His remains were interred in the Churchyard of St. Benedict, Doctors' Commons.

"The conduct of Sir Christopher Robinson, in his public capacity, may be summed up in the short sentence that he was *par negotiis neque supra*. It would be idle to dilate on his unbending integrity and unwearied diligence, for these are the attributes of an English Judge. But a short notice of his domestic virtues must not be omitted. A thorough English gentleman in mind and manners, endowed with a graceful presence and a pleasing address, though slightly shaded by reserve, he carried into private life the same mild and conciliating demeanour which characterised him on the Bench. Those who have made an excursion to his Seat at Beddington, near Croydon, or have seen him in the company of such friends as the Bishop of Exeter^a and Sir John Nicholl, will bear witness to the cheerfulness and playful activity of his social hours. They will recall with subdued pleasure the

Morum dulce melos et agendi semita simplex ;

and review with memory's eye what once endeared him to them, the

Os placidum, morisque benigni

Et venit ante oculos, et pectore vivit imago.

Ardently attached to the Church of England by conviction, independently of hereditary and parental prepossessions, he lived up to the doctrines of her Communion; nor could the solemn form of words, with which the sentence of the Admiralty Judge is prefaced, proceed from any lips with more peculiar fitness than from his:—'Thrice calling on the name of Christ, and having the fear of God alone before his eyes, the Judge pronounces and decrees.' His politics were of that old Tory school, which, exiled from the Court and City, finds yet a safe asylum in the penetralia of Doctors' Commons. Notwithstanding that he filled the office of

^a Henry Phillpotts, Fellow of Magdalen College 1795, Bishop of Exeter.

King's Advocate (a lucrative office in war-time) for the period of twelve years, and lived in comparative seclusion, he has died far from rich,—a strong proof that in the Courts of Civil Law, at least (if in any Court), the Judge is not overpaid. The fluctuating nature of his income was commented on with deserved severity by a late Lord Chancellor, then Mr. Brougham, in his far-famed speech on the State of the Law:—‘The Judge of the Court of Admiralty, who has the highest situation, or almost the highest, among the Judges of the land, (for there is not one of them who decides upon questions of greater delicacy and moment in a national view, or involving a larger amount of property,) this great dignitary of the law has £2500 a year salary only. The rest of his income is composed of fees, and these are little or nothing during peace. But then in time of war they amount to £7000 or £8000 per annum. I profess not to like the notion of a functionary, who has so many calls as the Judge of the Admiralty Court, for dealing with the most delicate neutral questions, for drawing up manifestoes, and giving opinions on those questions, and advising the Crown in matters of public policy, bearing on our relation with foreign states;—I like not, I say, the notion of such a personage being subject to the dreadful bias (and here again I am speaking on general principles only, and with no personal reference whatsoever) which he is likely to receive from the circumstance of his having a salary of £2500 per annum only if a state of peace continue, and between £10,000 and £11,000 a year if it be succeeded by war. I know very well, Sir, that no feeling of this kind could possibly influence the present noble Lord of that Court; but I hardly think it a decent thing to underpay him in time of peace, and still less decent is it to overpay him at a period when the country is engaged in war. I conceive that it may not always be safe to make so large an increase in a Judge's salary dependent upon whether the horrors of war or the blessings of peace frown or smile upon his country; to bestow on one eminently mixed up with questions on which the continuance

of tranquillity, or its restoration when interrupted, may hinge, a revenue conditioned on the coming on and endurance of hostilities.'

"The work which has been already referred to proves that the subject of this brief notice was a good classical scholar, and well versed in modern languages.

"By his wife, Lady Robinson, a most estimable and highly accomplished woman, whom he survived two years and upwards, he had a family of five children. These survived him:—three sons, Christopher and John, Clergymen; and William, an Advocate of Doctors' Commons; and two daughters, one, Catherine, married to the Reverend Edmund Leigh, and Helen unmarried." *Law Magazine*, vol. x. pp. 485—488.

Wathen, Thomas. expelled 1788. Matr. 26 July, 1783, aged 17. Son of Thomas Wathen of King's Stanley, co. Gloucester, *gen.* B.A. 14 Feb. 1788.

1784 Harrison, Henry Bagshaw. res. 1788. Matr. at Christ Church, 2 Nov. 1781, aged 17. Son of Henry Bagshaw Harrison of Daventry, co. Northampton, *gen.* B.A. 8 July, 1786. M.A. 17 June, 1788. B. and D.D. 27 June, 1821. Rector of Bugbrook, co. Northampton, 1789. Rector of Warmington, co. Warwick.

A.D. 1788. Jun. 17. *Harrison, A.M. Semicommunarius, sponte resignavit.* V. P. Reg.

In a letter addressed to the President, Dr. Routh, dated 31 Sept. 1821, Mr. Harrison writes: "When I was an Undergraduate, you, as one of the Deans of Arts, saved me from rustication. This act of kindness in you and the other officers of the College has made an impression upon my mind, *non immemor beneficii*, never to be blotted out. As a trifling memento of it, I have left the College, under the codicil of my will, the sum of £100 for the use of the Living Fund. But this sum I mean to offer them in the course of the next term, subject to one condition, that they pay my son of Merton, your late candidate, five per cent. for it during his life. Had he been successful, it was my intention to have

founded an Exhibition of £20 per annum to the Northamptonshire Demy for ever."

Loveday, Arthur. res. 1799. Matr. at Brasenose College, 15 July, 1784, aged 17. Son of John Loveday of Caversham, co. Oxford, *arm.* B.A. 21 May, 1788. M.A. 4 May, 1791. B.D. 21 Nov. 1799. D.D. 24 Jan. 1815. Prob. Fellow, 1799—1827. Vice-Pres. 1802. Dean of Div. 1807. Died 8 June, 1827. Buried in the Ante-chapel, where on a mural monument is the following epitaph, composed by the President, Dr. Routh: *H. S. E. Arthurus Loveday, S. T. P. annos ferè triginta socius. Filius Joannis Loveday e Caversham in agro Oxon. armigeri, et frater Joannis Loveday e Williamscoth in eodem agro J. C. D. virorum opt. jam olim in hoc Collegio commensalium, et litteris studiisque doctrinæ egregiè excultorum. Qui subtus jacet Arthurus patrem indole et virtute referens, comis fuit, simplex, apertus, atque in opis indigentes liberalissimus. Vixit ann. LX. Mens. v. Decessit in pace IV nonas Junii, anno salutis MDCCCXXVII. Heredes cognato suo carissimo p. c.*

A.D. 1827. Jun. 3. *Mortem obiit annos circiter sexaginta natus Arthurus Loveday, S. T. P. Socius e comit. Oxon. Vir pulchri sensu, et judicio exquisito, et animo satis benigno. Antecapella tenet sepultum.* V. P. Reg.

The following account of him by Henry Best (Demy in 1785), who became a convert to the Church of Rome, must be taken *cum grano**.

"Arthur Loveday was the younger son of a country gentleman of moderate estate in Oxfordshire. To him the silken robe and velvet covering of the square trencher were unknown as personal ornaments. He became a Scholar on the foundation of that College in which his father and brother had borne them†. Yet he was always neatly and even smartly dressed. His knowledge of the usages of good company, and its refinements and enjoyments, was exact; his manners, though shy, were polished; and his insight into the characters

* A Sermon by H. D. Beste, with notes and other autobiographical writings. 3rd ed. London, 1874. p. 59.

† John Loveday, Matr. G. C. of Magdalen College, 3 Feb. 1728; and John Loveday, Matr. G. C. of Magdalen College, 5 Feb. 1760.

of others was both quick and just. He was reserved, at least while young, for he felt that fortune had used him ill, and had, moreover, placed him in circumstances that by no means agreed with his taste, nor with the habitudes in his father's house. A commission in the Guards would have suited him to a hair. He was obliged to wait a long time for a Fellowship, as the Demies of his College succeed in an established order, and he declared that a Demyship was a '—— take in.' He would loll on his sofa in the evening, and rail at our way of passing that portion of the twenty-four hours,—without female society, without music, without topics of conversation. He was fond of light reading, and read the English Classics with taste and feeling: and eight years passed at a school of high reputation enabled him to read either Latin or Greek with facility: he would have enjoyed those classics also, but these languages were dead to him.

"The time approached when he was to enter the orders of the Anglican Church. In what manner the contemplation of this change affected him may be judged from the following anecdote:—I was walking with him in the sort of promenade held in the High Street: we chanced to follow a party of three or four very gay, spruce Undergraduates, who made themselves somewhat remarkable by their airs of coxcombry. Arthur Loveday, as if in soliloquy, yet speaking loud enough for me to hear, said, '—— you, do not be so conceited: in two or three years your tails will be cut off, and then it will be all over with you.' Hair powder and the fantastic way of dressing the hair with curls, and that *dependance* to which he alluded, had not yet given way to the more serious and manly fashion introduced at the commencement of the French Revolution.

"Arthur Loveday was ordained, however, though no man ever uttered the *nolo episcopari* so willingly as he would have refused the profession. He used to explain with fantastic humility that he was *διακονεῖν τραπεζίαις*. Disgusted with a College life, he took a country Curacy. Here he lived, with a man to take care of his horse, and a woman to take care of

his house, and with a bitter affectation of contentment he used to sing, in reference to this house-keeper, who was called Mrs. England, 'Rule Britannia! Britannia rule the roast!'

"Whether the attentions of the neighbouring gentry were accorded or withheld, was equally mortifying to the pride of the young Curate. He could not brook to receive civilities which he was not in a condition to repay after the fashion in which they were exhibited. Besides, he sometimes met with those whom he facetiously called 'the neighbouring Clergy,' with whose manners and opinions his own did not on all occasions coincide. He considered the *gentleman* as an indispensable ingredient in the composition and character of the Clergyman; and would willingly have abolished all eleemosynary aids of ecclesiastical education, declaring that 'there were *raffs* enough in the Church without bringing up servitors on purpose.' He soon resigned his cure.

"In College he might, at least, mix with those of the same mode of life as that to which he himself should be condemned; and he returned to live in College. Here he lived for five and thirty years. 'He had nothing to do, and he did it,' to quote a witticism of George Horne, sometime Bishop of Norwich:—a witticism not indeed applied by the Reverend Prelate to my poor friend Arthur Loveday, but certainly applicable to him and to others. He lived the life of a protestant monk for thirty-five tedious, useless, monotonous, self-reproaching, hopeless years. His eldest brother's eldest son^a came to College as a Gentleman Commoner: perhaps a younger brother of that eldest son^a was provided for by the liberality of the pious Founder in the same manner as his uncle, for the generations of men succeed each other,

Velut unda supervenit undam.

"Arthur Loveday died when his stomach could no longer properly dispose of a daily superfluity of roast beef and old port. This period arrived to him after he had attained his grand climacteric. Eating was to him not merely a sensual

^a John Loveday, G. C. in 1760.

^a Thomas Loveday, Demy in 1806.

enjoyment, but an occupation; nay, still more one of his 'pleasures of the imagination.' For example, in a country walk we approached a farm house, near which ran a rivulet: on the waters of this stream a duck was swimming, followed by her young ones. '— you,' said Arthur Loveday:—this was an usual expletive with him; it was on this occasion addressed to the ducklings, which, with an eye at once poetical and gluttonous, he saw were plump and well grown: '— you, I should like to see you nicely roasted, with sage and onions in your crops.'

"His literary amusements have been mentioned. I recommended him to acquire so much of the French and Italian languages as to be able to read authors, whose tasteful and beautiful compositions would have delighted him; but so habitually slothful was he, that he would have foregone his share of the venison, had it been necessary for him, as for Æneas and his companions, to shoot it and prepare it himself.

"In religion he had no prejudices, except against Jacobins and radicals, who, he suspected, were inclined to make wild work of pious foundations. He had not settled his faith, and, like every unsettled, unprejudiced man, wavered between believing all or nothing. A fellow-Collegian having declared that he comprised his own Creed in three short words, 'Here we be;' Arthur Loveday unhesitatingly admitted that all beyond this brief formulary was, at least, doubtful. Yet, when he first met me after my conversion, he said, 'I'll be — if I do not think that yours

Is the old cow and the right:

The other is but set up in spite.'

"I lament the fate of this amiable, honourable man. Good talents, excellent disposition, were useless to him: he was a man lost, both to himself and to society."

1785 Routh, Samuel. res. 1791. Matr. at Queen's College, 12 Oct. 1782, aged 17. Son of Peter Routh of Beccles, co. Suffolk, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1786. M.A. 15 Oct. 1789. B.D. 21 Oct. 1799. Prob. F. 1791—1811. Jun. D. of Arts,

1795. Sen. D. of Arts, 1796, 1797. Bursar, 1798, 1807. Librarian, 1796—1800. Dean of Div. 1806. Curate of Stanton St. John, 1802. Pres. to Boyton, 12 Oct. 1810. Died 1 Dec. 1822. Buried in Boyton Church. On a brass plate inscribed, in the wall near the east window of the Chancel, and encircled with white and black marbles, is the following inscription: *I. H. S. Thanks be to God for the inestimable gift of eternal life through Jesus Christ. Grant, O God, that the soul of our brother here departed may rest in Thy peace and protection, and reign in Thy Kingdom in Heaven, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, Thy Son and our Lord. Amen. Samuel Routh, B.D. formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Vicar of Wicklewood, Norfolk; and Rector of Boyton, Wilts; endeavouring to serve God through Jesus Christ in pureness of living and truth, and teaching the same purity and truth to others. He at length exchanged time for eternity in the year of our Lord 1822, December 1st, and in the year of his age 57. Whether thou art a teacher and preacher, or a reader only, go and do thou likewise; that His Name, who gave this command, may be known amongst men, His saving health among all nations. Nor love thyself, nor hate; but what thou livest, live well; how long or short, permit to Heaven. Holiness to the Lord.*

A.D. 1722. Dec. 1. *Dien obiit supremum vir reverendus Samuel Routh, S.T.B. reverendi admodum Præsidis frater, olim Socius, deinde per duodecim annos Rector de Boyton in comitatu Wilton: ex præsentatione Collegii, et de Wicklewood in comitatu Norfolk: ex præsentatione Mræ Vaughan. V. P. Reg.*

Chaplin, William. res. 1789. Matr. at Christ Church, 19 July, 1783, aged 18. Son of Charles Chaplin of Tathwell, co. Lincoln, arm. B.A. 23 April, 1787. M.A. 3 July, 1794. Vicar of North and South Elkington, co. Lincoln.

Scott, Thomas. res. 1792. Matr. at Lincoln College, 24 Nov. 1783, aged 18. Son of Thomas Scott of St. Mary Cray, co. Kent, gen. B.A. 7 June, 1787. M.A. 2 June, 1790. B.D. 17 Nov. 1808. Elected Chaplain of Bromley College, 17 May, 1821. Died 1846.

Author of

Christian Morality indispensable; a Course of Lectures.
8vo. London, 1819. (Magd. Libr.)

The Musings of an old Suffolk Rector, in commendation of the ecclesiastical viduages; or the Suffolk Clergy-Widows' homes.
8vo. Bromley, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

Lines in commemoration of the Consecration of a new Church on Bromley Common, 1842; and other small pieces of M.S. poetry bound up together. (Magd. Libr.)

Purkis, John. res. 1793. Matr. at Merton College, 14 Nov. 1783, aged 18. Son of John Purkis of Titchfield, Hampshire, arm. B.A. 7 June, 1787.

A.D. 1788. Mar. 3. *De Purkis a Præsidente, cæterisque officiariis, suspendebatur a gradu Mri in Artibus per quatuor terminos.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1793. Jul. 21. *Joannes Purkis, A.B. Semicom. e dioces. Winton. omne jus, cujus eo nomine potitus erat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Shepherd, George. res. 5 Nov. 1785. Matr. at University College, 27 May, 1784, aged 17. Son of John Shepherd of Feversham, co. Kent, arm. B.A. University, 5 Feb. 1788. M.A. 2 Dec. 1790. B.D. 3 Dec. 1807. D.D. 16 June, 1820.

A.D. 1785. Nov. 5. *Georgius Shepherd, Semicommunarius, e comitate Cantix, e societate sponte recessit.* V. P. Reg.

Butler, Thomas. res. 1801. Matr. at Lincoln College, 9 Nov. 1784, aged 17. Son of Thomas Butler of Bramshott, Hampshire, gen. B.A. 21 May, 1788. M.A. 20 May, 1791. B.D. 4 Dec. 1803. Junior Proctor, 1799. Prob. F. 1801—1811. Sen. D. of Arts, 1803. Vice-Pres. 1804. Bursar, 1805, 1809. Dean of Div. 1808. Pres. to East Worldham cum West Tisted, 27 May, 1810. Died 25 June, 1823.

A.D. 1810. Jul. 27. *Præsentatus est Thomas Butler, S. T. B. Socius ad Rectoriam de East Worldham comitatu Hanton. et nominatus est ad perpetuam curationem de West Tisted eodem comitatu, vacantes per mortem Ricardi Chandler, S. T. B.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1811. Jul. 16. *Sub hoc tempus Thomas Butler Vicarius de East Worldham in comitatu Hanton. recessit.* V. P. Reg.

A small marble tablet on the south wall of the Chancel of Bramshott Church, Hampshire, where he was buried, has the following inscription: *In memory of Thomas Butler, B.D. Vicar of Empshott, and East Worldham, and Perpetual Curate of West Tisted, who died June 25th, 1823, aged 66 years.* A memorial window of stained glass by Hardman, with figures of Mary the sister of Lazarus and St. Thomas, was afterwards put up in the same Chancel by his two sons and daughter.

Best, Henry. res. 1792. Matr. at University College, 17 March, 1785, aged 16. Son of Henry Best of Lincoln, *Dris.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1788. M.A. 22 June, 1791. Prob. F. 1792—1797. Sen. D. of Arts, 1795. Jun. D. of Arts, 1796. Bursar, 1797. Died 28 May, 1836.

A.D 1797. *Circiter hoc tempus recessit Henricus Best, A.M. Socius, propter auctas opes.* V. P. Reg.

Author of

Four Years in France. 8vo. London, 1826. (Magd. Libr.)

Italy as it is. 8vo. London, 1828. (Magd. Libr.)

Personal and Literary Memoirs. 8vo. London, 1829. (Magd. Libr.)

Poverty, or the Baronet's Family; a Novel. 8vo. 1845.

Vices, Sins, and Crimes. Published in Dolman's Magazine, 1845.

I am able to give some account of Henry Best, principally from an autobiography in his 'Four Years in France.' He was born on the 21st Oct. 1768. His father was Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, as his father had been before him^b. His father's house in which he was born was so near the Cathedral, that his grandmother, when confined to her chamber by illness, was wont with her

^b Henry Best (his grandfather) was installed Prebendary of Welton Beckhall in the Cathedral of Lincoln, 15 Jan. 1754.

Henry Best (his father) was installed Prebendary of Sexaginta Soli dorum in the Cathedral of Lincoln, 4th Dec. 1762. He died at Lincoln and was buried in the presbytery of the Cathedral, in 1782.

Bible and Prayer-book to go through the Service along with the choir, by the help of the chant and of the organ, which she heard very plainly. From his earliest years his mother took him regularly every Sunday to the Cathedral Service, in which there was some degree of pomp and solemnity. The altar at the east end of the choir was covered with red velvet: on it were placed two large candlesticks, the candles in which were lighted at evensong from Martinmas to Candlemas, and the choir was illumined by a sufficient number of wax tapers. The Litany was chanted from a *prie-Dieu* in the middle of the choir. The Prebendary in residence walked from his seat, preceded by Bedels, and, followed by a Vicar or Minor Canon, proceeded to the altar: the choir during this sort of processional march chanting the *Sanctus*. This being finished, he read the first part of the Communion Service, including the Ten Commandments, with the humble responses of the choir. He then intoned the Nicene Creed, during the music of which he returned to his seat with the same state as before.

Removed afterwards to Saint Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, Henry Best found (he says) on a smaller space the same ceremonial; nay, the President (Bishop Horne) even bowed to the altar on leaving the Chapel, without any dread lest the picture of Christ bearing the Cross should convict him of idolatry.

His mother was a daughter of Kenelm Digby, Esq. of North Luffenham, in the county of Rutland. A younger brother of this ancient family, in the reign of Edward IV, became the progenitor of this branch, which, illustrated by the names of Sir Everard and Sir Kenelm Digby, adhered to the Church of Rome down to the time of his maternal grandfather, who became a member of the Church of England. On the approach, however, of Prince Charles Edward in 1745, when his mother was about twelve years old, the horses and arms of the family were provisionally taken from them, as being suspected papists. After the battle

of Culloden, when many families abjured the religion of Rome, the whole Digby family was decidedly anti-Roman, except three maiden aunts of his grandfather, and his mother became at the age of twenty-two the willing bride of a young Anglican Divine.

His mother kept him at home every fifth of November, while squibs and crackers sounded in his ears, and made him read to her the life of Sir Everard Digby in the *Biographia Britannica*, where his character is treated with some kindness and respect. He went every day to learn Greek and Latin at the Grammar School founded for the use of the city in the Chapel of some old Monastic House abolished by Henry VIII^c. Opposite the door of the School-yard lived three elderly ladies, members of the Church of Rome, one of whom, Miss Ravencroft, was connected with his mother. They obtained leave for young Best, whenever it might rain at the hour when the boys went to breakfast, to run in and take that meal with them. They were very kind to him. One day, when the rain continued, he stopped to dine with the old ladies, and was introduced to their priest. When he returned home, and related with some pleasure the adventures of the day, his father good-naturedly said, 'These old women will make a papist of you, Harry.'

His father died when he was in the fourteenth year of his age, and in less than three years after that event he became a Commoner of University College, and soon after a Demy of Magdalen. One summer vacation, when rummaging amongst his father's books, he found an old copy of the Rheims or Douay Translation of the New Testament, the notes in which made a great impression on him. But he went back to College, and other studies for a time occupied his attention. In the July after he had taken his B.A. degree, he was presented, probably from the appearance he made at the College Examinations during his undergraduateship, by the President and Fellows with a handsome

^c He gives a quaint account of his school-boy days at this old Grammar School in his "Personal and Literary Memorials," p. 248.

copy of Plato in three volumes, on the first page of which was inscribed the following testimonial: *Dno Best, in literis colendis diligentia eximia et propitia Minerva uso, Præsidentis et Socii Collegii B. M. Magdalene, Oxon., ne amor tali alumno debitus teste omnino careat, hoc munusculum d. d. 14 die Julii, anno Salutis 1789.*

As he had always considered himself destined to take Holy Orders in the Church of England, he prepared himself for that sacred profession. He studied Hebrew, and also learned the French and Italian languages, in case he should have an opportunity of travelling abroad, then rendered difficult from the alarm occasioned by the French Revolution.

Having been admitted to Deacon's Orders by the President, Bishop Horne, he undertook for a time at a nominal stipend the Curacy of a large parish in Lincoln, where he lived with his mother; but soon afterwards, a Fellowship becoming vacant, he went up to College, and pronounced the usual Latin Oration at the gaudy on S. M. Magdalen's Day. In this discourse, having enumerated the former worthies of the house, he commended them at the time of the Reformation for having been of the number of those, who did not wish that Reformation to be excessive.

"The orator, on this occasion," he states, "is introduced between the first and second course of the grand dinner on the 22nd of July, that his voice may be clear, as his stomach is empty: his task completed, he is placed at the right hand of him who presides at the Bursar's table, ranged down the middle of the Hall, and is served with the first slice of the haunch of venison. I took the place reserved for me, and, not perceiving that my High Church sentiments had displeased any of my auditors, found the second course of a public dinner, under such glorious and hopeful circumstances, an ample amends for being excluded from the first."

He was so much pleased with a College life, that he determined to return to his abode in College on his admission as Actual Fellow. He thought he had done enough to testify

his devotion to the Church by one year's volunteer service of the parish of St. Martin; for volunteer it was in the spirit, and almost in the letter. He soon found himself settled in a handsome apartment of the 'New Buildings' of Magdalen College. It was the usage to require of every one who was about to be admitted Actual Fellow what was called a probationary exercise. On this occasion he composed a treatise, bearing the title, 'The Christian Religion briefly defended against the Republicans and Levellers of France.' He consulted two friends on the question of publication; they advised against it. Richard Paget desired him to write the Introduction over again, but did not, as his other better-judging friends had done, counsel the suppression. He went to London to find a printer, and made a book of it as it was.

In November following (1793) he preached before the University at St. Mary's a sermon on the text, 'Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; and whose soever sins ye retain, they are retained.' The leading members of the University, he tells us, were prodigal in praise of his discourse. One of them, afterwards a bishop, preached the Sunday following at St. Mary's, to assure the University that Mr. Best was in the right; a confirmation which, considering his youth and inexperience, he justly deemed by no means superfluous. Soon after his Sermon on Absolution, he preached, in the same Church as before, a discourse in which he detailed the evils of pluralities. This discourse was not heard with the same approbation as the former.

On the 10th of April, 1797, he received by an express, at ten o'clock in the evening, a letter from a physician at Lincoln, acquainting him with the dangerous state of his mother's health, and informing him that it was hardly probable that on his arrival at her house he should find her living. He travelled all night, but his mother had died at the hour at which the express had reached Oxford. The estate which devolved to him by her death being freehold, his Fellowship was not tenable with it. He quitted Magdalen College, sent his books to Lincoln, and established himself there in a

mode of life very much according to his former Collegiate habits. Before he left Oxford, he informed the President of Magdalen of his wish to be appointed to preach the Bampton Lecture; he acquiesced, and desired him to write him word when he should be prepared, that he might propose him to the Heads of Houses, with whom rested the nomination of the Lecturer. The subject of the Lecture was to be, 'Christianity proved against the objections of the Jews.' Dr. Routh, with that amenity of manners which distinguished him as much as his great learning, gave him the titles of several books that might be useful to him.

A conversation with a M. L'Abbé Beaumont, formerly Rector of the University of Caen, and a Canon of Rouen, now an emigrant, and having care of the little Chapel at Lincoln appertaining to members of the Church of Rome, seems first to have unsettled him, not having the President of Magdalen at his back. On the 17th of May, 1798, he was present at High Mass in St. Patrick's Chapel, London, on the Feast of the Ascension, having almost made up his mind to join the Church of Rome. The next morning found him in Hyde Park, alarmed at the step he was about to take, and almost undecided. A confidential friend, not a Romanist, met him by chance, and encouraged him to persevere. After an interview with the Vicar Apostolic of the London district, Dr. Douglas, who lived at No. 4, Castle Street, Holborn, and some preparatory instruction from Mr. Hodgson, one of the priests of the Chapel in St. George's Fields, he was received into the Church of Rome in that Chapel by Mr. Hodgson, and conditionally baptized, on the 25th of May, 1798.

Soon afterwards he wrote the following letter to the President of Magdalen, dated Lincoln, 5th of June, 1798.

"Dear Sir, The respect which I owe to you and to Magdalen College, and in particular the engagement which you so kindly entered into, previously to my leaving Oxford, for my service, render it incumbent on me to take care that you should not hear from any other than myself, that I am returned to the Church from which our ancestors separated;

that I am become a (Roman) Catholic. May God Almighty bless you, and the College over which you preside, with all blessings spiritual and temporal, for the sake of His Son Jesus Christ, prays your grateful and affectionate servant, **HENRY BEST.**"

The President made the following reply:—Magd. Coll. Oxford, June 11, 1798. "Dear Sir, I am very sorry to be informed by you that you have left the communion of our Holy Mother, the Church, in whose bosom I myself hope to live and die, believing her to be a true and sound member of the Catholic Church, notwithstanding the unjust censures of the Bishop of Rome. May God Almighty direct you in all your searches after truth. I remain, your afflicted servant, **M. J. ROUTH.**"

Notwithstanding his conversion, he was a guest more than once at the President's Lodgings, where on one occasion at least he met the celebrated Dr. Samuel Parr, who did not spare him. One day, after dinner, when Dr. Parr had said something to him more than usually insulting, Best walked to the door, and, turning round, said, "Mr. President, the next time that you invite a bear to your table, I beg that you will muzzle him." The President looked at Parr, who laughed, and said, "He is a clever fellow for all that." Dr. Parr had a copy of the sermon published by Best, in which he wrote, *Mr. Best was a very good scholar. He became conscientiously a member of the Church of Rome, and honourably resigned his Fellowship at Magdalen College.* This latter sentence was, as we have seen, a mistake on the part of Dr. Parr. Best had previously resigned his Fellowship *propter auctas opes.*

Three years after his conversion he married Sarah, daughter of Edward Sealy, Esq. of Bridgwater, and appears thenceforward to have been chiefly engrossed by domestic pursuits, and the education of a large family. Much of his time was spent in Bath, and on one of his estates in Lincolnshire, of which he undertook the management. Literature, however, was by no means abandoned, and articles written by him

appeared from time to time in the periodical publications of his co-religionists^d.

In 1818 Mr. Best left England for the continent, and resided with his family in the south of France, and in the different capitals of Italy, till the year 1826. Of this residence he has given an interesting account in his *Four Years in France*, and in *Italy as it is*.

After his return to England, his son^e states, "When in 1827 my father called with me on the President, Dr. Routh insisted that, as the next was 'Gaudy Day,' we should both remain to dine with him. He sat next the President, and I dined pleasantly at the strangers' table with friends of his own standing^f."

During the last winter of his life he resided in France. He returned to England at the end of April, enfeebled in health, and disabled by a sudden attack of rheumatism; but that he was ever remotely in danger, no one anticipated. He refused medical assistance, and had engaged a house at Brighton for a twelvemonth, to which he moved with his

^d Cardinal Wiseman mentions seeing him at the opening of the Porta Santa in the Jubilee at Rome in 1825. "Among the earliest to pass, with every sign of reverence and devotion, through the Holy Gate, I remember seeing, with emotion, the first clergyman, who in our times had abandoned dignity and ease, as the price of his conversion. He was surrounded or followed by his family in this pilgrim's act, as he had been followed by them in his 'pilgrimage of grace.' Such a person was rare in those days, and indeed singular." *The Four last Popes*, p. 271.

^e J. Richard Digby Beste, editor of "Best's Sermon on Priestly Absolution, with notes and other autobiographical writings." 3rd ed. 8vo. London, 1874, p. 295.

^f On this passage the late Rev. R. W. Sibthorp (Demy in 1810) remarks in a letter to me:—"As to Best, he could not have dined at the Gaudy when Thomas Grantham was Vice-President (in 1827), for I dined then, being Dean of Divinity, the only College office I ever held. I was choused out of the Vice-Presidentship. I could not have missed noticing Best, if there. What took place was this: The President gave as a toast 'Church and King.' He had his eye on Best, and, turning to Mills (Vice-President in 1828), whispered, 'He drinks, and gives no sign.' On which Mills quickly answered, 'May God forgive him.' Best was an eccentric man. I doubt not his cleverness, and many respectable qualities; but he was not much esteemed in College, nor do I think the President highly estimated him, as his biographer supposes."

family on the 27th of May. He was then cheerful and happy; talked much of the comfort he felt in having recently received the Holy Sacrament; and expressed himself as "prepared as sinful man could be to meet his Redeemer." Parting from his family with the words, "I wish to say my prayers," he retired to rest between eleven and twelve o'clock. Soon after one the house was alarmed by his sudden cries for more air: at two o'clock he was no more. He was interred in the old burial ground of the parish Church of St. Nicholas at Brighton, where a high tomb bears the following inscription:—*In sure and certain hope, Henry Digby Best, Esq. formerly of the Minster Yard, Lincoln, and of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. Born 21 Oct. 1768. Died 28 May, 1836. Requiescat in pace.*

Southey mentions him in his letters published by Warton. In one written to the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, and dated Keswick, Nov. 16. 1827, he writes: "Best is the name of the person who preached at St. Mary's, upon the absolving power of the Clergy, a little before I went to Oxford. 'The sermon was noticed in the 'Monthly Review,' and excited much notice at the time. He is, as you suppose, the author of the book^h which you mention to me; this I guessed at once from the advertisement. The book I have not yet seen, but that it is his is certain. Poole tells me so, who knows him; for after his perversion to the Romish profession he lived for some time at Stowey. I have seen him many years ago in London,—a little, lively, good-natured man, with a foolish wife, of whom he was uxoriously fond. He was a Fellow of Magdalen."

Again to the same, dated Keswick, 6 Dec. 1827. "I have just read Best's book, and have been much amused with it. It is the picture of a clever, pleasant, happy-minded man. The twist in his head, I suppose, came from Sir Everard; for it seems he regards with great pride the *sus-per-col.* in his

^g See R. C. Magazine for 1838, p. 480. I have often passed by his tomb in St. Nicholas's Churchyard. J. R. B.

^h Four Years in France.

family tree, and perhaps says on the 5th of November a devout *ora pro nobis, Sancte Guido.*"

1786 Bohun, John Francis Browne. res. 1791. Matr. at Queen's College, 10 July, 1784, aged 18. Son of Le Grice Browne of Beccles, co. Suffolk, *gen.*, who assumed the name of Bohun by royal licence in 1787. B.A. 2 April, 1788. M.A. 29 Jan. 1791. Married 10 Oct. 1791, at Beeding, Sussex, Anne, daughter of George Mannocho, Esq. of Horsham. Died 11 Feb. 1836¹.

Davies, William. res. 1798. Matr. at Worcester College, 10 Oct. 1785. Son of William Davies of Eastington, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* (Demy in 1758.) B.A. 12 June, 1789. M.A. 18 April, 1792. B. and D.D. 5 Dec. 1817. Rector of Rockhampton, co. Gloucester, 1798. He died at Rockhampton, 25 Jan. 1849, aged 79.

In the Nave of Slymbridge Church are the following epitaphs on a mural monument:—

To the memory of Sarah, the beloved wife of William Davies, D.D. F.A.S. late of Magdalen College, Oxford; a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for this County; Rector of Rockhampton. She was the eldest daughter of George Brichill of Chepstow, co. Monmouth, Esq. and Sarah his wife; was born Nov. 1787. Married May 10, 1810. Died August 20, 1816, leaving issue Sarah, William, and Anne.

William Davies, D.D. F.A.S. Rector of Rockhampton, Grandson of Stephen Jenner, Esq. M.D. LL.D. F.R.S. &c. &c.; Perpetual Curate of Stone, 1797; and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Dursley. A Magistrate of the Counties of Gloucester and Wiltshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the former County. He died Jan. 25, 1849, in the 79th year of his age.

1788 Wetherell, Charles. res. 1791. Matr. at University College, 14 Jan. 1786, aged 15. Son of Nathan Wetherell of Oxford, *Decani.* B.A. 2 June, 1790. M.A. 9 July, 1793. Cr. D.C.L. 13 June, 1834. Died 17 Aug. 1846.

A.D. 1791. Jul. 16. *Carolus Wetherell, A.B. Semicom. omni jure, cujus eo nomine potitus erat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

¹ See Diary of Edmund Bohun, by Rix. Beccles, 1859.

A.D. 1824. Jan. 22. *Sub hoc tempus Carolus Wetherell, A.M. alter de Senatoribus deputatis a Civitate Oxon. ad inferiorem Domum Concilii Magnæ Britannicæ, et hujus Collegii olim Semicommunarius, in munere et dignitate Solicitatoris Regis Georgii Quarti constitutus est.* V. P. Reg.

He^{*} was the third son of Dr. Nathan Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, and for more than half a century Master of University College, Oxford; a man who died worth £100,000, accumulated during his tenure of office, from which circumstance the natural inference is that he lived upon the permanent revenue derived from his savings, rather than upon the life-income which his Collegiate position yielded. This turn of mind was inherited by his distinguished son, whose character, like that of his father, presented the rare union of a learned and a worldly spirit—a love of money and a love of books.

Without entering into the details of his School education, his precocious talents, or his juvenile wit, it may be shortly stated, that from his earliest years he was destined for a learned profession; and the result seems to have fully justified the resolution taken on this subject by his father, who was a man of great penetration, of very estimable character, and who had the good fortune to reckon the celebrated Samuel Johnson amongst the number of his friends. Dr. Wetherell selected Magdalen College as that most worthy to educate “the hope of his family,” and thither young Wetherell went before he reached the age of 17. At that College he prosecuted his studies with much ardour, and with no small *éclat*.

On the 15th of April, 1790, being then in the 21st year of his age, he was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple, and was by that society called to the Bar on the 4th of July, 1794. At the outset of his professional career he committed the great mistake of presenting himself for practice at the Common-law Bar. He was not ignorant of that branch of the profession called ‘pleading;’ on the contrary, he is understood to have conquered its principal difficulties. Eighty years ago

^{*} From an article in *The Times*.

there were very few members of the "Utter Bar" better versed than he was in the doctrines of our unwritten laws: he was not deficient in eloquence or energy, and as a dialectician he had few rivals; but practical lawyers well knew that he had no chance of being popular at *nisi prius*. His estimate of individual character might be sound, but it was by no means rapid; he would therefore have become acquainted with his jury and his witnesses when it was too late. His strong passions and ardent imagination led him greatly to exaggerate his client's claims, and to overlook the weaknesses and imperfections of his case. Then his discretion was not unimpeachable, his eloquence often prolix, his style "a leash of languages"; his reasoning, though vigorous and sometimes profound, was too scholastic and metaphysical to suit the twelve good men who usually occupy a jury-box. But Lord Eldon thought never the worse of an advocate for being overlearned or uselessly elaborate. He wished well to the son of his old friend, the Master of University, of which College he and his brother had been Fellows. He relished the ancient traditional jokes of his *Alma Mater*, reproduced in the quaint and fanciful guise with which Wetherell invested them. No refinement of ingenuity was in those days unsuited to the Court of Chancery, no variety of human learning beyond the range, no amount of human oratory could exhaust the patience or disturb the temper, of that tribunal.

It was in the year 1801 that Lord Eldon first received the Great Seal, and in a very short time afterwards Wetherell applied himself with vast energy and proportionate success to the study of that branch of the legal profession which is known by the courtesy title of 'equity.' Fortunate was it for him that he gradually became a stranger in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas: the solicitors in Chancery knew that he had the ear of the Court, and his business continued to improve steadily, until in 1816 he was appointed a King's Counsel, with a patent of precedence.

In the year 1817, Watson, Preston, Thistlewood, and others, were indicted for the Spa-fields riots, which took place in the

latter end of the preceding year. Wetherell undertook the defence of Watson; Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, appeared for Thistlewood; and Holt, afterwards Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for two of the other prisoners. In the defence of these men Wetherell was therefore the leading counsel; and very elaborate excuses have been put forth to palliate the apparent inconsistency of a strong Tory becoming the advocate of radicals,—that he, the Lord Chancellor's friend, should fiercely assail the Government, seemed to some men an offence that required an ample apology. But the public in those days ought to have known that every Englishman has an indefensible right to the services of any practising barrister; at the same time it must be admitted that Wetherell was no reluctant advocate. This short excursion of his into a court of criminal jurisdiction was perfectly voluntary, and in taking that step he seemed to have been influenced by mixed motives. He regarded with feelings of generous indignation the system of *espionage* by which that memorable prosecution was supported. He resolved to eclipse the Crown Lawyers, to baffle the Home Secretary, to resist the Chief Justice, and to rebuke the Prime Minister, who occupied a seat on the Bench throughout the whole trial. These objects he accomplished; but he did not succeed in then acquiring the confidence of the Administration, and he was still obliged to pursue the routine of his professional labours, without being able to alarm or to conciliate the Government of the day. The Inn of Court, however, to which he belonged had previously conferred on him the only dignity it possessed the power of bestowing, that of a Bencher, to which rank he was raised on the 16th of June, 1816; and he filled the office of Treasurer to the Inner Temple in the year 1825. It was in vain, however, that the Government continued to withhold its patronage from such a man as Wetherell; his professional fame was not dependent on court favour. In suits affecting corporation rights, in weighty causes which demanded varied knowledge, black-letter reading, or much grasp of intellect,

he was most frequently retained; and not only the Court of Chancery, but the business of Parliamentary Committees, the Privy Council, and the House of Lords, bore ample testimony to the qualifications which gave him an elevated rank in the profession of the law. Still he was unpromoted and ever unplaced. He might be, and eventually he became, Recorder of Bristol; but what of that? He wanted to be the King's Attorney-General, and finally the keeper of his Majesty's conscience; yet he was six and twenty years at the Bar before he adopted the usual method of accomplishing those objects. For the first time he obtained in 1820 a seat in the House of Commons, as member for the city of Oxford, but he never became any great favourite with the "collective wisdom of the nation." The whigs and radicals sneered at his extreme toryism; neither was his political creed very palatable to his own party, whose doctrines of government were gradually giving way under the views and leadership of Canning. Wetherell was therefore treated by both sides of the House as a whimsical pedant, rather than a formidable debater; his slovenly attire, uncouth gestures, patchwork phraseology, fanciful illustrations, odd theories, recondite allusions, and old-fashioned jokes, tempted men to call him a buffoon; when they ought to have admired his ingenuity, revered his learning, and honoured his consistency.

During the first Parliament of the reign of George IV, Sir Charles Wetherell represented the city of Oxford, namely, from 1820 to 1826. Subsequently he sat for Boroughbridge, which was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The natural and just ambition entertained by him to become a law-officer of the Crown was gratified on the 31st of January, 1824, when he received the appointment of Solicitor-General, together with the honour of knighthood. In less than three years from that time, Copley, who had been Attorney-General, became Master of the Rolls; and Sir Charles Wetherell succeeded him as first law-officer of the Crown. This event took place in the month of September, 1826; but on that occasion his continuance in the office of Attorney-General did

not last longer than till the 30th of April in the following year, when he was succeeded by Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger. It was at this time that Lord Liverpool ceased to be Prime Minister, and Canning ruled in his stead. When the latter was authorized by George IV. to form a Ministry, a very large majority of those who had served under Lord Liverpool threw up office, and amongst that number was Sir Charles Wetherell. It is well known that perfect identity of sentiment and feeling prevailed between Lord Eldon and Sir Charles Wetherell, not only on political and constitutional questions, but upon the administration of justice in the Courts of Equity. In those days, when attacks were made upon Lord Eldon by Michael Angelo Taylor, Brougham, and John Williams, if any one else attempted to reply to them, Sir Charles Wetherell seemed to resent that interference as a sort of trespass upon his own peculiar manor. He thought his cause so righteous, and his advocacy so powerful, that he desired no aid. He was at all times, and upon every subject, a vehement speaker; but upon such questions as the constitution of our Equity Courts, the claims of members of the Church of Rome, reform in Parliament, in the Church, Universities, or in municipal corporations, he was more than usually eloquent.

It was not until Sir Charles Wetherell had reached the age of 56, and ascended to the highest station at the Bar, that he contracted matrimony. On the 26th of December, 1826, at Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, he espoused his cousin, Jane Sarah Elizabeth, who was the second daughter of Sir Alexander Croke; but her ladyship died without surviving issue on the 21st of April, 1831. Sir Charles then remained a widower for seven years, and at length, in extreme old age—when he wanted only one year of being “threescore and ten”—he went on the 27th of November, 1838, to St. George’s, Hanover Square, and there married Harriet Elizabeth, the second daughter of the late Colonel Warneford, of Warneford Place, in Wiltshire. Of that marriage there was no issue, and the second Lady Wetherell survived her husband.

His refusal to serve under Canning was a sacrifice to the claims of party, for had he not declared war against the new Government, he would have been Vice-Chancellor of England. A few months, however, sufficed to bring the Duke of Wellington and his friends into power, and Sir Charles Wetherell for the second time became Attorney-General. This occurred in the month of January, 1828, and ended, after a duration of fifteen months, in May, 1829, when, having declined to assist in preparing the bill for enabling members of the Church of Rome to sit in Parliament, he gave in his resignation, and never again held any ministerial office.

But he had long held a judicial office, to which he had been elected by a municipal corporation, that of Recorder of Bristol. His able, strenuous, and persevering opposition to the ministry of Lord Grey, and the Reform Bill, rendered him unpopular. When therefore the time approached for holding the October Sessions of 1831 in Bristol, he consulted Lord Melbourne, then Home Secretary, and with his full sanction, and after much deliberation, he proceeded to Bristol, and the Sessions were opened with the usual procession and other formalities according to immemorial usage. But on entering the city his carriage was surrounded by an infuriated mob. He and the other corporate authorities were hooted and pelted with stones, and with the utmost difficulty were protected from the murderous rage of their assailants, who pursued them first to the Court, and afterwards to the Mansion House. During the celebrated riots, which lasted a day and a night¹, Sir Charles with some hazard and difficulty escaped from those self-styled patriots, who thought it their duty to murder their Recorder because his line of politics happened to be different from their own. It exposed him to the effects of extreme unpopularity at the time; yet every one admired the learning, talent, enthusiasm, and even the good humour and drollery, with which he took his part in the debates

¹ It was during these riots that Captain Christopher Musgrave, Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College in 1818, with one back-handed blow cut off the head of a man who had assaulted him.

of that period. Even at the close of the final observations, which he addressed to the unreformed parliament, his inexhaustible humour did not desert him, and he sat down, exclaiming, "This is the last dying speech and confession of the member for Boroughbridge."

He lived to witness four general elections, but no consideration could induce him to enter a Reformed House of Commons. He died at Preston Hall, near Maidstone, on Monday evening, 17 August, 1846; and was buried in the Benchers' Vault of the Inner Temple.

"His death was occasioned by an accident, which occurred on the 10th. He had been to Smardon to view an estate he had thought of purchasing, and slept at the Star Inn, Maidstone, on the night of Sunday, the 9th. On the morning of Monday, the 10th, he ordered an open fly to proceed to Rochester. He got outside on reaching Rocky Hill, and on approaching the back entrance to Mr. Milner's, Preston Hall, the mare got her tail over the reins, and, on the driver loosening them to disentangle them, naturally slightly increased her pace. This apparently frightened Sir Charles, who caught hold of the off-rein, and immediately the horse started, drew the carriage over a heap of stones, and overturned it. Sir Charles fell on the side of his head; he partly recovered sensibility on the fourth day, but subsequently relapsed, and died on Monday, the 17th. A Coroner's jury returned their verdict, 'Death from concussion of the brain.'" *Annual Register* for 1846. App. p. 279.

In 1804, Sir Charles Wetherell was appointed by Magdalen College to succeed Dr. Richard Woodeson as their Honorary Counsel, in which office he was himself succeeded by Lord Selborne in 1846.

The following letter was written by him to the President on the occasion, dated Lincoln's Inn, 27 July, 1804:—"Dear Sir, I received this morning from Mr. Mitchell a copy of the order of the Society, appointing me to be their Counsel. I assure you that I feel myself much honoured by this mark of confidence and attention on the part of the College, the well-being and

prosperity of which are at all times sincerely in my wishes. I hope to have the pleasure of paying my respects to you in the autumn, and remain, with true regard, your most obedient humble servant, CHARLES WETHERELL."

Bridger, Goring. res. 1793. Matr. at Queen's College, 17 Nov. 1786, aged 17. Son of Colvill Bridger of Old Shoreham, co. Sussex, *arm.* B.A. 10 June, 1790. M.A. 11 July, 1793. Rector of Albourne and Twineham, co. Sussex, 1794. Died in the same year at Albourne Rectory, and was buried in the family mausoleum in Old Shoreham Churchyard, where is the following inscription:—*The Rev. Goring Bridger, M.A., late Rector of Albourne and Twineham; the second son of Colvill Bridger, Esq. and Mrs. Mary his wife; who, at the age of 24 years, died on the 17th day of September, 1794.*

Day, Jeremiah Ives. res. 1792. Matr. at Trinity College, 13 Nov. 1786, aged 17. Son of Benjamin Day of Norwich, *gen.* Prob. F. 1792—1795. B.A. 11 Oct. 1790. M.A. 28 Nov. 1793. Inst. to the Rectory of Yelverton, co. Norfolk, 30 Jan. 1800. On a memorial tablet in Yelverton Church is the following:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Jeremiah Ives Day, who died Sept. 16th, 1837, aged 69 years. He was 37 years Rector of this Parish, and was beloved and respected by his neighbours and parishioners, and died deeply and deservedly lamented by all who knew him.*

A.D. 1795. Jun. 18. *Vir. Rev. Jer. I. Day, A.M. Socius e Dioc. Norvic. uxore ductâ, sodalit. cessit.* V. P. Reg.

He married the daughter of a Dr. White of Bury, co. Suffolk.

Talman, James John. res. 1794. Matr. at Wadham College, 12 Oct. 1786, aged 17. Son of James Talman of Christchurch, Hampshire, *Cler.* B.A. 2 June, 1790. M.A. 10 April, 1793. Elected Chaplain of Bromley College, 2 July, 1800. Vicar of North Curry, and of Stogumber, co. Somerset. Died at Bromley in 1820, aged 51, leaving a widow and eleven children. His widow, Mary, died at Bromley, 5 Sept. 1862, aged 90. In the Cemetery of Bromley Church is a memorial stone with the following:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev.*

James John Talman, M.A., twenty years Chaplain of Bromley College, and Vicar of North Curry and Stocumber, Somerset, who departed this life the 14th of April, 1820, aged 51 years.

A.D. 1794. Jan. 20. *Jacobus Joannes Talman, A.M. Semicom. e co. Hanton. uxore ducta, omni jure cujus eo nomine potitus erat sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

1789 Wheldale, West. res. 1791. Matr. at Brasenose College, 1 June, 1786, aged 19. Son of West Wheldale of Boston, co. Lincoln, *gen.* B.A. 11 Oct. 1790. Elected Fellow of Brasenose, 3 June, 1791. M.A. Brasenose, 12 Oct. 1792. Rector of Christ Church, Spitalfields, London, 1804.

A.D. 1791. Jun. *West Wheldale, A.B. Semicom. in sodalium Coll. Æn. nas. electus est.* V. P. Reg.

Stanton, John. res. 1793. Chorister, 1780—1788. Matr. 27 July, 1789, aged 16. Son of William Stanton (Chorister in 1753) of Moulton, co. Northampton, *Cler.* Prob. F. 1793—1801. B.A. 31 May, 1793. M.A. 6 April, 1796. Orator at the Gaudy, 1793. Jun. D. of Arts, 1797. Senior D. of Arts, 1798. Bursar, 1799.

A.D. 1801. Jun. 10. *Vir Reverendus Joannes Stanton, Socius Northantoniensis, uxore ducta, e sodalio sponte recessit.* V. P. Reg.

1790 Horne, William. res. 1793. Matr. at University College, 9 Dec. 1789, aged 16. Son of William Horne of Otham, co. Kent, *Cler.* (Demy in 1757.) B.A. 31 May, 1793. M.A. 6 April, 1796. Prob. F. 1795—1798. Rector of Otham, 1822. res. 1831. In the aisle north of the Chancel there is a stained glass window in memory of himself and his wife, and the first part of the inscription runs as follows: *Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Horne, of Gore Court in this Parish, who died the 21st day of May, 1841, in the 68th year of his age.*

1791 Cholmeley, John. res. 1797. Matr. at University College, 22 July, 1790, aged 17. Son of Mountague Cholmeley of Easton, co. Lincoln, *arm.* Prob. F. 1797—1810. B.A. 18 June, 1794. M.A. 26 April, 1797. B.D. 11 April, 1804. Sen. D. of Arts, 1799, 1800. Bursar, 1801, 1804,

1808. Vice-Pres. 1807. Pres. to Brandeston, 27 Oct. 1809. Pres. to the Rectory of Burton-le-Coggles, co. Lincoln, by the Lord Chancellor, in 1811. Died 4 Nov. 1814, and was buried in London. On the south wall of the Church of Burton-le-Coggles is a memorial slab with the following:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Cholmeley, second son of the late Montague Cholmeley, Esq. of Easton, and three years and seven months Rector of this place, where he will long be remembered with gratitude and affection, as the faithful Pastor of the flock committed to his care. His ministry was short: like a warning voice it was heard. It is gone. "Be ye also ready." He died on the 4th of November, 1814, aged 41; and left a widow, one son^m, and two daughters to lament his loss.*

A.D. 1814. Nov. *Circiter hoc tempus diem supremum obiit Joannes Cholmeley, S.T.B. haud ita pridem Socius Lincolnensis, et Rector de Brandeston in comitatu Nordovicensi. Vir integris sanctisque moribus.* V. P. Reg.

His father, Mountague, was the only son of John Cholmeley and Penelope, daughter of Joseph Heene of Twyford, co. Middlesex, Esq. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Humphrey Sibthorp, M.D. of Oxford, and of Canwick, co. Lincoln.

Birch, Walter. res. 1797. Entered at Rugby School in 1786, as the fifth son of the Rev. Thomas Birch of Thorsby, near Alford, co. Lincolnⁿ. Matr. at St. John's College, 12 July, 1791, aged 17. B.A. 16 April, 1795. M.A. 15 Jan. 1798. B.D. 29 April, 1805. Prob. F. 1797—1818. Jun. D. of Arts, 1800. Sen. D. of Arts, 1801. Bursar, 1802. Vice-Pres. 1810. Pres. to Stanway, 1817.

A.D. 1829. Dec. 8. "Died the Rev. Walter Birch, Rector of Stanway, Essex, and Vicar of Stanton Bernard, Wiltshire. He was presented to Stanton Bernard in 1812 by the Earl of Pembroke, and to Stanway in 1817. *Gent. Mag.* 1829, vol. 2. p. 647.

^m John Cholmeley, Demy in 1829.

ⁿ His mother was Mary, only daughter of Mr. Edward Wright of Algarkirk, co. Lincoln.

Author of

I. *A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, 25 Oct. 1809.*

II. *Verses*, spoken at the Encænæia in 1810 by T. S. Smith, Demy of Magdalen College.

III. *Christianity liberal according to the genuine and full import of the term; a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Wilts, holden at Marlborough, 23 July, 1810.*

IV. *A Sermon on the prevalence of Infidelity and Enthusiasm, preached in the Parish Church of St. Peter, Colchester, at the Visitation of the Bishop of London, 28 July, 1818.*

On a flat stone within rails in Stanway Churchyard is the following inscription:—*In a vault underneath this stone are deposited the remains of the Rev. Walter Birch, B.D. Rector of this Parish, and Vicar of Staunton St. Bernard in the County of Wilts, who departed this life the 8th of December, 1820, in the 56th year of his age.*

“At a College Meeting held Jan. 5, 1814, present—the President, Vice-President (John Johnson), Drs. Shaw and Curtis, Messrs. Chapman, Ellerton, Loveday, Birch, Blatch, Deacle, Matthews, Cooke, Aldrich, Loring, Roundell, Collins, Jenner, Rawbone: ‘Agreed, That the President and Fellows assembled, after previous notice given to the absentees, see no sufficient reason for altering the tenure of Demys in future, or for departing from the long-established practice which, on account of a change of circumstances, permits the stay of the Demies.’ Dissentient, Messrs. Birch, Blatch, Collins, Roundell.” Mr. Birch appealed to the Visitor.

A.D. 1815. Oct. 1. *Sub hoc tempus Dnus Præses literis, quæ sequuntur, a Gualtero Birch, S.T.B. Socio accepit, qui ad Reverendissimum Visitatorem quæstionem de Semicommunariis nuper retulisset:—*

“Rev. Sir, I hasten to communicate to you, for the information of yourself and the Society, a letter, which I have just received from the Secretary of the Visitor, and which contains the result of his Lordship’s deliberation on the subject to which it refers. I am, Rev. Sir, your obliged and

obedient servant, WALTER BIRCH." Staunton, Sept. 28, 1815.

"Rev. Sir, I am directed by the Bishop of Winchester to acquaint you, that his Lordship, as Visitor of St. Mary Magdalen College in Oxford, having heard the several papers which have been presented to him by you, including the copy of the minutes of a meeting of the President and other members of the said 'College, assembled on the 5th of January, 1814, read to him, and having maturely deliberated upon your representation of the tenure of Demyships as at present observed, and suggestions as to the propriety of its being discontinued in future by the Visitatorial authority, does not upon the whole, and more particularly at this distance of time from its introduction and establishment in the usage of the College, incline to make any order in respect thereto, unless with the concurrence of the general wishes of the Society. His Lordship is nevertheless desirous to express to you the due sense which he conceives of the motives by which you have been actuated in bringing to his notice the subject-matter of your statement, as being with the view of procuring an alteration in future, which you seriously consider as tending to the reputation and advantage of the College of which you are a Fellow, and that the intimation of his opinion in this instance is given without prejudice to the merits of the entire question, should it ever become necessary for him in his judgment to hear the same judicially discussed. I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient humble servant, J. H. GELL, Secretary."

Extracts from Forster's *Life of Walter Savage Landor*, the School-fellow of Walter Birch at Rugby*.

Vol. 1. p. 23. "On the same form at Rugby with Landor and Butler†, all four having entered at about the same time, were Henry Cary and Walter Birch, both of them also

* 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1869.

† Samuel Butler entered Rugby School in 1783. He distinguished himself at Cambridge; and became Head Master of Shrewsbury School, which he raised to a very high reputation. In 1836 he was appointed Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

Landor's contemporaries at Oxford. Writing from Florence at nearly the close of his eighty-fifth year (Oct. 23, 1860), he says:—"Poor Cary, I remember him at Rugby and Oxford. He was the friend of my friend, Walter Birch, whom I fought at Rugby, and he thrashed me well. He was a year older and a better boxer: we were intimate ever afterwards, till his death." Many letters remain to attest this intimacy, which, a few years after Landor's brief residence at Oxford, his brother Robert closely shared on coming into residence at Worcester College; Birch having by that time obtained a Fellowship at Magdalen, and deservedly high repute among the most distinguished men in the other Colleges. Landor often spoke of Walter Birch as having been the best Rugby scholar, as well as the boy with whom he had formed his closest, and indeed his only real friendship. 'I see this morning,' he wrote to Forster in 1854, 'that Routh, the President of Magdalen, is dead. He was made President just before I entered the University. The first scholar admitted to his College after the election was my friend Walter Birch, the best scholar at Rugby, not excepting Butler. We used to walk together in Addison's Walk along the Cherwell. From Rugby we had often gone to Bilton, one mile off, a small estate bought by Addison, where his only daughter, an old fat woman of weak intellect, was then living, and lived a good while after, three or four years.'"

Vol. 1. p. 42. "Landor remained at Oxford little more than a year and a half, between 1793 and 1794, and used to call the hours passed with Walter Birch in the Magdalen Walk, by the half-hidden Cherwell (the road of which Addison was so fond), the pleasantest he could remember, as well as the most profitable."

Vol. 1. p. 185. "Several of Birch's letters had been kept by his school-fellow, and some of them bear date shortly before the latter became master of the Staffordshire estates. None of the figures of that distant past seems to recur with kindlier association to Mr. Robert Landor's memory. Before the latter went up to Oxford, Birch had a Fellowship

at Magdalen, and he had become tired of Oxford, and quitted it for a Tutorship before Mr. Robert Landor had obtained his own Fellowship. But during the whole of his undergraduate career, he had the advantage of companionship and counsel from the friend of his brother, and in his letters he speaks of him with the utmost tenderness. 'Walter (Landor) often visited me, when travelling between Warwick, London, Bristol, or South Wales; and he eagerly renewed his intercourse with Birch, whom I had not seen till then.' Here was an instance of friendship, which is so often formed between men as unlike each other in every other particular excepting a single pursuit. Birch was gentle, quiet, unassuming, very tolerant of other men's opinions, though sufficiently consistent in the maintenance of his own, an earnest Christian, a sincere Churchman, and—O, Mr. Forster! rather too much inclining to toryism. Walter was a black Jacobin. I very soon acquired the title, in my own College, of *Citizen* Landor—and even *the* Citizen, as being the only republican there; but Birch loved Walter, and smiled at me. Walter Landor used to speak of his friend's maiden modesty, which extended beyond his morals⁹."

Vol. 1. p. 193. "During the period of his correspondence with Landor, this amiable and accomplished person was living as Tutor in the family of an English Earl. 'He seems,' writes Mr. Robert Landor, 'to have grown tired of a College life since the departure of so many friends from Oxford, and he undertook the tuition of a youth in one of our most wealthy and noble houses.' Birch resigned his office before the education of his pupil had been completed, greatly to their regret. Some attachment had arisen between himself and a daughter of this family:—whether it was mutual, or on which side it was strongest, is not known;

⁹ At School Birch was named *Sancty* from the sobriety of his manners.

^r "Having been appointed Tutor to the Earl of Pembroke, who was then at Harrow, and whom he accompanied to Oxford, he was presented by him to Stanton." *Gent. Mag.* vol. 100. pt. 1. p. 184.

for Birch was much too honourable and conscientious for its encouragement, and therefore retired on a small College living. I cannot understand how any disengaged lady could live in daily intercourse with such a man, for he was very handsome too, and remain insensible to such amiability. In the only allusions to the family to be found in Birch's letters, unusually strong regard appears, and very marked expressions of respect; nor does it seem probable that any romantic ending to the little love-story was contributed by himself, for he married and had children, surviving it a score of years. But the mention of it can now give pain to no one, and what may be accepted for truth in it is characteristic and worthy of Landor's favourite school-fellow."

Vol. 1. p. 455. "About the year 1818 Birch wrote to Landor, announcing his marriage*, and tells him he has become 'rusticated and country-parson-fied upon a living in Wiltshire, which Lord Pembroke had given him.' This he changed three years later for a better living in Essex, given him by his College, and which he held to his death."

Extracts from the Memoir of H. F. Cary, translator of Dante, &c.

Vol. 1. p. 38. "In 1790, Cary became a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford. His chief intimates at College were Walter Birch, then Demy, afterwards Fellow of Magdalen College; Edward Bullock; Charles Digby, afterwards Canon of Windsor; and William Digby, afterwards Prebendary of Worcester. These constituted his evening tea-drinking party, alternately at each other's rooms. Birch had the highest opinion of Cary's talents and acquirements; but used to contend with him a good deal in discourse, and differ often in opinion, and now and then rather angrily, which Cary took very quietly, and did not shew himself very eager to refute, which habit produced this remark from Birch some time after, 'Cary, after having delivered

* He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Dimock of Stonehouse, co. Gloucester, by whom he left four sons and two daughters.

his opinion, takes no great pains to maintain it, if you do not choose to agree with him.'

Vol. 1. p. 251. Cary's biographer speaks of Birch, as "possessed of remarkable firmness of mind, joined to strong but well regulated affections, he owned a spirit without guile, a cheerful but unobtrusive devotion."

Wetherell, Henry. res. 1799. Matr. 28 July, 1791. Son of Nathan Wetherell of Oxford, *Decani*. B.A. 5 June, 1795. M.A. 18 April, 1798. B.D. (University College) 19 March, 1817.

A.D. 1799. Maii 24. *Henricus Wetherell, A.M. Semicommunarius, omni jure, cujus eo nomine potitus erat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

1792 Cockle, John Corby. res. 1793. Matr. at Brasenose College, 10 Oct. 1788, aged 18. Son of John Cockle of St. Peter's, Lincoln, *gen.* B.A. 31 May, 1793. M.A. 6 April, 1796. B.D. 17 Nov. 1803. Prob. F. 1793—1809. Bursar, 1803, 1807. Vice-Pres. 1805. Pres. to the Perpetual Curacy of Iffley by the Archdeacon of Oxford, 1803. res. 1809. Curate of Bassingham, near Newark, co. Nottingham, in 1807. Inst. to the Vicarage of Blyton, co. Lincoln, 1809.

*Vertente anno 1809 decimo tertio die Julii citatio, cujus exemplar statim sequitur, per nuntium missa est ad Magistrum Cockle, Socium hujus Collegii:—*We the undersigned, Martin Joseph Routh, D.D. President; William Cobbold, B.D. Vice-President; James Chapman, B.D. Dean of Divinity; Marmaduke Hervey Matthews, B.D. Dean of Arts; Thomas Butler, B.D. Senior Bursar; Edward Ellerton, B.D. Middle Bursar; cite you, John Corby Cockle, B.D. and Fellow, to appear before us, the President and Officers, on Friday the 28th day of July inst., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the public Hall or Refectory of the said College, to answer certain charges of a heinous nature preferred against you by Charles Cox of the City of Oxford, Inn-holder. Dated Magdalen College, 12 July, 1809. V. P. Reg.

Spalding, 15 July, 1809. "Mr. President, when I received the citation yesterday, I was too much agitated and

distressed to return an immediate answer by the bearer. And as he had an opportunity of taking a coach back to London within an hour of his arrival, I was unwilling to detain him, observing to him that I could as well write by the post. I might perhaps be thought wanting in respect to the Society, which I should be very sorry to appear to be, if I were to take no notice of the letter, and I therefore think it right to request you will do me the favour to inform the officers that it is my full determination to appear before you and them, if it be in my power, on Friday the 28th instant. That I shall be able to approve my conduct to the entire satisfaction of yourself and the officers I dare not hope, but, as I must ever most solemnly maintain that I am altogether free from any criminal intention, I shall confidently rely on the candour and humanity of every one present for the most favourable interpretation of it. I have the honour to be, Mr. President, with great respect, your most obedient and faithful servant, J. C. COCKLE."

*Dein die vicesimo quinto ejusdem mensis ad manus Dni Præsidentis pervenit formula hic descripta, quæ Mr Cockle omne jus quod habuit in Collegio cessit:—*I, John Corby Cockle, B.D. and Fellow of S. M. Magdalen College, Oxford, do hereby resign into the hands of the President and Fellows of the same College whatever right, advantage, or emolument, I possess, or enjoy, as Fellow of the said College. J. C. COCKLE. 20 July, 1809.—*Quæ quidem cessio die ejusdem mensis vicesimo octavo a Dno Præsidente et officiariis accepta et agnita est.* V. P. Reg.

The following correspondence had previously passed between the President and the Bishop of Lincoln.

Magdalen College, Oxford, July 10, 1809. "My Lord, I am under the painful necessity of troubling your Lordship with these few lines. The persons who subscribed their names to a *testimonium* lately given under the College Seal to Mr. Cockle, a Fellow of Magdalen College, and addressed to your Lordship, request that it may be considered as a

nullity, and to all purposes void and of no effect. It is not from any deficiency in respect, which would reflect only on ourselves, that I add nothing more. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's dutiful son and servant, M. J. ROUTH."

Bugden Palace, July 15, 1809. "Rev. Sir, I have had the honour of receiving your letter, and am extremely sorry that it arrived too late to be of any use. Mr. Cockle brought me the *testimonium* on the 6th of this month, and was on that day instituted to the living of Blyton in Lincolnshire. He came several weeks sooner than he had intended, and he expressed a design of residing at Blyton, although he will probably hold the living a very short time. I cannot therefore but apprehend that he was conscious of some circumstance which, if known, might prevent his institution, and make the continuance of his residence at Oxford impossible or unpleasant. I feel very reluctant to request any information which it might be disagreeable to yourself and the other gentlemen who signed the *testimonium* to give. I hope however that, if there be any fact or suspicion, which I, as Mr. Cockle's Diocesan, ought to know, you will not withhold it from me. I am confident that I may leave this matter to yourselves with safety, resting assured that you will act as becomes persons in your situations. I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant, G. (Pretyman) LINCOLN.

Alston, William. res. 1802. Matr. at University College, 2 June, 1790, aged 18. Son of Samuel Alston of Nayland, co. Suffolk, arm. B.A. 7 July, 1794. Before the year 1800 he was afflicted with mental derangement.

A.D. 1793. Nov. 4. *Citatus est coram Præsidente et Officiariis Gulielmus Alston, Semicom. quòd sine causâ et sine veniâ absentiae in pleno termino per duas septimanas Collegio se subduxit; decreverunt igitur Præsident et Officiarii ut prædictus Semicommunitarius a gradu Baccalaurei in Artibus per unum terminum suspendatur, et insuper penso aliquo literario oneratur.* V. P. Reg.

Doyle, William Smythies. res. 1794. Matr. at Queen's College, 16 April, 1791, aged 19. Son of Joseph Doyle of Stratford, co. Essex, *gen.* B.A. 11 Oct. 1794.

A.D. 1794. Jul. 1. *Gulielmus Doyle, Semicommunarius, e com. Essex, omni jure quod Semicom. nomine obtinuerat sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1796. Jan. *Circiter hoc tempus obiit Gulielmus Smythies Doyle, olim Semicom.* V. P. Reg.

Cobbold, William Rust. res. 1795. Matr. at Trinity College, 23 April, 1792, aged 19. Son of Thomas Cobbold of Wilby, co. Suffolk, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1794. M.A. 15 June, 1797. B.D. 25 April, 1805. Prob. F. 1795—1814. Instructor in Grammar in the College School, 1795—1799. Jun. D. of Arts, 1798, 1799. Bursar, 1800, 1803, 1807. Vice-Pres. 1809. Tutor, 1810. Dean of Div. 1811. Preacher on St. John's Day, 1812. Curate of Mixbury, 1805. Curate of Tylehurst, 1812. Pres. to Selborne, 26 June, 1813. Died 25 July, 1841. He was buried at Kensal Green.

A.D. 1795. Aug. 11. *Gul. R. Cobbold, A.B. Scholæ Grammaticalis Magister admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1841. Aug. *Circiter hoc tempus casus funestus e vivis aufert Gulielmum Rust Cobbold, S.T.B. nostri Collegii olim Socium, et Vicarium de Selborne in comitatu Hanton. Quum enim ad Londinum se contulisset, negotii obeundi causâ, et per vias omni rhedarum genere refertas gradu titubanti, quippe qui annis provectus et corpore infirmus, festinaret, a curru temerè acto eversus fuit, et in talem modum sauciatus, ut post paucos dies animam apud diversorium, ubi commoratus est, expiravit.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1841. Aug. 19. "Died at the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, aged 68, the Rev. William Rust Cobbold, Rector of Selborne, Hants. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by his being knocked down, six days before, by the Oxford Mail Cart at the end of Ludgate Hill. Being a very corpulent man, it was two days before it was discovered that his ribs were broken. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death, accompanied by a censure

on the Surgeon, who had not paid the case sufficient attention." *Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1841, p. 551.

Mr. G. V. Cox, Chorister of Magdalen College in 1793, speaks of him as the College Schoolmaster in the following terms:—"Having during one or two of his last years been a pupil of Mr. Cobbold, I am entitled to speak of the impressions left upon me by his teaching: they are these—that from a bilious constitution, betrayed by his yellow-tinted complexion, he was ill-qualified to bear kindly and patiently with little ignorant boys. 'Alpheizebus, Sir,' he would say; 'don't you know *s* from *z*? Listen, Sir, Al-phe-si-be-us;' every syllable, especially the third, being impressed by a sharp cut with a cane, or a sharper twitch of an ear. Indeed this latter punishment, his favourite one, extended *several times* to the *partial tearing* the ear from the head of a dull boy! His teaching, however, was a great improvement upon that of his predecessor, Mr. Robinson, and effectually prepared the way for the equally careful but more patient instruction of Dr. Ellerton¹, my last and highly valued Master."

Lukin, Robert. res. 1802. Matr. at Exeter College, 13 July, 1791, aged 18. Son of George William Lukin of Mitton, co. Norfolk, *Cler.* (Dean of Wells). B.A. 15 April, 1795. M.A. 4 April, 1799. Prob. F. 1802—1808.

A.D. 1804. Jun. 23. *Robertus Lukin, A.M. Socius e Dioc. Norv. ex speciali providentiâ Præsidentis, Vice-Præsidentis, Decani Artium Senioris, et trium Seniorum Sociorum, electus et admissus est ad studendum in facultate Juris Civilis.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1808. Apr. 19. *Sub hoc tempus uxorem duxit Robertus Lukin, A.M. Socius e Diocesi Norviensi.* V. P. Reg.

Robert Lukin was third son of the Dean of Wells, (who was half brother to the Right Hon. William Windham,) Secretary to the Tennis Club, and one of the finest Tennis players of the time, a most amiable man, and a very respectable scholar^u. In 1831 he was first clerk in the

¹ *Register of the Instructors in Grammar*, p. 245.

^u See *Windham's Diary*, p. 119.

War-Office. In 1808 he married Catharine, daughter of Bishop Hallifax. She died at Brighton, 5 Sept. 1872, in her 89th year.

Hughes, Robert Edward. res. 1801. Matr. 26 July, aged 16. Son of Edward Hughes of Shenington, co Gloucester, *Cler.* B.A. 26 May, 1796. M.A. 4 April, 1799. Rector of Shenington, co. Gloucester.

1793 Bridger, Charles. res. 1796. Matr. at University College, 12 Nov. 1790, aged 17. Son of Colville Bridger of Shoreham, co. Sussex, *arm.* B.A. 27 Nov. 1794. M.A. 11 July, 1797. Rector of Albourne, co. Sussex, 1798—1826. On a memorial tablet in the Church of Albourne is the following:—*Sacred to the memory of Charles Bridger, M.A. twenty-eight years Rector of Albourne and Twineham: he died 11 February, 1826, aged 52 years. And of Elizabeth, relict of the above, who died 11 January, 1844, aged 73 years.*

A.D. 1796. Jun. 1. *Carolus Bridger, A.B. Semicommunarius e co. Sussex. omni jure quod Semicom. nomine obtinuerat sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Matthews, Thomas Pardo. res. 1801. Matr. at Jesus College, 2 July, 1792, aged 16. Son of James Matthews of Oxford, *gen.* B.A. 6 April, 1796. M.A. 14 Jan. 1799.

A.D. 1801. Jun. 23. *Thomas Pardo Matthews, A.M. matrimonio inito, omni jure, quod Semicommunarii nomine obtinuerat, recessit.* V. P. Reg.

College Order, 25 July, 1806. "That the sum of £30 be subscribed to the relief of the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Matthews."

Hesledon, Edward Henry. res. 1798. Matr. at Lincoln College, 25 Oct. 1792, aged 17. Son of William Hesledon of Barton, co. Lincoln, *gen.* B.A. 26 May, 1796. M.A. 4 April, 1799. Prob. F. 1798—1808.

A.D. 1803. Nov. 10. *Sub hoc tempus vir Reverendus Edvardus Henricus Hesledon, A.M. de co. Lincoln. Socius, uxore ductâ, e sodalitis sponte recessit.* V. P. Reg.

Goldesborough, John. res. 1806. Matr. at Balliol College, 16 April, 1793, aged 16. Son of John Goldesborough of

Bruton, co. Somerset, *Cler.* B.A. 14 Jan. 1797. M.A. 23 Oct. 1799. B.D. 26 April, 1809. Prob. F. 1805—1812. Sen. D. of Arts, 1807, 1808. Bursar, 1809. Vice-Pres. 1811. Pres. to Slymbridge, 29 June, 1811. Died 6 May, 1846.

Matthews, Marmaduke Hervey. res. 1806. Admitted at Rugby School, 1788. Matr. at Brasenose College, 13 April, 1793, aged 18. Son of Marmaduke Matthews of Warwick, *Cler.* B.A. 23 Jan. 1797. M.A. 17 Dec. 1801. B.D. 8 March, 1809. Prob. F. 1806—1817. Jun. D. of Arts, 1808. Sen. D. of Arts, 1809. Bursar, 1810, 1814. D. of Div. 1816. Pres. to Horsington, 19 Oct. 1816. Resigned his Fellowship, 15 May, 1817. Died 24 Feb. 1855.

A.D. 1816. Nov. 29. *Præsentatus est Marmaduke Hervey Matthews, S.T.B. Socius, ad Rectoriam de Horsington in comitatu Lincoln. vacantem per cessionem Thomæ Collins, S.T.B. qui cum accepisset hanc Ecclesiam, vacantem per cessionem Gulielmi Doncaster, S.T.B. Socii, alio Beneficio in Diœcesi Eboracensi donatus est.* V. P. Reg.

Le Geyt, Philip. res. 1798. Educated at King's College School, Canterbury, and at Norwich School. Matr. 23 June, aged 17. Son of Robert Le Geyt of Canterbury, *gen.* B.A. 15 June, 1797. M.A. 23 April, 1800. Prob. F. 1798—1801. Pres. by Archbishop Manners Sutton to the Vicarage of Marden, co. Kent, on or before 1819. Died 6 Jan. 1847. Chaplain to the Duke of Kent.

Author of

Thoughts on the Co-operation of the Laity of the Church of England with the Ministry, &c. 8vo. London, 1827. (Magd. Libr.)

Observations on the Bill before Parliament for regulating the marriages of Dissenters. 8vo. London, 1827. (Magd. Libr.)

He also published several controversial letters on the Bible Society.

A.D. 1801. Jun. 10. *Sub hoc tempus Philippus Le Geyt de comitatu Cantix Socius, uxore ductâ, e sodalitis sponte recessit.* V. P. Reg.

1794 Blatch, James. res. 1808. Matr. at Balliol College, 30 April, 1792, aged 17. Son of James Blatch of Colchester, co. Essex, *arm.* B.A. 9 Feb. 1796. M.A. 22 Nov. 1798. B.D. 9 June, 1810. Prob. F. 1808—1816. Jun. D. of Arts, 1810. Bursar, 1811. Vice-Pres. 1812. Dean of Div. 1813. Pres. to Basingstoke, 1 July, 1814. Died 23 June, 1864, aged 89. Buried in the Cemetery, under the east wall of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost. On his tombstone is inscribed only his name, age, and date of his death; but his principal memorial is the west window of the Church, in which are represented the four Evangelists, by Hardman of Birmingham; and on a marble slab in the west wall appears the following inscription:—*The west window of this Church was erected by Parishioners and Friends in pious memory of James Blatch, B.D., fifty years Vicar of this parish, who died June 23, 1864, in his 90th year. He gave largely of his substance, and cared for the poor.*

Pilkington, Charles. res. 1798. Matr. at Brasenose College, 26 May, 1794, aged 17. Son of Charles Pilkington of Findon, co. Sussex, *Cler.* (Demy in 1750). B.A. 14 Jan. 1798. M.A. 20 June, 1801. Collated to the Prebend of Eartham in the Cathedral of Chichester, 31 Dec. 1803. Died 21 Oct. 1828.

Cooke, Theophilus Leigh. res. 1810. Matr. at Balliol College, 3 July, 1794, aged 16. Son of Samuel Cooke of Bookham, co. Surrey, *Cler.* B.A. 18 April, 1798. M.A. 14 Jan. 1801. B.D. 8 Feb. 1812. Prob. F. 1810—1816. Sen. D. of Arts, 1812. Bursar, 1813. Annual Delegate of Privileges, 1814. Vice-Pres. 1815. Vicar of Beckley, 1803. Pres. to Brandeston, 5 May, 1815. Pres. to Little Ilford, co. Essex, by W. Hibbets, Esq. Died at Oxford, 11 Oct.; and was buried at Beckley, 17 Oct. 1846. A churchyard cross was erected as a memorial to him, but without inscription*.

In a letter from Dr. Philip Bliss to Dr. Routh, dated 11 Oct. 1846, he states:—"I was greatly shocked on my return to hear that our mutual friend, Leigh Cooke of

* When the University Volunteer Corps was enrolled in 1798, Mr. T. L. Cooke was the acting Adjutant. *Cox's Recollections of Oxford*, p. 33.

Beckley, had been compelled to take lodgings, and come to Oxford, to be nearer to medical assistance; and my alarm was increased when I learned from his servant on calling that Mr. Parker thought ill of the case. Dr. Wootten was afterwards called in, and he confirmed Mr. Parker's view: the result of all being that there is no hope, and that probably before this reaches you he will be no more. His complaint I believe to have been a suppression of urine, the bladder not being competent to perform its proper functions. This is very sudden. About a fortnight since he called at Lady Croke's in good health and spirits, and within twenty-four hours had his first warning! Poor fellow! he had many good points, and among others was one of the most anxious and painstaking persons I ever knew to do a kindness. He would compass sea and land, and write here and drive there, in short, put himself to any personal trouble, if he could perform a service to another. His benevolence consisted more in activity than coin, not but that he could spend his money occasionally, if he thought the return would be good and certain to the object for whom it was advanced. I shall regret him much, for I knew his good qualities, and could forgive his peculiarities, which were to be ascribed to habit and early education."

Deacle, Francis. res. 1801. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 18 July, 1794, aged 18. Son of John Deacle of Astrop, co. Oxford, *Cler.* B.A. 18 April, 1798. M.A. 20 Jan. 1801. B.D. 20 May, 1809. Prob. F. 1801—1815. Sen. D. of Arts, 1804, 1805. Bursar, 1806, 1813. Curate of Stanton St. John, 1805. Died at Rome, 1815.

A.D. 1815. Feb. 11. *Circiter hoc tempus certiores facti sumus, Romæ, quo se visendi studio præclara prisci temporis monumenta contulit, diem obiisse supremum, præmaturo ac gravi confectum morbo, virum reverendum Franciscum Deacle, S.T.B. hujus Collegii Socium. In negotiis Collegii tractandis apta et multa solertia, æquabilis animi indoles, et innata morum suavitas, hisce sedibus illum delicias fecere, et sui desiderium magnum apud nos reliquere. V. P. Reg.*

In a letter from John Rose Holden, dated July, 1857, he writes:—"Francis Denale was a notable Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and still more notable Bursar, and Timber-merchant. He divided amongst his brother Fellows *virritim* £600, for wood parings. Blessed amongst them in that day, but in this day reproach, for the moderns say he ought to have refunded the money."

Weston, John. res. 1796. Matr. 25 July, aged 13. Son of Phipps Weston of Witney, co. Oxford, *Cler.* (Demy in 1753).

A.D. 1796. Jul. 23. *Joannes Weston e com. Oxon. Semi-communarius, sponte recessit.* V. P. Reg.

Horseman, James. res. 1803. Matr. 25 July, 1794, aged 15. Son of James Horseman of Souldern, co. Oxford, *Cler.* B.A. 6 June, 1798. M.A. 15 April, 1801. Prob. F. 1803—1807. Jun. D. of Arts, 1805, 1806. Rector of Little Gaddesdon, co. Hertford. Ind. Rector of Middle, co. Salop, 1829. Died 10 Aug. 1844. A marble tablet on the north wall of the Chancel of Middle Church bears the following inscription:—*In memory of the Rev. James Horseman, M.A., for fifteen years Rector of this Parish. He died 10th of August, 1844, aged 66 years. Also of Harriott, wife of the above Rev. James Horseman, who died 15 Nov. 1844. Their remains are deposited in a vault adjoining this Church with those of their two grandchildren, Harriott Martha Mary and James Bagnall Kirkby, who died during infancy in the years 1842 and 1844.*

A.D. 1806. Oct. 30. *Jacobus Horseman, A.M. Socius, e com. Oxon. uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

1795 Lowndes, Thomas. res. 1804. Matr. at Merton College, 24 March, 1794, aged 18. Son of William Selby Lowndes of Winslow, co. Buckingham, *arm.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1797. M.A. 13 June, 1800. B.D. 14 May, 1807. Prob. F. 1804—1824. Sen. D. of Arts, 1806. Jun. D. of Arts, 1807. Bursar, 1808, 1811, 1815, 1823. Vice-Pres. 1813. Dean of Div. 1814. Pres. to East Worldham and West Tisted, 15 Nov. 1823. Died at East Worldham, 19 April, 1860, aged 85. On the north-east side of the Churchyard at East Worldham is a memorial stone with the following in-

scription:—*The Rev. Thomas Lowndes, for thirty-six years Vicar of this Parish, and also Perpetual Curate of West Tisted. Born at Winslow, co. Buckingham, 29 June, 1774. Died at Worldham, April 19, 1860. Blessed be he that considereth the poor and needy.*

Chambers, James Peterson. res. 1833. Matr. 25 July, 1795, aged 17. Son of Charles Chambers of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, *Cler.* B.A. 22 May, 1799. M.A. 29 April, 1802. B.D. 17 Oct. 1833. Prob. F. 1833—1837. Dean of Div. 1835. Vice-Pres. 1836. Pres. to Swerford, 11 Nov. 1836. Died 3 Jan. 1849, aged 71. On a mural monument in Swerford Church is inscribed:—*M.S. Jacobi Peterson Chambers, B.D. ori. de Higham, co. Linc. S. M. Magd. Coll. olim Socius. Hujusce Parochiæ per annos XII Rectoris. Ob. Jan. III. A.D. MDCCCLXIX. ætat LXXI. Hoc age.*

1796 Deane, Ralph. res. 1800. Matr. at Trinity College, 20 June, 1796, aged 18. Son of Henry Deane of Reading, Berkshire, *arm.* B.A. 23 April, 1800. M.A. 15 Jan. 1803. Prob. F. 1800—1811. Vinerian Fellow. Died 10 May, 1852, at Eastcote House, Ruislip, Middlesex, aged 74.

A.D. 1800. Dec. *Sub hoc tempus Radulphus Deane, A.M. Socius e co. Berchiensi ad studendum in Jure Civili admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1811. Jun. 27. *Sub hoc tempus Radulphus Deane, A.M. Socius, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

Townsend, Charles. res. 1800. Matr. at Brasenose College, 28 June, 1796, aged 16. Son of Joseph Townsend of Pewsey, Wiltshire, *Cler.* B.A. 23 April, 1800. M.A. 4 Feb. 1803. Prob. F. 1800—1808. Rector of Calstone, Wiltshire. Perpetual Curate of West Bromwich, co. Stafford. Rector of Thorpe, co. Nottingham, 1833—1865. Died 10 Nov. 1865, aged 85.

A.D. 1807. Jul. 6. *Sub hoc tempus uxorem duxit Carolus Townsend, Socius, e co. Wiltoniæ.* V. P. Reg.

A square brass on the south wall of the Parish Church of Thorpe has the following:—*In memory of Charles Townsend, M.A. Rector of this Parish, second son of the Rev. Joseph*

Townsend, M.A. Rector of Pewsey, Wilts. Born 18 June, 1780. Died 10 November, 1865. Also of Lucy, his wife. Born 25 July, 1781. Died 20 April, 1844. Them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. There is also a large flat tombstone in the Churchyard of Thorpe thus inscribed:— Sacred to the memory of Lucy Townsend, the beloved wife of Charles Townsend (Rector of this Parish). She was born July XXV. MDCCLXXXI, and ceased to be mortal April XX. MDCCCXLVII. Also to the memory of the said Charles Townsend. Born June XVIII. MDCCLXXX. Died Nov. X. MDCCCLXV.

Author of "Relieve the Oppressed." A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of West Bromwich, on Sunday, Nov. 27, 1825. 8vo. London, 1826. (Magd. Libr.)

Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, preached in the Church of West Bromwich. 8vo. London, 1830. (Magd. Libr.)

The Spiritual Worshipper a meet Communicant. 8vo. London, 1849. (Magd. Libr.)

The Mourner Comforted; or Christian Motives to Resignation. 8vo. London, 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

Moor, James Hoare Christopher. res. 1810. Matr. 26 July, 1796. Son of Christopher Moor of Rugby, Cler. B.A. 13 June, 1800. M.A. 22 April, 1803. Orator at the Gaudy, 1805. B.D. 4 July, 1811. Prob. F. 1810—1815. Pres. to Swaby, 15 Oct. 1814. Assistant Master of Rugby School, 1800. Exchanged Swaby for Clifton, near Rugby, in 1831. Fellow of Rugby School, 1831.

Author of Parochial Sermons. (Magd. Libr.)

A Sermon preached June 18, 1833, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Coventry, at the Visitation of the Ven. W. Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry. 8vo. London, 1833. (Magd. Libr.)

In the Churchyard at Clifton, north-east of the Church, are tombstones with the following inscriptions:— Here rest the bodies of the Rev. James Hoare Christopher Moor, B.D. for nearly fifty years Curate and Vicar of this Church, who died 20 March, 1853, aged 73. Also of Mary, his wife, who died 8 July, 1836, aged 48. Also of Jane Anna, their daughter, who died 15 July, 1841, aged 20. Also of Mary Anne, wife of the

said *J. H. C. Moor, who died 15 May, 1847, aged 37. Also of George Isaac, their infant son, who died 30 June, 1846. 'Whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation. Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.'*

Verses on leaving Cragg, July 23, 1832, by J. H. C. Moor.

Home of my Fathers! take my last adieu:
 I turn and bless thee with my parting view.
 Soon this steep fell will hide thee from mine eyes,
 And intervening hills on hills arise:
 Yet oft shall memory travel back to trace
 Each well-known feature of the lovely place;
 Oft shall my fancy wind thy lanes along,
 Cheer'd with the whispering breeze and ringdoves' song,
 To where, from 'mid thy rows of sycamore,
 Peep thy white gate and hospitable door;
 And open hands and smiling faces give
 A welcome to the unknown relative.
 And soon the common ancestry is own'd,
 And tales of old connecting names go round,
 And the fresh springs of kindred love abound. }
 And now they kindly lead th' enquiring guest
 To every object that can interest;
 Point out each view the eye of taste commends,
 And dearer far each vestige of lov'd friends.
 And, lo! the spots where erst my Father play'd,
 Up yon green brow, or down yon deep'ning shade.
 And through that window, now disus'd and dim,
 The light of Heaven was first discern'd by him.
 Dear sacred spot!—and in that room below,
 The household dwelling once, a penthouse now,
 There, as my Father often told and sigh'd,
 His aged grandam held his hand and died.
 Dear spot! though later years have seen arise
 What far thy prospects and thy site outvies,
 Yet still my faithful memory shall recall
 Thy shatter'd roof, thy loose and time-worn wall,

And think of those dear aged friends now dead,
Whose cradle rock'd beneath thy fostering shed,
And who, though doom'd far off their days to close,
Lov'd e'en the smoke that from thy chimnies rose.
The cheerful blaze that fed that smoke of yore,
And all, whose smiles it lighted, are no more.
And soon thy cold lorn hearth, and every wall
That shelter'd the glad group, like them, shall fall;
And when my youthful son*, to whom I shew'd
With such fond joy his ancestor's abode,
Shall come years hence to shew *his* son the place,
Perhaps no stone will mark the dwelling's base.
So soon the works of man decay; but still
The landscape will remain, the vale, the hill,
Yon fell my Sire oft scal'd with boyish glee,
And those more distant heights he lov'd to see,
These still shall stand, and still shall please, and e'en
My children's children shall enjoy the scene,
Shall love to gaze and wander o'er and o'er,
Where their old sires had trod and gazed before.
Yes, lovely scene! thy beauties shall engage
Th' admiring children of each future age,
Till the last day shall blend thee in one mass,
And the new earth, new heaven, succeed thee and surpass.
Surpass how far! for there a house is given,
Not made with hands, eternal, in the heaven;
A house round which unfading prospects bloom,
And never-parting friends have one sweet endless home.

Meanwhile, these lower scenes let memory love,
Traits of lost friends, and types of joys above.
Come, Fancy, climb that neighbouring crag, and gaze,
And let the widening, glowing prospect raise
My heart to Heaven and God. The lengthening plain
Spreads its fair bosom, rich with glebe and grain.
There gentle Mite my kinsman's meadows laves;
There rapid Irt from Wasdale rolls its waves;

* Demy in 1834.

And there afar the crystal Esk we trace,
Winding round Muncaster's extended base,
To meet its sister streams at Ravenglass.
And see the mountains whence those sisters spring,
Hills beyond hills in endless clustering,
Dim and more dim draw on the pleas'd tir'd eye,
Till lost in distant clouds, and mingling with the sky.
There Scawfell, lord of English heights, unveils
His giant crest. Oh! what refreshing gales
Pleas'd I inhal'd, when on his conquer'd cone
I planted my proud step, and call'd his height mine own!
There Gavel's rugged form its summit rears,
And there too names familiar to mine ears,
Names with whose sound to sweet remembrance come
The tales my Sire told of his distant home,
Hardknot and Wreenose. From your toilsome steep
Oft did he turn to look on Cragg and weep,
Thought on the parting tears his sisters shed,
The parting prayers of parents o'er his head,
And felt the joys of seeing them again,
Lost and out-balanc'd by the parting pain.
May all have met in Heaven! and oh! may we,
Who linger yet on earth, join the blest family!

But turn thee now to view the western plain
From this hill's foot, outstretching to the main.
There 'mid the cots, farm-houses, villas, fanes,
Which singly scattered the long shore contains,
Observe just rais'd above the lowland scene
Irton's white Church and Tower 'mid groves of evergreen.
There, 'mid those groves, expecting from on high
Th' Archangel's trumpet, my forefathers lie.
For many a rude memorial did I trace,
Which proved its tenant of my Father's race.
O dear to me the soil, where safe are laid
Those earthly frames, which life to mine convey'd;
And dear the path, which oft my Father trod,
Walking in childhood to the House of God;

And dear that house, whose holy walls within
Ten thousand Sabbaths him or his have seen.
How glad within those holy walls I stood
To preach to willing ears a Saviour's blood!
How glad the symbols of that blood I dealt
To crowds that round the rails in lovely order knelt!
How glad indulg'd the hope that so of old
My Sires had heard a Saviour's merits told,—
Had come so reverent to the hallow'd shrine
To drink with faithful hearts the mystic wine,
Till call'd above the new best wine to share,
They left their bones to rest round their lov'd House of
Prayer!

O may my clansmen's relics here, and those
Which far away 'round other tow'rs repose,
And we, where'er we drop our mould'ring clay,
Rise all and meet with joy at the great must'ring day!

And there lies one, whose form that day shall rise
In more than common glory to the skies,
For 'cross that wide expanse of water, where
Yon dim blue bank seems melting into air,
There, faithful Shepherd his dear flock beside,
There Sodor's sainted Wilson liv'd and died.
Dear sacred spot! again I say —though not
By kindred dear—still dear and sacred spot!
The Saints are all our kin, no social blood
Unites like that which makes man's nature good.
And Christ's true people, whatsoe'er their lines,
A brother's, sister's, mother's love combines,
In Christ we all are near. Nor Irt's white fane
Need Fancy paint, nor the blue hills of Man.
Where'er I go, where'er my lot be cast,
On Donnington's bleak hills or Dunsmore's ancient waste,
Christ's people still shall meet me, and where'er
We meet, a Christian's brotherhood is there.
Enough—all places please me—though no more
I view the ocean wave, or craggy shore,

Pent up in England's centre; though mine eye
 No longer feast on inland scenery,
 The mountain torrent, or the cloud-capt top,
 The grass crown'd mere, or grove embroider'd slope;
 Yet far more gladly shall I round me find
 The moral beauties of the Christian mind,
 The grace-clad soul, the flow'rs of hope and joy,
 The thoughts that rise from earth, and pierce by prayer
 the sky.

And though my grandsire's home be distant far
 Beneath the zenith of a different star,
 Still shall my soul look up with faith and love
 To claim a Heavenly Father's home above.

1797 Oddie, William. res. 1801. Matr. at Lincoln College, 5 May, 1795, aged 18. Son of William Oddie of Alford, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 14 Jan. 1799. M.A. 10 Oct. 1801. Prob. F. 1801—1809. Jun. D. of Arts, 1804. Prælector of Moral Philosophy, 1805. Bursar, 1806. Clerk of Accounts, 1812—1830. Vicar of Iffley, 1813—1819. Died at Leamington, 8 Nov. 1851, aged 75.

A.D. 1805. Apr. 25. *Gulielmus Oddie, A.M. Socius, Moralis Philosophiæ Prælector cooptatus est, loco viri Reverendi Henrici Philpotts, A.M. nuper Socii, qui sponte resignavit.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1809. Maii 30. *Uxorem duxit Gulielmus Oddie, A.M. Socius e co. Lincoln.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1812. Jul. 3. *Reverendus Vir Gulielmus Oddie, olim Socius, Clericus Computi admissus est, vice Michell.* V. P. Reg.

Birch, Henry. res. 1804. Matr. at St. John's College, 13 July, aged 17. Son of Thomas Birch of Thoresby, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 15 April, 1801. M.A. 3 Feb. 1804. Prob. F. 1804—1812.

A.D. 1812. Jan. *Circiter hoc tempus Rev. Vir Henricus Birch, Socius Lincolnensis, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

He married his first cousin, Penelope Birch, of Leasingham Hall, co. Lincoln. During the latter years of his life he lived in great retirement at Cranbrook in Kent, where he died 30 May, 1857.

Townsend, John Haynes. res. 1805. Matr. 27 July, 1797, aged 18. Son of John Townsend of London, *gen.* B.A. 3 June, 1801. M.A. 11 April, 1804.

A.D. 1805. Sept. *Sub hoc tempus duxit uxorem Joannes Haynes Townsend, A.M. Semicom. e civitate Londin.* V. P. Reg. 1798 Grantham, George. res. 1809. Matr. at Lincoln College, where he was a pupil of Stanley Faber, 8 Dec. 1797, aged 16. Son of John Grantham of Ashby, co Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 3 June, 1801. M.A. 11 April, 1804. B.D. 22 May, 1811. Usher of the College School, 1801—1840⁷. Prob. F. 1809—1840. Sen. D. of Arts, 1811. Bursar, 1812, 1817, 1821, 1825, 1840. Vice-Pres. 1816. Dean of Div. 1818. In 1820 he was presented to the Vicarage of Waith, co. Lincoln, by Miss Borrell of Grainsby House. His death was occasioned by a fall from the window of his room in the New Buildings on the night of May 12, 1840. He was buried in the north porch of the Chapel, below the window.

A.D. 1840. Maii 12. *Hoc die acerbâ morte præreptus est nobis Georgius Grantham, S.T.B. e senioribus Sociis, et Scholæ Grammaticalis per xxxix annos Ostiarius. Noctu de fenestrâ cameræ suæ infelici casu præcipitatus prima mane inventus est exanimis. Ingens apud Magdalenenses luctus ob amicissimi et jucundissimi viri fatum. Septimo post exitum die exequiæ justâ pompâ celebratæ sunt. Ipsâ autem Capellâ mortuorum reliquiis adeo jam refertâ ut non amplius in illâ sepulchro locus esset, in claustro ad portam Capellæ septentrionalem corpus humatum est. Placidè quiescas! nec citò inter nos tam cari nominis pereat memoria.* V. P. Reg.

The following inscription is placed inside the Antechapel over the north door:—*M. S. Georgii Grantham, S.T.B. Hujus Collegii annos xxx Socii, Scholæque vicinæ annos xxxix Ostiarii. Ecclesie de Wayth in agro Lincoln. Vicarii. Qui inopinatâ morte ereptus est v Idus Maias anno salutis MDCCCXL. Atatis suæ LIX. Vir probus, benignus, comis, in familiares*

⁷ See *Register of the Instructors in Grammar*, p. 259. In 1806, Jan. 31, a College Order directs, "That Mr. Grantham be appointed Assistant Librarian, with a salary of £30 *per annum*, so long as he continues Demy."

apprimè hospitalis, magnum Collegis amicisque sui desiderium relinquens. Thomas Grantham per annos xvi hujus Collegii Socius, nunc Ecclesiæ de Bramber Rector fratri optimè de se merito H. M. P. C.

Walls, Joseph. res. 1804. Matr. at Brasenose College, 20 Nov. 1797, aged 18. Son of Edward Walls of Boothby, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 3 June, 1801. M.A. 26 April, 1804. A.D. 1804. Jul. 14. *Josephus Walls, A.M. Semicommunarius, e co. Lincoln. omni jure, quod Semicom. nomine obtinuerat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Merriman, Edwin. res. 1803. Educated at Winchester. Matr. 26 July, 1798, aged 18. Son of John Merriman of Newbury, Berkshire, *gen.* B.A. 17 June, 1802. M.A. 24 April, 1803. Prob. F. 1803—1807. Master of the Grammar School, Lewes, 1807. Rector of All Saints, Lewes, 1807. Died 11 Feb. 1821, aged 41.

At All Saints is the following memorial:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Edwin Merriman, Rector of this Parish, and Master of the Free Grammar School, Lewes, who died the 11th day of February, 1821, aged 41 years. Also of Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Merriman and Hannah his wife, who died the 16th of April, 1814, aged 6 months.*

A.D. 1807. Feb. 2. *Uxorem duxit Edwin Merriman, A.M. Socius e comitatu Berchiensi.* V. P. Reg.

1799 Gould, John. res. 1808. Matr. at Trinity College, 6 Dec. 1798, aged 18. Son of Nicholas Gould of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, *gen.* B.A. 17 June, 1802. M.A. 30 April, 1805. B.D. 5 May, 1814. Prob. F. 1808—1819. Vice-Pres. 1817. Bursar, 1818. Vicar of New Shoreham, 1816. Pres. to Beaconsfield, 23 May, 1818. Died at Beaconsfield, 14 Sept. 1866, aged 87. Buried in the Churchyard on the south side, near the boundary fence.

“The death is announced of the venerable Rector of Beaconsfield, the Rev. John Gould, B.D. to whose untiring zeal and watchful care the country is indebted, first for the handsome restoration, and next for the excellent preservation, of the tombs and monuments of Edmund Burke and Edmund

Waller, whose names are inseparably linked with Beaconsfield. Mr. Gould came of a very old west-country family, and was the son of Mr. Nicholas Gould of Frome Bellett, and Milbourne St. Giles, Dorsetshire. He was born Sept. 1, 1780; was educated at Winchester School, and Trinity College, Oxford, whence he was elected Demy of Magdalen College, under the patronage of the celebrated Dr. Routh. He took in 1818 the College Living of Beaconsfield as Fellow of Magdalen, and in that year married Mary, daughter of Mr. John Welstead of Stafford, Dorsetshire." *Local Paper*.

The central light of the east window of Beaconsfield Church was filled with stained glass at the time of the restoration of the Church as a memorial to Mr. Gould.

Slatter, John. res. 1801. Chorister, 1791—1799. Matr. 29 Oct. 1798, aged 14. Son of John Slatter of Oxford, *Cler.* (Usher of the College School.)

A.D. 1801. Mar. 30. *Obiit anno ætatis 17^{mo} Joannes Slatter, Semicommunarius, juvenis spei eximie.* V. P. Reg.

Aldrich, William. res. 1808. Matr. 25 July, 1799, aged 18. Son of John Aldrich of Stowmarket, co. Suffolk, *gen.* B.A. 17 June, 1802. M.A. 9 May, 1805. Sen. Proctor, 1814. B.D. 6 April, 1815. Prob. F. 1808—1824. Sen. D. of Arts, 1814, 1815. Bursar, 1816. Vice-Pres. 1818. Dean of Div. 1819. Pres. to Boyton, 14 Feb. 1823. Died 3 Nov. 1859. He was also Perpetual Curate of St. Mary-at-Elms, Ipswich, co. Suffolk, 1805—1859. Buried at Sproughton, near Ipswich, where at the east end of the Churchyard is his tombstone thus inscribed:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Aldrich, B.D., formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Rector of Boyton, Wilts, thirty-six years; Incumbent of St. Mary-at-Elms, Ipswich, fifty-four years. He died the third day of November, 1859, in the 79th year of his age. Also of Maria Aldrich, wife of the above, who died on the 14th of May, 1872, aged 72 years.*

Price, Henry. res. 1815. Matr. at Christ Church, 22 May, 1799, aged 17. Son of Thomas Price (Usher of the College

School, 1752—1764) of Birmingham, *Cler.* B.A. 21 Feb. 1804. M.A. 11 July, 1806.

A.D. 1815. Jul. 13. *Henricus Price, A.M. Semicommunarius, omni jure, cujus eo nomine potitus est, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Having incurred the displeasure of the College officers during the time that he was undergraduate Demy, he wrote the following very proper apology :—" I sincerely ask pardon for the outrage I have lately committed against the good order and discipline of the College. I particularly ask pardon of the President and the Dean of Arts, to whose authority I am more immediately subject. I am thankful for the lenity shewn towards me on this occasion, and faithfully promise to avoid giving any cause of displeasure to the Society by my future conduct." PRICE.

Cracroft, Robert Edward. res. 1808. Matr. at Queen's College, 12 July, 1799, aged 18. Son of Bernard Cracroft of Bardney, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Nov. 1803. M.A. 13 March, 1807.

A.D. 1808. Oct. 10. *Sub hoc tempus Robertus Edvardus Cracroft, A.M. Semicommunarius, uxore ductâ, omni jure, quod eo nomine obtinuerat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

1800 Lamb, George Augustus. res. 1806. Matr. at Oriel College, 8 July, 1799, aged 17. Son of Thomas Phillips Lamb of Rye, co. Sussex, *arm.* B.A. 21 June, 1803. M.A. 14 March, 1806. B.D. 20 May, 1813. D.D. 12 Dec. 1817. Rector of Iden, co. Sussex, 1807. Rector of East Guildford, with Playden Rectory, 1807. Died at the Rectory House, Iden, 30 Oct. 1864, aged 82. A memorial window in the Church of Iden bears on a brass tablet the following :—*In memory of George Augustus Lamb, D.D. for fifty-seven years Rector of the Parishes of Iden, Playden, and East Guildford. He died October 31, 1864, aged 82 years.*

Selwood, Samuel. res. 1807. Matr. 25 July, 1800, aged 14. Son of Samuel Selwood of Abingdon, Berkshire, *arm.* (Chorister in 1762). B.A. 28 June, 1804. M.A. 8 April, 1807. Prob. F. 1807—1819. Bursar, 1815. Lecturer in Moral Philosophy, 12 July, 1809. Died at the Abbey,

Abingdon, 25 Dec. 1819, aged 34. Buried at Appleton. On the tablet of his father's monument in Appleton Church is the following:—*Also to the memory of his son, Samuel Selwood, Esq. late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who departed this life on the 25th day of December, A.D. 1819, aged 34.*

A.D. 1809. Jul. 12. *Samuelis Selwood, A.M. Socius, Moralis Philosophiæ Prælector cooptatus est loco Gulielmi Oddie, A.M.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1819. Dec. 25. *Samuelis Selwood, Socius de co. Berch., A.M. acutissimi ingenii et egregiæ spei vir, supremum diem obiit anno ætatis suæ xxxiv.* V. P. Reg.

1801 Rawbone, Thomas. res. 1807. Matr. at Lincoln College, 12 Feb. 1798, aged 17. Son of John Rawbone of St. Peter's, Oxford, *Cler.* (Chaplain in 1769.) B.A. 11 Oct. 1802. M.A. 13 July, 1805. Prob. F. 1807—1816. Sen. D. of Arts, 1810. Bursar, 1811. Pro-Proctor, 1815. Died 1816.

He is described by a contemporary (Booth) as "a fine man and a wit, who burnt himself out by drinking liquid fire in the shape of brandy, and was found dead in his chair in his rooms at College."

Repton, Edward. res. 1808. Scholar of Winchester College, 1798. Matr. at Wadham College, 29 May, 1800, aged 17. Son of Humphrey Repton of Sustead, co. Norfolk, *arm.* B.A. 17 Feb. 1804. M.A. 17 Dec. 1806. Preacher of Boyle's Lectures, 1808, 1809, 1810. Minister at St. Philip's Chapel, Waterloo Place, London. Alternate Preacher at the Magdalen Hospital*. Coll. Prebendary of Westminster, 3 Nov. 1838. Inst. Vicar of Shoreham, co. Kent, 30 March, 1843. Chaplain to the House of Commons.

A.D. 1808. Nov. 17. *Sub hoc tempus Edvardus Repton, A.M. Semicommunarius, uxore ductâ, recessit.* V. P. Reg.

Author of *The Works of Creation, being the First of a Series of Discourses for Boyle's Lecture.* 8vo. 1808.

Hudson, James John. res. 1810. Matr. at Lincoln Col-

* In the *European Magazine*, vol. 83, p. 32, there is a criticism on Mr. Repton's style of preaching.

lege, 20 Oct. 1800, aged 16. Son of Robert Hudson of Searby cum Dunby, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 30 May, 1804. M.A. 8 April, 1807. Pro-Proctor, 1815. B.D. 4 July, 1816. Prob. F. 1810—1839. Jun. D. of Arts, 1814, 1815. Delegate of Appeals in Congregation, 1815. Bursar, 1816. Died 10 Nov. 1839.

A.D. 1811. Mense Julii. *Jacobus Joannes Hudson, A.M. Scholaris in annum probationis notum fecerat Præsidenti et Sociis se morte Patris in possessionem terrarum successisse annui valoris £275 14s. 6d. et quum quæstio orta esset utrum Magister Hudson secundum vim et exigentiam statutorum e sodalitis necesse cedat, res communi consensu ad Dominum Visitatorem relata est, a quo post aliquot menses literæ decretales, quæ sequuntur, acceptæ sunt.*

“In certain cases it appears that due order and effect cannot be given to the wise and munificent intentions of the Founder without the application of the spirit to the letter of his injunctions. Great length of time and change of circumstances have rendered this indispensably necessary, and the principle has been already sanctioned by Visitatorial authority. Nothing appears in the book of Statutes giving reason to suppose that it was the purpose of the Founder to disqualify a Fellow holding property of less value than his Fellowship; and it is to be observed that £5, the disqualifying sum, originally exceeded the value of a middle Fellowship then amounting to £4 18s. 4½d. In calculating therefore a fair rate of disqualification, I look upon the medium between the average value of a middle and senior Fellowship as offering not only a fair and reasonable one in itself, but one also (as nearly as may be) sanctioned by the statutable ordinance of the Founder himself upon the subject. The average of a middle Fellowship calculated upon the last seven years is £259 16s. 9½d. The average of a senior Fellowship calculated upon the same term is £328 6s. 4½d. The medium between the two £294 2s. 7d. Mr. Hudson's private property produces £275 4s. 6d. This being less than a Fellowship calculated upon the above

principle, I think Mr. Hudson ought not to be removed from his Fellowship on this account. This is my opinion. B. WINTON, Visitor." Dated Farnham Castle, 17 Jan. 1812.

A.D. 1839. Nov. 10. *Obiit supremum diem Jacobus Joannes Hudson, S.T.B. Socius de co. Lincoln. V. P. Reg.*

He had resigned his Fellowship from conscientious motives many years before, as the following letter to the President certifies. It is dated from White House, Pond Street, Hampstead, April 25, 1823. "Reverend Sir, It is with shame and grief that I feel myself called upon to make a disclosure of a painful nature to you. On being examined for the degree of B.A. I told the examining master a lie. It was in this way: on reading a Greek passage over I espied before me the word *καθ' ὑπερβ* or *καθ' ὑπερβη*. I foresaw that I did not know what English to give to it, and therefore tried to construe in so low a tone that I should not be distinctly heard. I construed it *below*. The examining master hereupon with great emphasis said, *You did not say 'below'?* to which I answered *No*, which was a lie. The examination proceeded, and I received my certificate. It appearing therefore to me not quite satisfactory and clear, that if I had told the truth I should have had my certificate, and in the event of my not having received my certificate, as a matter of course that I should not have been a Fellow of Magdalen College, I do therefore, not any longer choosing to retain an income resting on so dubious a title, resign absolutely my Fellowship into your hands and those of the Society, hoping that under the influence of the Divine Grace I may become thoroughly penitent for this offence, and be found always a sincere friend to that Body, of which I have proved myself so unworthy a member. I was examined in 1804. This circumstance never came into my mind, or never with any force, until 1820. It was not until last year that I saw it in the light of affecting my right to a Fellowship. Reverend Sir, I beg leave to conclude

myself your obedient and humble servant, JAMES JOHN HUDSON*." The resignation was not accepted.

Richards, Charles. res. 1807. Matr. at Christ Church, 23 April, 1801, aged 18. Son of Charles Richards of Hyde, Hampshire, *Cler.* B.A. 22 Feb. 1805. M.A. 27 April, 1812. Master of Hyde Abbey School, Winchester. Vicar of South Stoneham, Hampshire, 1815. Rector of Chale, Isle of Wight. Died 1835, aged 51.

A.D. 1807. Jan. 6. *Carolus Richards, A.B. Semicom. (uxore ductâ) omni jure, cujus eo nomine potitus erat, cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Tinney, William Henry. res. 1806. Matr. 27 July, 1801, aged 17. Son of William Tinney of Salisbury, *gen.* B.A. 12 June, 1805. M.A. Oriel College, 27 April, 1808. Vinerian Fellow, 1813—1824.

A.D. 1805. Jun. 12. *Gulielmus Henricus Tinney, Semicom. qui examineribus publicis se maxime commendavit, ad gradum A.B. admissus est, gratiâ prius ritè concessâ.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1806. Apr. 11. *Gulielmus H. Tinney, A.B. Semi-communarius in sodalitiū Coll. Oriel electus est.* V. P. Reg.

"The late William Henry Tinney, Esq. Q.C., formerly a Master in Chancery, who died on the 30th Nov. 1871, at his residence, Snowdenham, Torquay, in the eighty-eighth year of his age, once held a most distinguished position in the profession, and was the contemporary of Brougham and Campbell. Born in the year 1784, he entered upon his University career early in the present century, and took his Bachelor's degree at Magdalen College, Oxford, in June 1805, his name being the only one in the examination statute list of that year, which was two years before the awarding of classical honours. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at Oriel, where he took his M.A. degree in 1808. He was called to the Bar by the Honour-

* When I came into residence in Magdalen College as Fellow in 1836, Mr. Hudson was residing on the ground floor, No. 1, in the New Buildings, in a state of mental derangement, from which I fancy he never recovered. J. R. B.

able Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1811^b, and obtained the honours of a silk gown, and was made a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1829, about the same time as Lord Cottenham, and from that time, says the author of the "Bench and the Bar," began to date an improvement both in the quantity and quality of his business. For a time his practice was chiefly confined to the Rolls Court, unless specially retained in some cases in the Chancery or Vice-Chancellor's Court. As a lawyer he always ranked high; his judgment was considered to be very sound, and on his opinion great reliance was invariably placed. "Few men at the Chancery Bar," says the above authority, "could more closely reason a point of law, or apply themselves with more effect to the merits of the case before the Court." Ever zealous in the service of his clients, the interest he felt in the result of the case could be detected in every word he uttered, bad as his delivery was, and in every glance he directed towards his Honour. His zeal, indeed, occasionally led him into considerable animation of manner. He was in fact a laborious man in his profession, and applied himself so closely to the cases, in which he was engaged, as to feel comparatively little interest in any thing else. Mr. Tinney was particularly eminent as a real property lawyer, and he was one of the Real Property Commissioners with Lord Campbell. It is a strong testimony to the high legal and personal estimation in which he was held, that he was (though himself a staunch Conservative) appointed to a vacant Mastership in Chancery by a Whig Government. On the abolition of the Masters' offices, he retired with a pension of £2500 a year. The deceased gentleman will be lamented, not only by a large circle of attached personal friends, but by the many who had profited by his open-handed liberality in matters of charity. His wife, who

^b This is wrong. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, 22 Nov. 1811, and admitted a Member of Lincoln's Inn, 26 July, 1813; Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, 1841.

survives him, was a daughter of the late Reverend Canon Hume." *Law Times*, vol. 52, p. 126.

"Mr. William Henry Tinney, Q.C., formerly a Master in Chancery, died at his residence, Snowdenham, near Torquay, on the 30th November, 1871, at the advanced age of 88 years. The late Mr. Tinney was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and took high honours at the University in 1805. He afterwards obtained a Fellowship at Oriel College, and also a Vinerian Law Fellowship. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1811 (22 Nov.): and was created a Queen's Counsel, and nominated a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, in 1829. He was at the time of his death the senior Queen's Counsel, Mr. M. D. Hill, who heads the present list, having received his silk gown in 1834. Among the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, Mr. Tinney was junior only to Lord St. Leonards. He was chiefly eminent as a real property lawyer, and was associated with the late Lord Campbell as one of the Real Property Law Commissioners. In 1848 he was appointed to one of the Masterships in Chancery, on the abolition of which office in 1860 he received a retiring pension of £2500 per annum. He married a daughter of the late Reverend Canon Hume, who survives him, but he leaves no issue." *Solicitor's Journal*, vol. 16, p. 107.

1802 Hutchins, Richard William. res. 1811. Matr. at Queen's College, 19 July, 1800. Son of John Hutchins of Monston, Hampshire, *arm.* B.A. 22 Feb. 1805. M.A. 19 March, 1807. B.D. 5 May, 1814. Ordained Deacon, 1805; Priest, 1806. Prob. F. 1811—1828. Vice-Pres. 1819. Pres. to New Shoreham, 26 July, 1819. Pres. to East Bridgeford, 19 Oct. 1827. Died 1859. On the south side of the Chancel of East Bridgeford is a tablet with the following:—*In the vault beneath are deposited the remains of the Rev. R. W. Hutchins, B.D., Rector of this Parish for thirty-two years, who died 11 September, 1859, in the 77th year of his age.*

A.D. 1819. Jul. 26. *Ricardus Gulielmus Hutchins, S.T.B. ad Vicariam de Shoreham Nov. in co. Sussex. presentatus est*

vacantem per institutionem Joannis Gould ad Rectoriam de Beaconsfield in co. Buckingham. V. P. Reg.

Poyntz, Nathaniel. res. 1806. Matr. at St. Mary Hall, 23 Oct. 1801, aged 19. Son of Nathaniel Poyntz of Tormarton, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* B.A. 23 July, 1805.

A.D. 1806. Sept. *Sub hoc tempus Nathanielis Poyntz, A.B. Semicommunarius, uxore ductâ, recessit. V. P. Reg.*

Blagden, Thomas Nixon. res. 1807. Matr. at Queen's College, 11 March, 1802, aged 17. Son of John Blagden of Chichester, *gen.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1805. M.A. 7 July, 1808. B.D. 25 May, 1815. Prob. F. 1807—1829. Bursar, 1812. Vice-Pres. 1820. Dean of Div. 1821. Pres. to Washington, 25 July, 1828. Pres. to Ashurst, 29 Oct. 1836. Died at Washington, 19 March, 1865, aged 81. On a tomb in the Churchyard is the following: *In memoriam. The Rev. Thomas Nixon Blagden, B.D. 37 years Vicar of this Parish. He departed this life May 19, 1865, in the 81st year of his age, beloved and respected by all who knew him.* There is a tablet with a similar inscription in the Church.

A.D. 1810. Jul. 27. *Thomas Nixon Blagden, D.M. Socius, in locum Lectoris Naturalis Philosophiæ coopatus est. V. P. Reg.*

Loring, Henry Lloyd. res. 1807. Matr. 27 July, 1802, aged 18. Son of Joshua Loring of Englefield, Berkshire, *Cler.* B.A. 4 June, 1806. M.A. 12 April, 1806. Prob. F. 1807—1816. Chaplain and Secretary to Lord Moira in India, 1814. Archdeacon of Calcutta. Married at Madras, 15 May, 1816, to daughter of Kindersley. D.D. by decree of Convocation, 17 June, 1818.

A.D. 1814. Jan. 6. *Cum perquam utile duobus ex Sociis fuerit licentiam habere diutius anno peregrè agendi, re ad Sociorum conventum delatâ, literas rogatu ejus ad reverendissimum Visitatorem misit Dominus Præses in quibus, pauca quædam præfatus, ita scribere pergit: "In the Statute of our Founder, entitled, Quod Socii et Scholares non devillent, cap. 22, after an enumeration of cases, in which licences for non-residence in College during shorter intervals are permitted, it is prohibited*

to grant such licences to more than ten of the Fellows at one time, *ne per hoc cultus Divinus in dicto Collegio minoretur, ac profectus studii scholastici subtrahatur*: except at certain seasons of the year there specified, *et nisi causis promotionis eorum, mortis, vel infirmitatis gravis parentum, seu amicorum, seu aliis causis consimilibus et necessariis per juramentum hujusmodi licentiam petentium, in præsentia Præsidentis Decanorum et Bursariorum eorundem affirmandis et approbandis per eosdem. Proviso quod in omnibus et singulis casibus præmissis non approbatur causa absentiae alicujus in unica vice, ultra tempus unius anni ad omne majus, et ex causis urgentissimis et rarissimis: ac quod durante unicâ approbatione cesset ulterior approbatio absentiae alicujus eorundem.* It here appears that the President, and the other officers mentioned with him, have no power to grant leave of absence in any the extremest case beyond the term of a year; and that every person requesting a renewal of the leave must state his reasons for so applying upon oath, and personally before them. This renders all appointments, requiring even a temporary residence in countries very remote from our own, although now intimately connected with it, and perhaps under its government, untenable by any of our Fellows, unless your Lordship should be of opinion that on account of change of circumstances arising from the altered relation of this country to others, and from the increased experience of all persons being engaged in the actual discharge of the duties belonging to their respective professions, a relaxation of the above cited clause, which requires a personal application for leave of further absence, be granted. The two cases submitted to your Lordship, and which occasioned this address, are as follows:—Mr. Loring, a Clerical Fellow and a Master of Arts, has the offer of being Chaplain and Secretary to Lord Moira, a Government appointment in the East Indies, and which it is supposed will occasion his absence, in case it is permitted, during three or four years. May Mr. Loring be allowed to apply to the President and officers for longer leave of absence, whilst resident in the East Indies, annually

by letter? The other case is that of Mr. Mills^c, likewise a Clerical and Master Fellow, who is now actually serving as a Chaplain in the Army commanded by Lord Wellington, and who accepted the situation under the supposition that his leave of absence would be renewed without his personal appearance. Will your Lordship think it proper to permit him likewise to apply for leave of longer absence to the President and officers? In case not, I will acquaint him with the necessity of his immediate return. The whole number of resident Fellows concurred with me in this application, thinking it better and more safe to request an indulgence in these two specified cases, than to apply to your Lordship for a general relaxation of the above cited clause."

His literis in hunc modum respondit reverendissimus Episcopus:—

"Sir, Your letter has reached me at this place under great difficulty through want of sight for the despatch of any business: but I trust that with assistance I have rightly conceived the matter in question. Having already noticed and admitted the attentive consideration of the worthy Founder to the public good, and the indulgence he has shewn in respect to absence from College, where his Fellows are employed in the service of His Majesty, I think the extension of this principle in the guarded and limited manner stated in your letter under the increased concerns and extended relations of this country, must be looked upon as calculated to increase the advantage which the Society may derive from such indulgence, without any deviation from the spirit of the Statute. I approve of the object proposed, under due security that the indulgence so granted shall be limited to such occasions as relate strictly and directly to the service of His Majesty. I also much approve of confining the permission to such single and specified cases as are now proposed, rather than to any more general relaxation of the Statute. I am, Rev. Sir, B. WINCHESTER. Bath, Dec. 14, 1818."

^c Joseph Langley Mills, Demy in 1806.

Mr. Loring sailed from Portsmouth on the 8th of June, 1814, in company with Bishop Middleton, for Bengal, having already been nominated Archdeacon of Calcutta, where he arrived on the 28th of November. In 1819, during the absence of Bishop Middleton from Calcutta on his Visitation to Bombay and Ceylon, he was, we are told, "most ably and faithfully represented by Dr. Loring, Archdeacon of the Presidency, a man of such amiable temper and substantial excellence of character, as to command the respect of the Clergy, and secure the good-will of all classes of society. The mind of Bishop Middleton must have been greatly relieved by knowing that he left the ecclesiastical concerns at the seat of government under so vigilant, accomplished, and excellent a guardian. There were, however, many evils inseparable from his absence, to which even the virtues and talents of his delegate could supply a very imperfect remedy."

On the death of Bishop Middleton, at which he was present, 8 July, 1822, "Archdeacon Loring began to take upon him the episcopal jurisdiction, according to the terms of the Letters-patent, which provided that the Archdeacon of Calcutta, during a vacancy of the See, should exercise the episcopal functions so far as by law he might. Within two months, however, this amiable and excellent man fell a sacrifice to that dreadful scourge of British India, the cholera morbus^d."

A.D. 1823. Jan. *Ad finem hujusce mensis Januarii tristes Orientali ab Indiâ nuncii certius fecerunt Collegium de obitu viri Reverendi Henrici Lloyd Loring, S. T. P. Calcuttæ Archidiaconi, hujus olim Collegii Socii e co. Berch. Per mortem in 8^{vo} Julii die deflendam viri admodum Reverendi pique Thomæ Fanshaw Middleton, S. T. P. Calcuttæ per septem annos Episcopi, illi totius Diœceseos cura obligerat. Per duos menses hoc munere novo sibi, præter suum, imposito studiosè diligenterque fungebatur, donec ex solitudine animi, et nimis sub isto cælo laboribus morbo, qui vocatur cholera, ita subito et ea vi exorto ut nulli caderet medicinæ,*

^d See *Le Bas's Life of Bishop Middleton*, vol. i. pp. 57, 65, 162; vol. ii. pp. 82, 371, 372.

paucis horis in die 4^{to} Sept. est confectus. Homo amabilis, liberalis, virilis, ex corde pius, humilis, benevolus; in omni parte denique vitæ decus et exemplar.

1808 Jenkins, Henry. res. 1827. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 2 March, 1803, aged 16. Son of David Jenkins of Midhurst, co. Sussex, Cler. B.A. 17 Dec. 1806. M.A. 31 May, 1809. B.D. 22 Oct. 1827. Appointed Master of the College School*, 22 Jan. 1810. res. 25 March, 1828. Prob. F. 1827—1831. Vice-Pres. 1829. Dean of Div. 1830. Pres. to Stanway, 27 March, 1830. Died 3 Aug. 1874. In the Churchyard of Stanway is a gravestone with the following:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Henry Jenkins, B.D. forty-four years Rector of this Parish. Died Aug. 3, 1874, in his 88th year.*

A.D. 1810. Jan. 22. *Henricus Jenkins, A.M. Semicommunarius, Informator Grammatices admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1830. Mar. 27. *Præsentatus est ad Ecclesiam de Stanway, in comitatu Essexiæ Rectoriam, Gualtero Birch, S.T.B. mortuo viduatam, Henricus Jenkins, S.T.B. Qui anno millesimo octingentesimo tertio Diœcesi Cicestriensi Semicommunarius electus, ab anno inde millesimo octingentesimo decimo ad millesimum octingentesimum vicesimum octavum (quo demum Quinctilis die vicesimo quinto in Socium verum et perpetuum est admissus) in Scholâ Magdalenensi Grammatices Informator, diligentem si quis alius, et efficacem pueris cum in bonarum artium tum in morum disciplinâ optimè instituendis operam dedit, (hoc quidem in annalibus his nostris minime prætereundum,) vir probus impigerque.* V. P. Reg.

College Order, 31 Jan. 1826. "That the sum of one hundred pounds be presented to Mr. Jenkins, Master of the College School, for his faithful and able services."

College Order, 16 May, 1860. "That the thanks of the College be given to Mr. Jenkins of Stanway for books presented to the College Library."

Mr. Jenkins was author of the following works:—

1. *Colchester Castle, built by a Colony of Romans as a Temple*

* Mr. Jenkins' character as the College Schoolmaster is fully described in the *Register of Informers in Grammar*, p. 262.

to their deified Emperor, *Claudius Cæsar*. 8vo. London, 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *An Appendix to the Lecture on Colchester Castle, together with a Reply to the Rev. E. L. Cutts*. 8vo. London, 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *The History of Eudo Dapifer, Founder of St. John's Abbey, Colchester*. 8vo. London, 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *Cæsar's Passage of the Thames, and the direction and extent of his subsequent route through Britain*. 8vo. London, 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *Colchester Castle shewn to have been once the Templed Citadel, which the Roman Colonists raised to their Emperor Claudius at Colonia Camulodunum*. 8vo. London, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

In 1869 Mr. Jenkins presented his large and valuable collection of books to the Colchester Museum.

The future Rectors of Stanway will remember with gratitude that Mr. Jenkins redeemed the land-tax of the Rectory at his own expense for the benefit of his successors.

In his will, dated 24 July, 1873, Mr. Jenkins bequeathed to the Essex and Colchester Hospital fifty guineas, free of duty.

Urquhart, Charles Ives. res. 1812. Matr. 26 July, 1803. Son of David Urquhart of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, *Cler.* B.A. 3 June, 1807. M.A. 2 May, 1810. B.D. 5 May, 1817. Prob. F. 1812—1820. Sen. D. of Arts, 1816. Married, 2nd Aug. 1820, — daughter of Thomas Huntingford of Kempsford.

A.D. 1820. Aug. 2. *Carolus Ives Urquhart uxorem duxit, et omni jure, quo Socius potitus est, simul cessit*. V. P. Reg.¹

In 1846 he was appointed Chaplain to Bromley College, but, being found incapable of performing the duties, he resigned.

¹ Urquhart was unhappily the Commoners' Tutor, who deceived the Winchester boys in the Rebellion of 1818, and was removed at the ensuing election.

Howes, Thomas. res. 1815. B.A. 3 June, 1807. M.A. 2 May, 1810. Prob. F. 1815—1816. Rector of Thorndon, co. Norfolk.

A.D. 1816. Jan. 15. *Circiter hoc tempus Thomas Howes, A.M. Scholaris in annum Probationis, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

1804 Chambers, William. res. 1815. Entered at Rugby School, under Dr. Ingles, in 1795. Matr. at Oriel College, 14 Jan. 1804, aged 17. Son of William Chambers of Stratford-upon-Avon, arm. B.A. 10 Oct. 1807. M.A. 31 June, 1810. B.D. 25 Feb. 1818. Prob. F. 1815—1824. Curate at Rugby for many years. Pres. to Ashbury, 26 July, 1823. Died at Ashbury, 29 May, 1860, where in the Churchyard on his tomb is the following inscription:—*Here resteth in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life the body of the Rev. William Chambers. He died May 29, 1860, aged 73.* A tablet in the Chancel also commemorates him:—*In affectionate remembrance of the Rev. William Chambers, B.D. thirty-six years Vicar of this Parish; Rural Dean in this Diocese; and sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He died May 29, 1860, aged 73 years. By the Grace of God he was a workman who needed not to be ashamed. In doctrine shewing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity, sound speech, that could not be condemned; and in his manner of life, purpose, faith, long-suffering, charity, patience, himself a pattern of good works.*

“A splendid stained glass window has been erected in the Church (Ashbury) to the memory of the late Vicar, the Rev. W. Chambers, B.D. by his nephew, George Harris, Esq. F.S.A. The central subject has been taken from St. Matthew, ch. 5, and Christ is represented preaching the Sermon on the Mount. Another subject is taken from ch. 3 of Exodus, and represents Moses keeping the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, the Priest of Midian. A third contains a representation of Boaz and Ruth, founded on the 2nd ch. of Ruth. The fourth light represents an angel flying in the midst of heaven, 14th ch. of Revelations, 6th verse.” *Reading Mercury*, 3rd May, 1873.

Russell, William. res. 1815. Matr. 26 July, 1804, aged 16. Son of John Russell of Helmdon, co. Northampton, *Cler.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum. et Math.* 1808. B.A. 16 June, 1808. M.A. 22 April, 1811. B.D. 22 April, 1819. Prob. F. 1815—1831. Sen. D. of Arts, 1817, 1818. Junior Proctor, 1818. Bursar, 1819, 1824. Vice-Pres. 1822. Dean of Div. 1823. Died 27 Nov. 1831.

A.D. 1831. Nov. 27. *Diem obiit supremum Gulielmus Russell, S.T.B. Socius. Vir strenuus, vitæ integer, et usque dum ei adversa obtigerat valetudo, tam de Collegio suo, quam de ipsâ quidem Universitate, bene meritus.* V. P. Reg.

In 1821 he edited a volume of *Sermons and Charges by the Right Rev. John Hough, D.D. President of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, etc.*; to which he prefixed, *A Memoir of the Bishop's Life.*

After his death a portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, now in the Hall, and copied from that at Christ Church, was sent as his parting gift to the College by his brother, the Head Master of Charter-house.

White, Richard Yalden. res. 1816. Matr. 26 July, 1804, aged 16. Son of Edmund White of Newton Valence, Hampshire, *Cler.* B.A. 16 June, 1808. M.A. 16 March, 1811. B.D. 10 June, 1818. Prob. F. 1816—1822. Jun. D. of Arts, 1817, 1818. Bursar, 1819. Died 1 Dec. 1822, at Newton Valence, where is the following memorial:—*M. S. Ricardi Yalden White, Coll. B. M. Magdalenensis, Oxon. Socii. Te quidem pie Fili, Frater amabilis, te tua felicitas consolata est, dum nobis reliquisti ingenii miræ suavis triste desiderium. Obiit A.D. MDCCXXXIII. ætat. suæ XXXII.*

A.D. 1822. Dec. *Circa finem anni obiit Ricardus Yalden White, S.T.B. Socius, ex comitatu Hanton. morbo quodam interno, quem per multos annos graviter se urgentem alacri et virili ferebat animo, florente adhuc ætate abreptus. Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.* V. P. Reg.

1805 Bridges, Brook. res. 1807. Matr. at St. Alban Hall, 7 Nov. 1804, aged 18. Son of John Bridges of Oxstead, co. Essex, *gen.* Died 8 July, 1807, at Wallington House, near Carshalton, Surrey.

A.D. 1807. Jul. 13. *Obiit Brook Bridges, Semicommunarius.*
V. P. Reg.

1806 Loveday, Thomas. res. 1817. Matr. 25 July, 1806, aged 17. Son of John Loveday of Williamscoth, co. Oxford, *Doctoris*. Under the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1810. B.A. 14 June, 1810. M.A. 28 April, 1813. B.D. 22 March, 1820. Prob. F. 1817—1831. Vice-Pres. 1823. Dean of Div. 1824. Bursar, 1825. Pres. to East Ilsley, 16 March, 1831. resigned 1865. Died at Eastbourne, 22 Aug. 1873. Buried at East Ilsley. On a slab over his grave in the Churchyard is the following memorial:—*Thomas Loveday, B.D. for thirty-four years Rector of this Parish. Born Feb. 11, 1789. Died August 22, 1873, aged 84^e. Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Loveday. Died July 17, 1845, aged 39^h.*

A.D. 1818. Nov. 20. *Thomas Loveday, A.M. in locum Lectoris Moralis Philosophiæ per cessionem Samuelis Selwood, A.M. cooptatus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1830. Dec. 10. *Avito suo Rectore, Carolo Bruckley Hennett, ante diem pereunte, viduata Ecclesia de East Ilsley, sive Hildesley, in comitatu Bercheriensi, quam dudum nobis anno millesimo octingentesimo sexto, pro notâ suâ erga Collegium benignitate, adhuc vivens pretio addixerat Thomas Sheppard, S.T.P. olim Socius, in integram Collegii Beatæ Mariæ Magdalensæ apud Oxonienses nostri ditionem cessit.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1831. Mar. 16. *Præsentatus est Thomas Loveday, S.T.B. Socius, ad Ecclesiam de East Ilsley, morte Caroli Brackley Hennett viduatam.* V. P. Reg.

Parsons, Henry James. res. 1809. Entered at Rugby School under his uncle, Dr. Ingles, at Midsummer 1796. Matr. at Christ Church, 4 Dec. 1804, aged 17. Son of

§ See "Our Rulers in Christ gratefully remembered. Christ with us in the Valley of Death. Being the substance of two Sermons preached in East Ilsley Church, Berks, by H. B. W. Churton, Vicar of Icklesham, Sussex, August 31, 1873, being the Sunday after the funeral of the Rev. Thomas Loveday, B.D. sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and 34 years Rector of East Ilsley."

^h She was daughter of Archdeacon Churton, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Churton and the Rev. Henry Burgess Whittaker Churton.

Joseph Parsons of Ashford, co. Kent, *arm.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1808. M.A. 16 May, 1811. B.D. 26 June, 1818. Prob. F. 1809—1820. Pres. to Saunderton, 7 Aug. 1819. Pres. by the Duke of Norfolk to the Vicarage of Arundel, 22 April, 1828. He died in 1844 at Cannstadt, near Stuttgart, Wirtemberg, and was buried there. His tomb in the little Churchyard is marked by a plain stone.

A.D. 1823. Jun. 12. *Magister Parsons pro secundâ vice ad Rectoriam de Saunderton præsentatus est, vacantem quia alio Beneficio donatus fuerat.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1844. Aug. 3. *Diem supremum obiit Henricus J. Parsons per annos viginti quatuor Ecclesiæ de Saunderton in comitatu Buck. Rector.* V. P. Reg.

Winstanley, Henry. res. 1816. Matr. at St. Alban Hall, 10 June, 1806, aged 16. Third son of Thomas Winstanley of Holywell, Oxford, *Doctoris.* B.A. 2 May, 1810. M.A. 14 Jan. 1813. Prob. F. 1816—1826. Died 17 June, 1826.

A.D. 1826. Jun. 17. *Sub hoc tempus diem obiit supremum Henricus Winstanley, Socius e comitatu Oxoniensi.* V. P. Reg.

Eddy, Charles. res. 1813. Born 13 July, 1789. Entered at Rugby School, Midsummer, 1800. Matr. at Queen's College, 19 Feb. 1806, aged 16. Eldest son of John Eddy of Toddington, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* Under the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1809. B.A. 10 Oct. 1809. M.A. 12 June, 1812. Assistant Tutor at Rugby, 1812.

A.D. 1813. Jan. 9. *Circiter hoc tempus Carolus Eddy, Semicommunarius Glocestriensis atque A.M. uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1830. Jul. *Sub idem tempus diem supremum obiit vir Rev. Carolus Eddy, A.M. Collegii nostri ab anno usque millesimo octingentesimo sexto ad millesimum octingentesimum tertium decimum (quo ineunte uxorem duxit) Semicommunarius; mitis vir ingenii amabilisque.* V. P. Reg.

He married Anne Maria Hughes, 31 Dec. 1812, by whom he had Henry Charles, born in April 1815, who died in India, 1842. Edward John, born 1816, died 1862. Rosetta Catharine, born 1818. He lost his first wife in 1818. On

the 20th of June, 1820, he married his second wife, Elizabeth Frances Birch, youngest daughter of Thomas (and Mary) Birch, Rector of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire, and sister of Walter and Henry, Demies of Magdalen College. By her he had five children, two of whom are now (1878) living. He was Curate of Guilsborough, co. Northampton, from 1812 till his death, 1st March, 1830. The Earl of Pembroke gave him the Rectory of Bemerton the year before his death. On an altar tomb in Guilsborough Churchyard, at the south-west corner of the Church, is the following inscription:—*The Rev. Charles Eddy, M.A. Rector of Bemerton, and Curate of Guilsborough, died 1 March, 1830, aged 40.*

Mills, Joseph Langley. res. 1810. Matr. at Trinity College, 11 Oct. 1805, aged 17. Son of Moses Mills of Deddington, co. Oxford, *gen.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1809. B.A. 25 May, 1809. M.A. 8 April, 1812. B.D. by decree of Convocation, 2 Nov. 1822. D.D. by decree of Convocation, 7 Nov. 1822. Prob. F. 1810—1817. Married the niece of Lord Cragie in 1817.

A.D. 1814. Jul. 26. *Venia absentiae per anni spatium Mro Mills, A.M. Socio Oxoniensi a Præsidente, Decanis, et Bursariis concessa est, ut sacra perageret apud exercitum Britannicum in terris Americanis stipendium merentem.* V. P. Reg.

1807 Swan, Francis. res. 1810. Matr. at Exeter College, 26 Nov. 1803, aged 16. Son of Francis Swan of Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 10 Oct. 1808. M.A. 4 May, 1810. B.D. 25 Feb. 1818. Prob. F. 1810—1824. Jun. D. of Arts, 1812. Sen. D. of Arts, 1813. Bursar, 1814. Dean of Div. 1820. Coll. Preb. of Dunholm in Cath. Lincoln, 15 Nov.; and installed, 19 Nov. 1825. Rector of Sausthorpe, co. Lincoln, (of which he was Patron,) 1819. Pres. by Magdalen College to Swerford cum Showell, 19 March, 1824. Exchanged it with the Rev. Thomas Turner Roe for the Rectory of Bennington, near Boston, co. Lincoln, 1833. Died 5 Jan. 1878.

“The will and codicil (dated May 6, 1876, and Jan. 18, 1877) of the Rev. Francis Swan, late of Sausthorpe, Lincolnshire, who died on the 5th of Jan. 1878, were proved on the

2nd of Feb. by the Rev. Charles Trollope Swan, the son, and the Rev. Thomas Henry Lister, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £350,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Susannah Swan, pecuniary legacies amounting to £2000, and a rent charge of £500 per annum for life; to the Lincoln County Hospital, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100 each; upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Mary Blankin and Mrs. Mary Charlotte Lister, £25,000 each; and a few other legacies. As to the residue of the personality, he gives one-half to his son, the Rev. Charles Trollope Swan; one moiety of the remainder to his son, the Rev. Francis Henry Swan; and the other moiety upon trust for his grand-children, Francis Edward Lister Swan, and Florence Swan. All his unsettled real estate at Aswardby, Lincolnshire, including the advowson, the testator devises upon trust for his eldest son, the Rev. Francis Henry Swan, for life; with the remainder to his son, the said Francis Edward Lister Swan, for life; the remainder to his first and other sons, according to the priority of birth in tail male: the rest of his unsettled real estate, including the advowson of Sausthorpe, he devises upon trust for the said Charles Trollope Swan for life, and then to his eldest son in strict settlement." *The Times*.

"You ask me about F. Swan, late Rector and Squire of Sausthorpe. I knew him well from early youth. His father baptized me; and had the reputation of frugality. Ditto the son. But what a frightful sum for a Clergyman to leave, £350,000! yet he was a kind-hearted man, and very friendly, when giving money was not concerned. But let us ponder St. Paul's advice to Timothy, 1 Ep. ch. vi. 17, 18, 19. God graciously write it in our hearts." Letter from the late Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, 15 March, 1878.

A.D. 1823. Feb. 1. *Exortâ inter Gulielmum Chambers et Gulielmum Russell, S. T. Baccalaureos et Socios, et Franciscum Swan, S. T. B. et Socium de senioritate controversiâ, et causâ ad Præsidentem et Socios per literas remissâ, visum est Præsidenti et*

Sociis, argumentis ex utrâque parte diligenter perpensis, priorem locum, quem diu obtinuerat, Mro Swan adjudicare, qui (ratione terminorum in Universitate major, sed si tempus admissionis ad privilegia Semicommunarii respicias, triennio junior quam illi) ad gradum Artium Baccalaur. A.M. et S.T.B. admissus erat, nullo impedimento a Mris Chambers et Russell allegato, et gratiâ prius pro more concessâ, et insuper ad munera in Collegio obeunda, et ad omnia senioritatis jura ac privilegia exercenda, a tempore in tempus, posthabitis Mris Chambers et Russell, designatus erat. V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1824. Jun. 25. *Circiter hoc tempus Franciscus Swan, S.T.B. (qui haud ita pridem præsentatus erat a Præsidente et Sociis ad Rectoriam de Swerford in comitate Oxoniensi) omni jure, quod nomine Socii obtinuerat, sponte cessit. V. P. Reg.*

Bingham, Peregrine. res. 1816. Matr. at St. Mary Hall, 16 Dec. 1806, aged 18. Son of Peregrine Bingham of Radcliffe, co. Buckingham, Cler. B.A. 14 June, 1810.

Author of *The Pains of Memory, a Poem.* 8vo. 1811.ⁱ (Magd. Libr.)

A.D. 1816. Nov. 29. *Peregrinus Bingham, A.B. e comitatu Bucks, magni acuminis ingenii, et egregiæ spei juvenis, qui plures per annos in studio legum Angliæ feliciter est versatus, inito matrimonio, omni jure, quod Semicommunarii nomine obtinuerat, sponte cessit. V. P. Reg.*

A.D. 1864. Nov. 1. "Died, aged 76, Peregrine Bingham, Esq. formerly one of the Police Magistrates at Great Marlborough Street. He was the eldest son of the Rev. P. Bingham, by Amy, daughter of William Bowles, Esq. He was educated at Winchester, and Magdalen College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, 27 Nov. 1818. He published,

The Law and Practice of Executions. 8vo. London, 1815.

A Treatise on Infancy and Coverture. 8vo. London, 1816.

A Digest of the Law of Landlord and Tenant, with Precedents. 8vo. London, 1820.

A System of Short Hand on the principle of an association of ideas. 8vo. London, 1821.

ⁱ It is doubtful whether the father or the son composed this Poem.

Reports in the Common Pleas from Easter Term 1819 to Michaelmas Term 1840. 8vo. London, 19 vols. 1821—1840.*

"He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Bolton, by whom he had Peregrine, born 1820, educated at Charterhouse, and Jesus College, Cambridge; and Eliza." *Gent. Mag.* for 1864, pt. 2, p. 806.

Hancock, William. res. 1838. Matr. at Trinity College, 5 Dec. 1806, aged 17. Son of William Hancock of London, *arm.* Under the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1809. B.A. 14 June, 1810. M.A. 28 April, 1813. B.D. 10 Oct. 1838. One of the Masters of the Royal Military College, 1825. Prob. F. 1838—1843. Vice-Pres. 1840. Died 26 May, 1843. Buried in the new Cemetery at Kilburn, very nearly at the top towards the north, in the third or fourth row from the path, and next to Mr. Coles. His gravestone is thus inscribed: *Here lie the remains of the Rev. William Hancock, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Kilburn; who died on the 26th of May, 1843, in the 54th year of his age.*

A.D. 1843. Maii 26. *Diem obiit supremum Gulielmus Hancock, S.T.B. Socius Londinensis, per totum fere annum morbo ex-cruciatu. Vir pietate erga Deum insignis. R.I.P. V. P. Reg.*

Author of

Select Satires of Juvenal, with explanatory notes, for the use of the Junior Department of the Royal Military College. 8vo. London, 1825. (Magd. Libr.)

Hear the Church: Ten Discourses on some of the principal Articles of the Church of England. 2nd ed. 8vo. London, 1830. (Magd. Libr.)

Sanctification: A Sermon. 8vo. London, 1837. (Magd. Libr.)

The Parables of the Ten Virgins and of the Talents practically applied in four Advent Sermons.

Select Portions of the Psalms of David, with a Collection of Hymns, adapted to the Services and Sacred Seasons of the Church of England.

* The first three of these volumes were compiled jointly with W. J. Broderip, Esq.

Posthumous Sermons. 8vo. London, 1845. (Magd. Libr.)

"Died 26 May, 1843, the Rev. W. Hancock, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and for many years Minister of St. Paul's Chapel at Kilburn. He was born in London, 8 Dec. 1789, and was admitted at Trinity College, Oxford, in Dec. 1806, and elected a Demy of Magdalen College at the election in 1808 (1807). He so continued till 1838, when he became Probationer Fellow on the resignation of J. P. Chambers, after which he resided for some time in the University. His affection for his friends and congregation at Kilburn, however, was too great to allow of a permanent separation; and refusing several pieces of preferment, some of them of considerable value, he returned to the scene of his early labours, and died, after a long and severe illness, universally beloved and regretted. His abilities were good, his scholarship sound, remarkably honest and upright in his character, sincere and extremely zealous in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and of a very friendly and amiable disposition." *Gent. Mag.* vol. 20. N. S.

Lear, Francis. res. 1819. Scholar of Winchester College, 1806. Matr. at Oriel College, 21 Oct. 1806, aged 17. Son of Thomas Lear of Downton, Wiltshire, *Cler.* Under the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1810. B.A. 14 June, 1810. M.A. 12 May, 1813. B.D. 30 June, 1821. Prob. F. 1819—1822. Nominated 4th June, and instituted 1st July, 1846, Dean of Salisbury. Died 23 March, 1850. Buried in the Cloisters of Salisbury Cathedral. On the south wall of the Lady Chapel there is a brass with the following inscription:—*In honour of this Holy Place, and as a Tribute from many friends to Francis Lear, once Dean of this Cathedral, who was born 21st of March, 1789, and died 23 March, 1850, the eastern windows were restored and decorated. Glory be to God.*

A.D. 1822. Jun. 19. *Franciscus Lear, S.T.B. Socius, e comitatu Wilt., uxore ductâ, omni jure quod eo nomine obtinuerat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Francis Lear, son of the Rev. Thomas Lear and Ethelinda his wife, was born 21 March, 1789, at the Vicarage, Downton.

He married 6 June, 1822, Isabella Mary, daughter of the Right Rev. Henry William Majendie, Bishop of Bangor, by whom he had five children, viz.

Francis, b. 23 August, 1823. Archdeacon of Salisbury.

Isabella Elizabeth, b. 5 Jan. 1825. Married W. K. Hamilton, Bishop of Salisbury.

Ethelinda, b. 28 Oct. 1826. Married Thomas Gambier Parry, Esq.

Sidney Henry, b. 28 May, 1829. Fellow of All Souls. died 6 Feb. 1868.

Edward William, b. 3 April, 1835.

He was ordained Deacon and Priest by Bishop Fisher in 1820. In 1824 he was presented by the Earl of Pembroke to the Rectory of Chilmark. In 1830 Bishop Burgess gave him the Prebendal Stall of Stratford in Salisbury Cathedral, to which he was collated 5 June, and to Netherhaven, 18 Jan. 1834; and in 1836 was installed, 20 Dec., Archdeacon of Salisbury. In 1842 he was instituted to the Rectory of Bishopstone, Wiltshire. Patron, the Earl of Pembroke.

Hoper, Henry. res. 1815. Educated at Winchester College. Matr. at Brasenose College, 26 Nov. 1806, aged 18. Son of John Hoper of Lewes, co. Sussex, *arm.* Under the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1810. B.A. 14 June, 1810. M.A. 28 April, 1813. Vicar of Portslade, co. Sussex, 1815—1858. Rector of Hangleton, co. Sussex, 1815—1858. Died at Shermanbury, 4 Dec. 1858, aged 70. Buried at Cowfold. On the stone above his grave is the following:— *Hope thou in God, God our Saviour and Lord Jesus Christ, which is our Hope. Christ in you the Hope of Glory. Here rests the mortal body of the Rev. Henry Hoper, for 44 years Incumbent of the Parishes of Portslade and Hangleton in this county. To be raised, as our hope is, a spiritual body at the glorious coming of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. Died Dec. 4th, 1858, aged 70.*

Humble, and not liking publicity, yet deeply interested in all questions of the day, he rarely, if ever, published anything in his own name, but generally under some simple title, such as "By the Plain Man's Friend." He continued

to write Sermons every week up to the time of his death, finding little or no help from the compositions of others, communion with God and with the written Word being his guide. As a Lewes man he knew Gideon Mantell well, and from his interest in the sciences, and fearing Rationalistic proclivities, he wrote (as usual anonymously) the preliminary Essay to Mantell's "Fossils of the South Downs, or Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex."

A volume of *Posthumous Sermons*, 8vo. London, was published by his son in 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

Harrison, John Butler. res. 1816. Matr. 25 July, 1807, aged 17. Son of John Harrison of Southampton, Hampshire, *gen.* Under the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1810. B.A. 28 June, 1811. M.A. 20 April, 1814. B.D. 30 June, 1821. Prob. F. 1816—1833. Sen. D. of Arts, 1819, 1820. Bursar, 1821, 1827. Vice-Pres. 1825. Dean of Div. 1826. Pres. to Evenley, 8 June, 1832. Died at Evenley, 31 May, 1871, aged 82. He was buried in the Churchyard on the north side of the north aisle close to the Church. A raised flat stone covers the grave, and the inscription is as follows:—*John Butler Harrison, B.D. for 38 years Vicar of this Parish, departed this life, May 31, 1871, in the 82nd year of his life.*

Senior, Nassau William. res. 1812. Matr. 28 July, 1807, aged 16. Son of John R. Senior of Compton Beauchamp, Berkshire, *Cler.* 1st Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1811. B.A. 14 Jan. 1812. M.A. 16 June, 1815. Prob. F. 1812—1821. Orator at the Gaudy, 1812. Vinerian Scholar, 1813—1821. Professor of Political Economy, 1825, 1847. Master in Chancery, 10 June, 1836. Died 4 June, 1864, at 18, Hyde Park Gate, Kensington Gore, aged 73.

A.D. 1821. Apr. 30. *Uxorem duxit Nassau Gulielmus Senior, A.M. Socius e comitatu Bercheriensi.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1836. June 10. *Nassau Gulielmus Senior, A.M. olim Socius ad officium vulgo dict. "Summæ Curiæ Cancellariæ Magister ordinarius" a Rege nominatus est.* V. P. Reg.

Extract from *The Gentleman's Magazine*, 1864, part ii., p. 113:—

“Died June 4, at Kensington Gore, aged 73, Nassau William Senior, Esq. late Master in Chancery, and Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. He was the eldest son of the Rev. J. R. Senior, Vicar of Durnford, Wilts; and was born at Compton, Berks, in 1790. Having gone through the usual course at Eton, he was entered at Magdalen College, where he graduated in 1811, taking a distinguished First Class in Classics. On June 28, 1819, he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1836 was appointed a Master in Chancery during the Chancellorship of Lord Cottenham. In 1825 he was elected Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, being the first holder of the Professorship, which was founded in that year by the late Mr. Drummond, M.P. He resigned it in 1830, and was succeeded by the late Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin; but in 1847 he was re-elected to the same office in succession to Dr. Travers Twiss.¹ For some years Mr. Senior also held the office of Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London: indeed to this subject his numerous works are almost exclusively devoted. The following is believed to be a complete list of them:—

1. *An Introductory Lecture before the University of Oxford.* 8vo. London, 1827. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *Three Lectures on the transmission of the precious metals from country to country, and the mercantile theory of wealth; delivered before the University of Oxford.* 8vo. London, 1828. 2nd ed. 8vo. London, 1830. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *Two Lectures on Population, delivered before the University of Oxford in Easter Term 1828: to which is added, a Correspondence between the Rev. T. Malthus and the Author.* 8vo. London, 1829. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *Three Lectures on the Rate of Wages, with a Preface on the causes and remedies of the present disturbances.* 8vo. London, 1830. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *Three Lectures on the Cost of obtaining Money, and on*

¹ In 1857 he was again a Candidate, but did not succeed. The votes were—Neate 194, Rogers 130, Senior 128.

some effects of Private and Government Paper-money. 8vo. London, 1880. (Magd. Libr.)

6. *A Letter to Lord Howick on a legal provision for the Irish Poor, Commutation of Tithes, and a provision for the Irish (Roman) Catholic Clergy.* 8vo. London, 1831. (Magd. Libr.) 2nd ed. 1831. 3rd ed. 1832.

7. *Statement of the provision for the Poor, and of the condition of the Labouring Classes in a considerable portion of America and Europe.* 8vo. London, 1835. (Magd. Libr.)

8. *An Outline of the Science of Political Economy.* 4to. London, 1836. (Magd. Libr.)

9. *Letters on the Factory Act as it affects the Cotton Manufacturers.* 8vo. London, 1837. (Magd. Libr.) 2nd ed. 1844.

10. *A Lecture on the Production of Wealth.* 8vo. Oxford, 1849.

11. *Political Economy.* 8vo. London, 1850.

12. *Four Introductory Lectures on Political Economy, delivered before the University of Oxford.* 8vo. Lond. 1852. (Magd. Libr.)

13. *Paris in 1854. An Article in the North British Review of Feb. 1855.* (Magd. Libr.)

14. *American Slavery; a reprint of an Article on "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" of which a portion was inserted in No. 206 of the Edinburgh Review: and of Mr. Sumner's Speech, May 19 and 20, 1854, with a notice of the events which followed that Speech.* 8vo. London, 1856. (Magd. Libr.)

15. *A Journal kept in Turkey and Greece in the Autumn of 1857, and the beginning of 1858.* 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

16. *Suggestions on Popular Education.* 8vo. London, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

17. *Biographical Sketches.* 8vo. Lond. 1863. (Magd. Libr.)

18. *Essays on Fiction.* Post 8vo. 1864.

19. *Journals, Conversations, and Essays relating to Ireland.* 2 vols. 2nd ed. London, 8vo. 1868. (Magd. Libr.)

20. *Historical and Philosophical Essays.* 2 vols. 8vo. 1865. (Magd. Libr.)

21. *Journals kept in France and Italy from 1848 to 1852.* 2 vols. 8vo. 1871. (Magd. Libr.)

22. *Conversations with M. Thiers, Guizot, and other distinguished Persons during the Second Empire. Edited by his Daughter.* 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1878. (Magd. Libr.)

23. *Correspondence and Conversations of Alexis de Tocqueville with Nassau William Senior, from 1834 to 1859. Edited by M. C. M. Simpson.* 2 vols. London, 1871. (Magd. Libr.)

24. *Louis Napoleon painted by a Contemporary.* Cornhill Magazine, May, 1873.

25. *Reviews of the Waverley Novels from Rob Roy to the Chronicles of the Canongate. From the Quarterly and London Review.* 8vo. N. D. (Magd. Libr.)

26. *Conversations with distinguished Persons during the Second Empire, from 1860 to 1863.* 2 vols. demy 8vo. 1880.

He also contributed *Twelve School Miseries* to Beresford's "Miseries of Human Life".

Nassau William Senior was born at Compton in Berkshire, 26 Sept. 1790. His father, the Rev. John Raver Senior, was a man of remarkable ability and cultivation, but ill health, and a certain indolence of constitution, united with singular domestic happiness, prevented his ever seeking to distinguish himself in the world. The family was of Spanish extraction. Our author's great grandfather, Aaron Senôr, and his wife, became naturalized in England in 1723. Their coat of arms was conceded in 1766. As Aaron christened his eldest son Nassau, it has been supposed that he was involved in some way with the Orange disturbances. His sons were Nassau Thomas Senior, who married Frances Raver in 1761, from which marriage John Raver Senior was born in 1763; and one sister, who died unmarried. Another son, Ascanius William Senior, married a Miss Walter in 1768, of which marriage there was a large family, most of whom died early. John Raver Senior married the daughter of Henry Duke, Esq. Attorney-General of Barbadoes. The Dukes were royalists of Dorset, and emigrated at the time of the Great Rebellion. An exception to the general rule

■ The author, Mr. Beresford, Rector of Kibworth, was a friend of his father.

of philosophers, N. W. Senior seems to have inherited his moral qualities, temperament, and disposition from his mother. His intellectual qualities he derived from both; but his mother being only seventeen years of age when she married, and being the mother of ten children, had scarcely time or opportunity for much mental culture. She possessed strong sense, great practical energy, and extraordinary sweetness of disposition. Up to the age of twelve, when he went to Eton (4 July, 1803), young Senior had no other instructors but his parents; but their instruction was admirable, and it was owing to the interest in them which he imbibed at home that the old Greek and Latin authors continued almost to the last to give him greater pleasure than any other kind of reading. But a few years before his death he read all Homer through, while dressing, and subsequently Tacitus. He possessed an intense delight in scenery and travelling, which was characteristic of both his parents.

Dr. Daubeny^a mentions in a letter to his daughter, "Your father was elected a Demy of Magdalen about two years before I was admitted into that Society, and brought with him from Eton a high reputation for talent and scholarship. Being also my senior in standing and still more in age, for I entered the University when only fifteen, he naturally impressed me with an idea of his superiority, so that it was with extreme surprise that I heard of his failure at his first public University examination, an event which was considered at that time more of a disgrace than I believe it is at present. It was not, however, from any deficiency in classical attainments that his failure arose, for although he had to a certain extent caught the tone of indifference to academical distinctions, which at that period prevailed in his College, his scholarship would have been amply sufficient to have secured his passing, even without much previous preparation. But he had neglected to study the routine questions relating to Divinity, which it was imperative upon every candidate

^a Demy in 1810.

for a degree to answer to the satisfaction of the Examiners. I think that I can trace to this rebuff in early life those habits of steady application, which enabled him afterwards to achieve so much, for up to the time I speak of, though by no means idle, he had the character of being a desultory reader. Piqued, however, at having failed in what so many men vastly his inferiors had accomplished without difficulty, he at once engaged the services of the late Archbishop Whately, who was then rising into notice as the first private tutor in Logic and Aristotle which the University possessed; and with his assistance, and by his own indefatigable exertions, achieved the unprecedented triumph of winning at the very next public examination the highest class of Honours after only a few months' application. The intimacy he formed with his Tutor, cemented as it would naturally be by the credit reflected upon both by his brilliant success; led to his introduction to other Fellows of Oriel, the College to which Whately belonged, and this brought him into connexion with much of the rising talent of Oxford.

"At Magdalen amongst his intimates were the late Dean Lear of Salisbury^o, and Bingham^p, the late Recorder of Southampton; but although much junior to them, I entertain a lively recollection of many acts of kindness from, and much kindly intercourse with, Senior, both during my early College days, and also subsequently, when as a Medical Student I resided in London, when he had already drawn to his chambers in Lincoln's Inn a considerable number of Law pupils, amongst whom I remember the late Bishop Denison, who commenced his career as a Barrister; Commissioner Fane, also a Fellow of Magdalen College^q; and, if I mistake not, Richard Ford, the author of the Handbook to Spain.

"At a late period, when he became Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, he had the boldness to apply to the case of the Corn-laws those principles of Free-trade, which at that time met with little favour amongst the Landowners,

^o See above, p. 168.

^p See above, p. 161.

^q Robert George Cecil Fane, Demy in 1819.

and were therefore regarded as a dangerous novelty in the University generally."

Before he went up for his degree, Senior was entered at Lincoln's Inn. The entry stands thus: *Nov. 19, 1810. Nassau William Senior, Demy of Magdalen College, aged 20, eldest son of the Rev. John Raver Senior, Vicar of Durnford, co. Wilts.* He came up to London early in the year 1812, and took lodgings in Stone Street, Bedford Square; "to which obscure place," playfully writes his father, "I hope you will be traced by some biographer by the rays of your future glory." His only legal instructor was Lord St. Leonards, then Mr. Sugden, the most eminent conveyancer of the day. Lord St. Leonards ever remembered the visit of a middle-aged Clergyman with his son, whom he offered as a pupil. The offer was accepted, and Senior took his place in Sugden's chambers in 1813. Some part of the previous year he spent in Oxford, residing for his degree of M.A. From a pupil he soon became a friend of Sugden; the work entrusted to him was done so well and so rapidly as to give his teacher a high opinion of his industry and abilities. He was welcomed to Sugden's house, where his dislike of dancing, music, and cards was sometimes embarrassing to his hostess; but he was always ready to talk, and still more to listen to any conversation which was worth hearing. He already began to form for himself a society. He gave breakfasts to his young contemporary friends, most of whom became more or less distinguished in after life. He worked sedulously at law, getting up very early, but never sitting up late at night. The evening was mostly devoted to society and to the theatre, which at that time was in its glory. Amongst his dining friends was Sir Christopher Robinson^r.

Describing his College days at a later period to a young friend then entering upon his University studies, he states:—"In the most important points I acted as I recommend you to act; I never was in debt, and did not spend more

^r See above, p. 83.

than about £150 or £170 a year. I drank no wine, I had nothing whatever to do with women, and took plenty of exercise. My defect was in not having employed the first years of my residence in the studies of the place; but I was elected at sixteen years of age, and found the Tutor anxious only to make his Lectureship a sinecure. His lectures were not worth attending, and he did not wish them to be attended. Your next three years, that is from nineteen to twenty-two, are on the whole perhaps the most important three years of life. During them character and reputation are in a great measure formed. Many men during them have laid the foundation of all their future fame and prosperity. That was my case, for to what I did during those three years I attribute all my subsequent success. Many others, with quite as good prospects as you and I, have during those years destroyed their health, their fortune, and their character. I almost question whether on the whole more persons of my acquaintance have done themselves good or harm. The majority indeed, having not much to hope or fear, having no means of attaining eminence, pass through Oxford without much change, and leave it with about as much knowledge and reputation as they entered..... I should recommend you, as a thing which I have done, sometimes for years together with good effect, to keep a register of the working hours employed each day. They ought not to be less than six, including lecture. I trust that you prepare carefully your lectures. You will find it very advantageous to construe them over to yourself before going into the Lecture-room every day. Pay particular attention to composition, and, as soon as you get into the Debating Society, make a point to get up every subject, and speak on it every night. *Orator fit*, you know, and he *fit* only when young. As for money, the only rule I can give is to spend nothing that you can help, and to pay ready money for everything. Particularly have no bills at boat-houses, pastry-cooks, or any such places. Habits of saving or habits of expenditure are easily acquired, and may make the difference between

future comfort or discomfort. If you can succeed in saving £20 or £40 a year or more at Oxford, you will form habits that will make you rich hereafter. If you get into habits of carelessness or profusion at Oxford, you will be very poor hereafter. Your present income, though ample with care, would very soon be dissipated by negligence. It is probably less than that of the great majority of those around you. As your father's fortune is much less than that of the fathers of most around you, you must take care not to be governed by examples from people of very different fortunes and expectations from your own.

"As to temperance, it is very fortunate that you do not like wine, a liquor which I believe to be invariably mischievous to young people. I am inclined on consideration to think that your best plan would be to do as I did: make your drinking no wine a ground for not going to wine parties, or giving them. Such parties may take up unprofitably much time, and the dessert, generally very unwholesome, is often eaten out of mere *ennui*. If you cannot avoid such parties altogether, go to as few as you can, stay as little time as you can, and give as few as you can.

"Read carefully every day, or at least every Sunday, some portions of the Old and New Testament, with Campbell's Commentaries on the latter, and the theological works of Whately and Hampden; but, if you come to conclusions on any point different from those generally received, say nothing about them, except to your father, or to very intimate friends. Pray avoid not only all sporting and gambling, but also all sporting, gambling, and betting people. There is never any thing to be learned among what are called sporting men, and their tone of thought is low: beside that, both the sudden hopes and sudden gains that belong to all gambling and betting destroy economy and regulated expenditure. Such is the advice of one who has gone through valuable lessons. I should have employed my two first years in the preparation for a First Class. As it

was, I did not altogether waste them, for I read a great deal of Latin, French, and English, and some Greek. Still they ought to have been better employed, as I hope yours will." N. W. S.

The news that Nassau had been plucked fell like a thunderbolt upon the quiet family at Iron Acton. There was a letter from him, saying, "My dear father, I have been plucked. I will get the First Class the next term."

The failure is explained in a letter from his father to the President: "I am induced to think that we owe this misfortune chiefly to some misconception of the Examiners of a seeming indifference on his part to one of the questions proposed, viz. 'What is the inward and spiritual grace of Baptism?' to which his extemporaneous answer was probably imperfect, whilst for the failure of his memory to produce the words of the Church Catechism he received a very harsh rebuke. At the same time my son assures me, and he has always deserved my confidence, that upon recollection of all that passed, he is not conscious of any thing in his words, gestures, or looks, that was calculated to give offence."

Bishop Hinds of Norwich, another of Whately's pupils, describes his first introduction to Senior in the following letter:—"A few evenings after my arrival in Oxford (Nov. 1811), I was at lecture with Whately in his lodgings. When the lecture was over, he asked me to walk with him to Magdalen College. 'I am going,' said he, 'to Senior's: his examination is drawing near, and he is working so hard, that to save him time I am going to him now, instead of his coming to me.' As he walked he talked to me about him. I had never then seen him. 'There he is,' said he, 'confined to his room from morning to night, day after day, and week after week, straining every nerve to get up his books without remission or relaxation whatever. And yet he never complains, never seems tired. I shall find him as cheerful, and with his intellect as fresh and bright, as if he had been leading a life of holiday-making.'

"Senior was in my rooms one night when I was raking the coals out of the grate preparatory to going to bed. 'Do you put out your fire?' said he to me; 'I make up a large one, that I may have the heat all night.' On another occasion he remarked to me that he always put on his stockings the smooth side inwards, and the rough out. 'I wear boots,' said he; 'nobody sees the stockings, why should I put the rough side to my skin'?"

The following anecdote came from Archbishop Whately, to whom he told it. Without any gambling propensity, he was very desirous of witnessing the proceedings of a gambling house. Having ten pounds to spare, he determined to spend it in gratifying his curiosity. Making up his mind that it should cost him no more, and that he would never a second time enter one of these houses, he went and passed the evening or the night there; but instead of leaving his ten pounds behind, he brought away one hundred, but he never returned. The success would have been the ruin of many a youngster, but even then in his early days he had the self-command to abide by a strong resolution once formed.

"When I was five and twenty," Senior exclaimed one day to his daughter, "I resolved to reform the Poor Law of England." The mistaken charity of his father in his parochial visits made an abiding impression upon his son, and the wants both moral and material of the poor, and how to remedy them without increasing the evils instead of mitigating them, were the objects of his unceasing study and efforts. The repeal of the Corn-laws, Free-trade, Political Economy, Poor-laws, Education, were all branches of the same great subject. From 1821, when he wrote an article on the Corn-laws for the *Quarterly*, to 1862, when he delivered an address on Education to the British Association in Edinburgh, he seized every opportunity of bringing his views before the public. From 1821 his public life may be dated. The law was in future to him only the means of insuring his pecuniary independence. In the same year

he married an old friend, the daughter of Mr. Thélr of Iron Acton. He took a small house in Kensington Square, and began to exercise the (to him always delightful) duty of hospitality. Neither the house nor the situation were particularly agreeable, and in his walks to and fro he was attracted by a piece of ground immediately opposite to Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park. He bought it, and proceeded, with the help of his friend, Mr. Pilkington, an architect, who owned the adjacent residence, to build the house, to which he removed in 1827, and in which he lived to the last day of his life.

In the *Cornhill Magazine* for August, 1864, Miss A. L. Thackeray gives a lively account of him shortly before his death. "The last time the writer saw him, Mr. Senior was as usual sitting out on his lawn, shaded from the sunshine by the trees, which he had himself planted when he laid out the garden. A rug was wrapped round his knees, a table with papers stood beside him, and one or two of his friends were coming across the grass. It was not much to see, and yet we remember the pleasant impression which came to us as we witnessed the little scene—the gathering of friends—the host seated in his chair, and welcoming each of the new comers with kindly courtesy."

"A very able article in the *Economist* gives an excellent *resumé* of Mr. Senior's political economy. In the *Examiner* (as well as in quotations given from another paper for June 11, 1864) we read of a Professorship of Political Economy at Oxford in 1825, and again in 1847; of a Poor Law Commission of Inquiry into the distribution of the Poor-rates; of the abolition of the law of parochial settlement; of the enquiry into the relief of hand-loom weavers throughout the country; and of his latest and most conspicuous service in improving the elementary education of the children of the working classes. And so, while the planes and mulberry trees, which he had planted, were growing up tall and shady, the other seed which Mr. Senior had sown was fallen in good ground, and had been taking root, and spreading in all its

branches, and, long after this generation has passed away, will be still growing and fructifying year by year.

“ Among his chief friends were Archbishop Whately, Sydney Smith, Lord Lansdowne, Sir James Stephen, M. de Tocqueville, Copleston the late Bishop of Llandaff, and Sir George Cornwall Lewis. Here and in France he has held relations with almost everybody of name and of mark.

“ His disposition was singularly bright and placid; there was constant kindness, great sweetness of temper, and, although great reserve and little expression of feeling, there was a deep and unfailing affection and fidelity towards those whom he loved best. Painful subjects, unavoidable misfortunes, he would never allow to be dwelt upon. He has often said, even quite lately, that he would gladly live a hundred years longer, and that life was to him a constant happiness, and interest, and occupation.”

Mr. Senior is mentioned in *Greville's Journal* thus:—1834, Sept. 25. “ Dined yesterday, at Holland House, only Melbourne and Pahlen, and in the evening Senior came. He is a very able man — a conveyancer, great political economist, and author of various works on that subject. He was employed by Government to draw up the Poor Law Bill, and might have been made one of the Poor Law Commissioners, if he would have accepted the office; his profits in his profession are too great to be given up for this occupation.”

1808 Newby, Joshua Holmes. res. 1817. Entered at Rugby School, 1801. Matr. at Brasenose, 23 April, 1806, aged 18. Son of Joshua Newby of Great Rollright, co. Oxford, *Cler.* Under the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1809. B.A. 14 June, 1810. M.A. 28 April, 1813. Married Maria, daughter of Charles Marius Hardy, surgeon of Newport Pagnell, by whom he had one son and four daughters. In 1825 he was presented by Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. to the Rectory of Haseley, co. Warwick, where he shortly died at the early age of 38, Jan. 28, 1827. A memorial stone in the Churchyard at Haseley with recumbent cross is thus

inscribed :— *Underneath this stone are deposited the mortal remains of the Rev. Joshua Holmes Newby, Rector of this parish. He died Jan. 28th, 1827, aged 38 years. His widow, who died in 1871, aged 80, was buried in the same grave.*

A.D. 1827. Jan. 28. *Joshua Newby, A.M. et quondam Semicommunarius, e comitatu Oxoniensi, diem obiit supremum.* V. P. Reg.

Philipps, William Thomas. res. 1820. Matr. at Pembroke College, 18 Nov. 1806, aged 19. Son of William Hollingworth Philipps of Brompton, co. Kent, arm. (a Commissioner of Excise, descended from a General Philipps of the time of William III.) 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1811. B.A. 1 June, 1811. M.A. 28 May, 1813. B.D. 22 Jan. 1824. Master of the Schools, 1814. Prob. F. 1820—1842. Mathematical Lecturer, 1823. Vice-Pres. 1824. Dean of Div. 1825. Preacher on St. John's Day, 1827. Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, 1822—1823. Pres. to Fittleton, 13 Nov. 1840. Died 28 Sept. 1854. He was buried in the Churchyard at Fittleton, and on his tomb is inscribed :—*Here rests, awaiting the Resurrection, the body of William Thomas Philipps, B.D. for thirteen years Rector of this parish. Born 18 Aug. 1787. Died 28 Sept. 1854.*

A.D. 1822. Dec. 9. *Gulielmus Thomas Philipps, A.M. Socius, Musei Ashmoleani custos a Visitoribus electus est, vice Thomæ Dunbar, e Collegio Ænei Nasi necessario, uxore ductâ, cedentis.* V. P. Reg.

"Mr. Dunbar, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Philipps, Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of Magdalen. Though a man of more solid attainments than his two predecessors (Lloyd and Dunbar), he was a shy, nervous man, and not having the heart to cleanse the augean institution, nor face enough to keep so unsatisfactory an office, he relinquished it at the end of a year." *Cox's Recollections of Oxford*, p. 78.

Bracken, Thomas. res. 1810. Matr. at University College, 18 March, 1807, aged 15. Son of Thomas Bracken of Stutton, co. Suffolk, Cler. B.A. 24 Oct. 1810.

A.D. 1810. Dec. 10. *Thomas Bracken, A.B. de Diocesi Norvic., Semicommunarius sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

1809 Sheriffe, Thomas. res. 1814. Matr. at Trinity College, 14 July, 1808, aged 17. Son of Thomas Sheriffe of Aggeshall, co. Suffolk, *Cler.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1812. B.A. 8 Dec. 1812. M.A. 9 Nov. 1814. Prob. F. 1814—1823. Jun. D. of Arts, 1816, 1819. Bursar, 1820. Jun. Proctor, 1822. Vicar of Henstead, co. Suffolk, 1837. Died at Henstead Hall, 10 Oct. 1861, aged 71. A tablet on the north side of the Church bears the following inscription:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Sheriffe, Rector of this parish, who died Oct. 10, 1861, in the 71st year of his age.* Justum et tenacem propositi Virum.

A.D. 1823. Jul. 14. *Circiter hoc tempus Thomas Sheriffe, A.M. Socius, uxore ductâ, omne jus quod eo nomine obtinuerat in manus Præsidentis resignavit.* V. P. Reg.

Smith, Thomas Samuel. res. 1817. Matr. at Merton College, 12 Dec. 1808, aged 17. Eldest son of Daniel Smith of Windsor, Berkshire, *gen.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1812. B.A. 17 Dec. 1812. M.A. 14 April, 1815. Prob. F. 1817—1820. Jun. D. of Arts, 1820. Died at Cambridge, 22 Feb. 1820, aged 29.

A.D. 1820. Feb. 23. *Morte correptus est Thomas Smith e com. Berch. Socius, necnon e Decanis Artium alter.* V. P. Reg.

Kilgour, Thomas. res. 1814. Matr. at Wadham College, 24 Oct. 1808. Son of Alexander Kilgour of Polstead, co. Suffolk, *Doctoris.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum. et Math.* 1812. B.A. 17 Dec. 1812. Prob. F. 1814—1815.

A.D. 1815. Jan. *Sub hoc tempus uxorem duxit Thomas Kilgour, A.B. Scholaris in annum Probationis.* V. P. Reg.

Grantham, Thomas. res. 1813. Adm. Chorister, 2 March, 1803. res. 1809. Matr. 26 July, 1809, aged 15. Son of John Grantham of Ashby cum Fenby, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* First Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1813. B.A. 9 June, 1813. M.A. 15 Jan. 1816. B.D. 17 May, 1823. Prob. F. 1813—1831. Master of the Schools, 1818, 1819. Jun. D. of Arts, 1821. Sen. D. of Arts, 1822. Bursar, 1823. Public Examiner,

1822, 1823. College Tutor, 1827—1831. Chaplain to Charles, Bishop of Kildare, who died in 1846. Pres. to Bramber cum Botolphs, 23 Nov. 1830. Died at Bramber, 18 April, 1864. Buried in the Chancel, on the north side of which is a tablet with the following inscription:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Thomas Grantham, B.D. during thirty-three years the humble-minded, self-denying, and beloved Minister of this parish cum Botolphs. In his last illness he was kept in perfect peace, and departed this life on the 18th of April, 1864, aged 70 years. Also of Lucy, relict of the above. Born April 27th, 1793. Died Jan. 5, 1868.*

A.D. 1830. Nov. 25. *Præsentatus est vir prudens, modestus, integerrimus, Thomas Grantham, S.T.B. ab anno usque millesimo octingentesimo tertio decimo Socius, ad ecclesiam de Bramber in com. Sussexiæ, ante quatuor ferè menses, viro Rev. Thomæ Green, S.T.P. per annos quadraginta septem Rectore, mortuo viduatam. Is cum successisset Phaueli Bacon annum ætatis quartum supra octogesimum emenso, ipse etiam ad octogesimum septimum pro-
vectus tandem placidè quievit. Faxit Deus optimus maximus ut et in hanc etiam vicem idem valeat auspiciū!* V. P. Reg.

In 1847 Mr. Grantham published a new edition of Milner's History of the Church of Christ, revised and corrected throughout. 4 vols. 8vo. London. (Magd. Libr.)

He was also the author of several Sermons printed from time to time in the *Church of England Magazine*, viz.—

Joseph and his Brethren. From Gen. xlv. 28.

The Claims of the Church Missionary Society on the Members of the Church of England. Ps. lxxvii. 1, 2.

The Necessity of having a Righteousness superior to that of the Scribes and Pharisees. Matth. v. 20.

God's Voice to the Sinner. Jer. xliii. 15—17.

The Burning Bush. Exod. iii. 2.

The Parables of the Lost Sheep and of the Lost Piece of Silver. Luke xv. 10.

Abel's Sacrifice. Gen. iv. 3—5.

The Faith of Noah. Heb. xi. 7.

Characteristics of Real Christianity. Phil. iii. 3.

Duty of Building the Spiritual House of God. Haggai i. 8.

The Parable of the Unmerciful Servant. Matth. xviii. 32, 33.

Gideon's Victory. Judges vi. 12.

The Destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. Luke xvii. 32.

Saul's Rejection, and the Amalekites' Punishment. 1 Sam. xv. 22.

The Duty of Endeavouring to Diffuse the Light of the Gospel amongst those who are still in Darkness. Mark xvi. 15.

The following Essays were likewise published by him in the same Magazine:—

1. *On the Testimony to the Divine Nature of Jesus Christ afforded by the Gospel of St. Mark.*

2. *On Charity covering a Multitude of Sins.*

3. *Thoughts on the Christian Ministry.*

To the 5th volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections Mr. Grantham contributed *Historic Notices of Bramber Castle, and of the Family of De Braose.*

1810 Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle. res. 1815. Educated at Winchester College. Matr. 26 July, 1810, aged 15. Son of James Daubeny of Stratton, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1814. B.A. 1 June, 1814. M.A. 5 March, 1817. B. Med. 19 Nov. 1818. D. Med. 15 Jan. 1821. Prob. F. 1815—1867. Perrot Orator, 1815. Bursar, 1829, 1834, 1847. Vice-Pres. 1831. University Professor of Chemistry, 1822—1854. Professor of Botany, 1834—1867. Professor of Rural Economy, 1840—1867. Died 12 Dec. 1867. Buried before the west end of the College Chapel near the Stone Pulpit. A memorial tablet in the Ante-chapel bears the following inscription:—*Ad gloriam Dei, et in memoriam Caroli Ægidii Bridle Daubeny, M.D. annos LI hujusce Coll. Socii. Litterarum Humaniorum eximie doctus. Chemiæ, Botaniæ, Geologiæ Scientiâ insignis. Amicis amicissimus, tam Academiæ quam Collegio devinctus. Deum totâ mente coluit. In Christo obdormivit die mensis Decembris XIII. A.S. MDCCCLXVII. Ætatis LXXIII. Ave Anima simplex, pia, desideratissima.*

A.D. 1822. Oct. 10. *Carolus Ægidius Daubeny, M.D. Socius, e comitatu Glocestrensi in Prælecturam Chemiæ Ald-*

richianam omnium consensu electus est loco Joannis Kidd, M.D. ad Prælecturam Anatomes Aldrichianam morte Christophori Pegge Equitis Aur. et M.D. vacantem mense jam præcedente promoti. V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1823. Nov. 7. *Carolo Egidio Bridle Daubeny, M.D. e com. Glocest., et Carolo Ichabod Wright, A.M. e com. Nottingham. Sociis, Studendi in Medicinâ licentia data est a Præsidente, Vice-Præsidente, Decanis, et tribus Sociis senioribus.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1826. Apr. 12. *Carolus Giles Daubeny, M.D. hujus Collegii Socius, idem in Chymiâ Prælector, Vir ingenii peracuti, et optime de Philosophiâ meritis, Nosocomii Medicus est electus.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1834. Feb. 8. *Carolus G. B. Daubeny, M.D. Socius, Chemiæ Professor, in munus Professoris Botanices electus est. Alter in arenam primo descenderat et hunc honorem sibi dari postulaverat, ille autem demum merite se esse victum dictitans cessit locum, et noster in arcanis scientiæ evolvendis facile princeps omnia omnium (sociorum scilicet Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium) suffragia reportavit.* V. P. Reg.*

A.D. 1867. Dec. 13. *Obiit Carolus Ægidius Bridle Daubeny, D.M. "F. R. S.; Fellow of the Linnæan, Chemical, and Geological Societies; Hon. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and of the Royal Agricultural and the Medico-Chirurgical Societies; Foreign Associate of the Royal Academy of Munich; Corresponding Associate of the Græcian Society of Natural History at Catania; Hon. Member of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh; Member of the Societies of Quebec, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Boston; of the Academy of Geneva, etc.; Professor of Botany and Rural Economy, and late Professor of Chemistry, in the University of Oxford; Prælector of Natural Philosophy at Magdalen College." Hic habeo descriptos Honores, utinam mihi esset ipsius adumbrare dignitatem. Botanice, Chemiæ, Geologiæ, Litterarum Humanorum peritissimus, eâ erat modestiâ ut amicissimi vix*

* The name of the other candidate has been erased in the College Register.

quantus esset intelligerent. In Naturali Scientiâ fovendâ et promovendâ nec pecuniæ nec viribus pepercit. Laboratorium, quo Collegium hodie fruitur, suis impensis ædificatum, instrumentis et materie instruxit, et mille libras testamento legavit ne custos eidem unquam deesset. Nostram bibliothecam et vivus et mortuus libris vel datis vel legatis ditavit. Suis precibus, quantum per leges licebat, obtemperantes, corpus in St. Joannis quadrangulo extra Occidentalem portam Capellæ composuimus. Vitam parcis conclusam infra subjeci.

Natus est A.D. III. Id. Feb. MDCXCIV. in Stratton apud Gloucesterienses.

A. S. MDCCCVIII. Scholam Wintonensem adiit.

A. S. MDCCCX. Semicommunarius hujus Collegii electus est.

A. S. MDCCCXIV. A Publicis Examinatoribus in Secundam Classem relatus est et gradum A.B. capessivit.

A. S. MDCCCXV. Præmium Cancellarii propter tractatum vulgo dictum "Latin Essay" consecutus est.

A. S. MDCCCXV-XVIII. Edinæ apud Scotos ut studio Medicinæ melius incumberet commoratus est.

A. S. MDCCCXXIV. Professor Aldrichianus Chemiæ electus est.

A. S. MDCCCXXVI. Librum de Volcanicis ignibus protulit.

A. S. MDCCCXXIV. Professor Botanicus constitutus est.

A. S. MDCCCLVI. Societati nuncupatæ "British Association" præfectus est.

A. S. MDCCCLXVII. Idus Decembr. diem supremum obiit.
V. P. Reg.

In 1859 Dr. Daubeny gave £140 to furnish annually a medal to be presented to the best proficient in Natural Science in Magdalen College School[†].

[†] A LIST OF THE DAUBENY MEDALLISTS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.—

1860 A. J. Toye. Exhibitioner of Magd. Coll. 1859.

1861 J. R. Hall. Scholar of Merton Coll. 1862.^a

1862 C. H. Mayo. Scholar of Linc. Coll. 1864.

1863 F. J. Hicks. Demy of Magd. Coll. 1866.^b

1865 W. T. Goolden. Scholar of Merton Coll. 1867.^c

1866 C. P. Billing. Demy of Magd. Coll. 1868.

^a First Class, Literæ Humaniores 1866. Law and Modern History 1866.

^b First Class, Natural Science 1869.

^c First Class, Natural Science 1871.

Extract from Dr. Daubeny's Will.

"I give and bequeath to the President and Scholars of Magdalen College absolutely all my minerals and geological specimens, and the philosophical apparatus in the New Buildings erected by me in the year 1848, opposite to Magdalen College, on ground belonging to the said College, together with the printed books on chemical and scientific subjects, and also the best of my microscopes and all its appliances, and also my chemical diagrams.

"And I give to the said President and Scholars one thousand pounds, three pounds per cent. stock, in trust to pay the dividends or annual produce thereof as a salary to some person to be appointed as Curator by the President for the time being, during good behaviour, to take care of the aforesaid specimens and apparatus. And in the selection of such person I recommend, but do not require, that my assistant John Harris shall be first appointed, being satisfied that a person not a member of the University will be best suited to have the charge of the Collection. And considering that the value of the Collections, which I give to the College, including scientific books, philosophical instruments, specimens of chemical products, rocks, and minerals, must have cost me considerably more than three thousand pounds, I trust that the College will adopt such measures as may be necessary to prevent them falling into decay, for which

1867 C. J. F. Yule. Brackenbury Scholar of Ball. Coll. 1867.^d

1868 W. E. Sherwood. Junior Student of Ch. Ch. 1870.

1869 E. C. Spilsbury. Royal Military Acad. Woolwich, 1871.*

1870 H. M. Faber. Demy of Magd. Coll. 1871.^f

1872 G. R. Christie. Demy of Magd. Coll. 1871.^g

1873 H. H. Robinson. Demy of Magd. Coll. 1874.^h

1874 D. M. W. Brodie. Scholar of Worcester Coll. 1873.

1875 P. P. Rogers. Royal Indian Engineering Coll. 1875.

1876 G. Broadbent. Demy of Magd. Coll. 1876.

1877 C. J. Parker.

1879 G. T. Prior.

^d Scholar of St. John's, Cambridge, 1868. First Class, Natural Science Tripos 1872. Fellow of Magdalen.

* Royal Engineers 1873.

^f First Class, Natural Science 1874.

^g First Class, Mathematical Moderations 1874. First Class, Natural Science 1877.

^h First Class, Natural Science 1879.

purpose I have left the interest of one thousand pounds stock to a Curator as aforesaid, that he may be responsible for the integrity of the Collections, and render them as useful as possible for the purposes of instruction. The scientific books will find an appropriate place in one or both of the two rooms over the Laboratory, which were occupied by Mr. Masters, and which after my death will be the property of the College. I would also recommend that an annual visitation be appointed by the President to examine into the state of the Collections from year to year.

"I desire my executor to retain my marble bust of the young Augustus, and give it as a prize to the first member of Magdalen College after my decease who shall gain the Newdigate Prize Poem." In lieu of the statuette of Dr. Dalton, which I have directed my executor to retain, and give as a prize to the first member of Magdalen College after my decease who shall gain a First Class in Natural Science, I desire the acceptance by him of the following books:—Pompeiana, by Sir William Gell and John Gandy, 1852; and Milman's Horace."

Dr. Daubeny's Will was proved in the principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate on 18th Jan. 1868.

I remember Dr. Daubeny showing me an early portrait of himself by some painter unknown, an engraving of which, for some scientific publication, he also gave me. Another portrait of him by Phillips was in his collection of the Professors of Botany in a room in the Professor's house in the Physic Garden. A small portrait of him is also in the Daubeny Library in Magdalen College. There is, moreover, a very good full length figure of him in an engraved sketch of Dr. Buckland giving one of his geological lectures in the Ashmolean Museum; Dr. Daubeny is represented standing near Dr. Wall of New College, who is seated, at the back of the Professor. This sketch was taken as I suppose about the year 1825.

* The Newdigate Prize Poem, *Ravenna*, was gained in 1878 by Oscar O'Flahertie Wilde, Demy of Magdalen College.

He was author of

In philosophia, quæ moralis dicitur, tractanda, quænam sit præcipuè Aristotelicæ disciplinæ virtus? Dissertatio Latina Cancellarii præmio dignata. 8vo. Oxon. 1815. (Magd. Libr.)

Inaugural Lecture on the Study of Chemistry. 8vo. Oxford, 1823. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Methods of Separating Lime from Magnesia: from the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. 8vo. n. p. or d. (Magd. Libr.)

Letters to Professor Jameson on the Volcanos of Auvergne. 8vo. n. p. 1825. (Magd. Libr.)

A Description of Active and Extinct Volcanos; with Remarks on their Origin, their Chemical Phenomena, and the Character of their Products, as determined by the condition of the earth during the period of their formation. 8vo. London, 1826. (Magd. Libr.)

Second Edition, greatly enlarged. 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Supplement to ditto. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

Germanice: Von G. Leonard. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1851. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Occurrence of Iodine and Bromine in certain Mineral Waters of South Britain: p. 223. Phil. Trans. Royal Soc. London, 1830. (Magd. Libr.)

An Introduction to the Atomic Theory, comprising a sketch of the opinions entertained by the most distinguished ancient and modern philosophers with respect to the constitution of matter. 8vo. Oxford, 1831. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Diluvial Theory, and on the Origin of the Valleys of Auvergne: from the Edinburgh Phil. Journal. 8vo. n. p. 1831. (Magd. Libr.)

Remarks on Thermal Springs, and their connection with Volcanos: from the Edinburgh Phil. Journal, 8vo. n. p. 1832. (Magd. Libr.)

Reply to Professor Bishop's Objection to the Chemical Theory of Volcanos: from the Edinburgh Phil. Journal, No. 32. 8vo. n. p. or d. (Magd. Libr.)

An Inaugural Lecture on the Study of Botany. 8vo. Oxford, 1834. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Quantity and Quality of the Gases disengaged from the Thermal Spring, which supplies the King's bath in the City of Bath: p. 1. *Phil. Trans. Royal Soc.* London, 1834. (Magd. Libr.)

Some Account of the Eruption of Vesuvius, which occurred in the month of August, 1834: p. 153. *Phil. Trans. Royal Soc.* 1835. (Magd. Libr.)

Note on a Paper by Dr. John Davy, entitled "Notice on the remains of the recent Volcano in the Mediterranean:" p. 545. *ibid.* (Magd. Libr.)

Narrative of an Excursion to the Lake Amsanctus, and to Mount Vultur in Apulia in 1834. 8vo. Oxford, 1835. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Volcanic Strata exposed by a section made on the site of the new Thermal Spring discovered near the town of Torre del Annunziata in the Bay of Naples; with some remarks on the gases evolved by this and other springs connected with the Volcanoes of Campania: from the Edinburgh Phil. Journal for Oct. 1835. 8vo. 1835. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Action of Light upon Plants, and of Plants upon the Atmosphere: p. 149. *Phil. Trans. Royal Soc.* London, 1836. (Magd. Libr.)

Reply to some Remarks contained in Dr. J. Davy's Life of Sir H. Davy. 8vo. Oxford, 1836. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Growth of Plants confined in Glass Vessels. 8vo. London, 1838. (Magd. Libr.)

Sketch of the Geology of North America; the substance of a Memoir read before the Ashmolean Society. 8vo. Oxford, 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

Supplement to an Introduction to the Atomic Theory, comprising a sketch of certain opinions and discoveries bearing upon the general principles of Chemical Philosophy, &c. 8vo. London, 1840. (Magd. Libr.)

Three Lectures on Agriculture; delivered at Oxford on July 22nd, and Nov. 25th, 1840; and on Jan. 26th, 1841. 8vo. Oxford, 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

Remarks on the Final Causes of the Sexuality of Plants, with particular reference to Mr. Darwin's work on The Origin of Species. 8vo. Oxford, 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

A few words of apology for the late Professor Baden Powell's Essay on the Study of the Evidences of Christianity contained in the volume entitled Essays and Reviews. 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

On the power ascribed to the roots of plants of rejecting poisonous or abnormal substances presented to them: Quarterly Journal of the Chemical Society. 8vo. n.p. 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Physical Forces concerned in the phenomena of Vegetation; Lecture I. II. (From the Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette.) 8vo. n. p. 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

Catalogue of Philosophical Apparatus, Minerals, Geological Specimens, &c. 4to. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

Climate, an enquiry into the causes of its differences, and into its influence on vegetable life; comprising the substance of Four Lectures. 8vo. Oxford, 1863. (Magd. Libr.)

Essays on the trees and shrubs of the Ancients; being the substance of Four Lectures, supplementary to those on Roman Husbandry, already published. 8vo. Oxford, 1865. (Magd. Libr.)

Miscellanies, being a collection of Memoirs and Essays on Scientific and Literary subjects, published at various times. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1867.* (Magd. Libr.)

After his death notices appeared of him in the "Medical Times of Dec. 1867;" in a magazine, entitled "Eyes and no Eyes," edited by the Rev. W. Tuckwell, Head Master of the Taunton College School; and in "A Paper read before the Ashmolean Society, 17th Feb. 1868, by Professor Phillips." From these the following monograph has been compiled:—

Charles Giles Bridle Daubeney was born 11th Feb. 1795, at Stratton in Gloucestershire, third son of the Rev. James Daubeney; entered Winchester School in 1808, and was

* "To the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, this Collection of Memoirs and Essays, which owes its existence in great measure to the advantages derived from a life-long connexion with that Society, is inscribed, with the kind regards and grateful acknowledgments of the author."

elected to a Demyship in Magdalen College in 1810. In 1814, at the age of 19, he took the Degree of B.A. in the Second Class, according to the old style of the Oxford Examinations. In 1815 he won the Chancellor's Prize for the Latin Essay. Destined for the profession of medicine, he proceeded to London and Edinburgh as a medical student (1815—1818). The lectures of Professor Jameson in Edinburgh on Geology and Mineralogy attracted his earnest attention, and strengthened that desire to cultivate natural science, which had been awakened by the teaching of Dr. Kidd in the dark chambers under the Ashmolean Museum. Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, and Zoology, have now found a brighter home, and entered on a more prosperous career; but yet the Ashmolean Museum must have its meed of honour in any true history of Natural Science in Oxford, for there, from its first foundation nearly two centuries ago, the University gathered its Natural History collections, and settled its teachers in science. In Dr. Kidd's subterranean class-room the future Historian of Volcanos had frequently met Buckland and the Conybeares, Whately and the Duncans,—men of vigorous minds, and various knowledge, such as Oxford students grew to be in the early part of this century, even without the aid of parliamentary commissions, and the present large staff of zealous Professors. The change from thoughtful Oxford to active Edinburgh was the crisis in Daubeny's career. The fight was then raging in the modern Athens between Plutonists and Neptunists, Huttonians and Warnerians, and the possession of Arthur's seat was sternly debated by the rival worshippers of fire and water. Daubeny entered keenly into this discussion, and, after quitting the University of Edinburgh, proceeded in 1819 on a leisurely tour through France, everywhere collecting evidence on the geological and chemical history of the globe, and sent to Professor Jameson from Auvergne the earliest notices of that remarkable volcanic region*. Some of the views afterwards advanced by

* Letters on the volcanos of Auvergne, in Jameson's *Edinburgh Journal*, 1820—1821.

the young physicist, touching the elevation of the hills and the geological age of the valleys of Auvergne^{*}, have been re-examined and discussed by later eminent writers, such as Scrope, Murchison, Lyell, not always in agreement with him, or, indeed, with one another; while the prehistoric antiquity of the volcanos themselves has been questioned even within a few years, and defended by none more effectually than by Dr. Daubeny.[†]

From the beginning to the end of his scientific career, volcanic phenomena occupied his attention; and he strove, by frequent journeys through Italy, Sicily, France and Germany, Hungary and Transylvania, to extend his knowledge of that interesting subject. In 1823—1825, he had by this means prepared the basis of his great work on volcanos, which appeared in 1826, and contained careful descriptions of all the regions known to be visited by igneous eruptions, and a consistent hypothesis of the cause of the Themic disturbance, in accordance with the view first proposed by Gay Lussac and Davy.

Four years previously to the publication of the "Description of Volcanos," Dr. Daubeny was appointed to succeed Dr. Kidd as Aldrichian Professor of Chemistry, and took up his abode in, or rather below, the time-honoured Museum founded by Ashmole. In these rather gloomy apartments nearly all the scientific teaching of Oxford had been accomplished since the days of Robert Plot; in them were still collected, so late as 1855, by gas-light and furnace-fires, the most zealous students of practical Chemistry; but now (1868) they are filled with Greek sculpture, and Chemistry has flitted to the magnificent laboratories of the University Museum, directed by Sir Benjamin Brodie.

The zealous activity with which Dr. Daubeny entered on all investigations, which had a bearing on the principal subject of his thoughts, will be well remembered. Mineral waters as indications of chemical processes going on below

^{*} Edinb. Phil. Transactions, 1831.

[†] Quarterly Journal of Science, 1866.

the surface of various countries attracted his earnest attention. He carried about a considerable apparatus for examining these waters in their freshest attainable state, and would busy himself for days in evaporating and analyzing on a large scale. Thus he worked at his quarters at one of the hotels in York, just as if he were in his own laboratory at home; and by his busy scrutiny of waters in the volcanic country of central France, and the south of Italy, he provoked the suspicious credulity of the natives, who thought he was poisoning their springs, and endangered his personal safety.

In 1834, Dr. Daubeny was appointed Professor of Botany, and migrated to the "Physic Garden," as it was called, which had been founded in the early part of the reign of Charles I. (1621—1632) by Henry Lord Danvers, afterwards created Earl of Danby. Under his diligent and generous management, with liberal aid from the University, Dr. Daubeny lived to see the old garden entirely re-arranged, enriched with extensive houses, extended in area, and made both attractive and beautiful. His lectures were always directed to important subjects of physiological interest, and often illustrated by original experiments.

In the pleasant residence of the Botanic Garden Dr. Daubeny passed the remainder of his life—the third of a century. Here incessantly active, he instituted many experiments on vegetation under different conditions of soil; on the effects of light on plants, and of plants on light; on the distribution of potash and phosphates on leaves and fruits; on the conservability of seeds; on the ozonic element of the atmosphere, and the effect of varied proportions of carbonic acid on plants analogous to those of the coal-measures².

As already observed, a favourite subject of research with Dr. Daubeny, naturally springing from his volcanic explorations, was the chemical history of mineral waters. The presence of iodine and bromine in some of these formed the

² Miscellaneous Memoirs and Essays, 1867. British Association Reports, 1837—1857.

subject of a paper in "the Philosophical Transactions" for 1830; and a Report to the British Association in 1836 included a general survey of mineral and thermal waters. This subject was not neglected in his North American Tour (1837-8), which contains a great number of interesting observations on the character of the country which he traversed, as well as the educational institutions, where he was heartily welcomed.

Dr. Daubeny was a great traveller, almost an annual visitor to the continent, usually, at least in his latter years, accompanied by some scientific or literary friend, some member of his family, or some young Oxonian of cultivated taste, to whom the sight of Auvergne and the Tyrol in the company of such a guide was a gift of priceless value.

In one of his journeys to Spain in 1843, for the purpose of studying the geological relations and agricultural value of the great phosphatic deposit of Estremadura, he was accompanied by Captain Widdington, R.A. It was a journey prompted by benevolence and attended by hardship. No doubt, in some future day, railways will carry heavy loads of this valuable substance to enrich the agriculture of Spain.^a

In another year he might be found in Norway, or musing in the garden at Geneva, where he was always welcomed by the great botanist, whose friendship he gained in early life, and to whose memory he has devoted a careful critical essay, which was read to the Ashmolean Society in 1842.^b

It was at Geneva that he began to estimate at their true weight the pretensions of Botany to be regarded as a science, and to comprehend the principle on which it might be inculcated, as constituting an essential part of a liberal education. Here he first pursued his botanical studies under the guidance of Decandolle in 1830, and thus qualified himself for the Professorship to which, as already observed, he was appointed in 1834.

^a Memoir read to the Geological Society in 1844.

^b Daubeny's *Miscellanies*, vol. ii. on the Life and Writings of A. P. Decandolle.

Chemistry, however, was the thread which bound together all the researches of Dr. Daubeny; not that he was personally a dexterous manipulator of chemical instruments, though a thoroughly practical analyst. He was rich in chemical knowledge, profound and varied in his acquired views of chemical relations, always prompt and sagacious in fixing upon the main argument, and the right plan for following up successful experiment or retrieving occasional failure. In 1831 appeared his sketch of the Atomic Theory, a work which well sustained the reputation of the author as a master of language, and a conscientious teacher of science.

In his position as a teacher of Botany, he took pleasure in drawing attention to the historical aspects of his subject, and specially, as a part of his duty, treated of Rural Economy both in its literary and its practical bearings. Hence arose "The Lectures on Roman Industry" (1857), written in a style very creditable to the classical training of his early years, and containing a full account of the most important passages of Latin authors, bearing on crops and culture, the treatment of domestic animals and horticulture. To this is added an interesting Catalogue of the Plants noticed by Dioscorides, arranged in the modern natural orders. This was followed, after a few years, by a valuable Essay on the Trees and Shrubs of the Ancients, and a Catalogue of Trees and Shrubs indigenous in Greece and Italy (1865.)

To facilitate his researches in experimental botany, Dr. Daubeny had obtained possession of a piece of land lying some half-a-mile or so from Oxford; but in later years symptoms of ill health interfered both with his enjoyment of the recreation of his little farm, and the experiments for which it was destined.

During a few later winters Dr. Daubeny found it desirable to exchange his residence in Oxford for the milder climate of Torquay. Here his activity of mind was equally manifested by public lectures on the temperature and other atmospheric conditions of that salubrious resort, and by experiments in ozone and the usual meteorological elements, in comparison

with another series in Oxford. By this connection with Devonshire he was induced to join the association in that county for the advancement of science, literature, and arts ; and one of his latest public addresses was delivered to that body, as President, in 1865.

In his whole career Dr. Daubeny was full of that practical public spirit which delights in co-operation, and feeds upon the hope of benefiting humanity by associations of men. When the British Association came into being at York in 1831, Daubeny alone stood for the Universities of England, and so standing, boldly invited that body to visit Oxford in 1832.

Quæ nisi fecisset....

perhaps the sevenfold shield of the Association might have been reared in vain for the protection of science.

In 1856 he became President of the Association at Cheltenham, in his native county, amidst numerous friends, who caused a medal to be struck in his honour, the only occurrence of this kind in the annals of the Association.

The same earnest spirit was manifested in all his academic life. No project of change, no scheme of improvement in University examinations, no modification in the system of his own College, ever found him indifferent, prejudiced, or unprepared. On almost every such question his opinion was formed with rare impartiality, and expressed with as rare intrepidity. Firm and gentle, prudent and generous, cheerful and sympathetic, pursuing no private ends, calm amid jarring creeds and contending parties,—the personal influence of such a man on his contemporaries for half a century of active and thoughtful life fully matched the effect of his published works.

His latest labour was to gather his "Miscellaneous Essays" into two very interesting volumes, and then, after patiently enduring severe illness for a few weeks, he sank to that rest, which, often in his thoughts, had ever been expected with the calmness of the philosopher and the hopefulness of the Christian. He died at five minutes past twelve a.m. December 13, 1867, in his 73rd year.

His remains were laid in a vault adjoining the walls of Magdalen College Chapel, in accordance with his own expressed wish, "that he might not be separated in death from a Society with which he had been connected for the greater part of his life; and to which he was so deeply indebted, not only for the kind countenance and support ever afforded him, but also for supplying him with the means of indulging in a career of life at once so congenial to his taste, and the best calculated to render him a useful member of the community."

In the preceding notice no mention has been made of Dr. Daubeny's short career as a medical man, for which he had prepared himself by professional study in Edinburgh and London. In Oxford he justified his title of M.D., and his Fellowship with the College of Physicians, by attaching himself to the Radcliffe Infirmary. In this capacity, however, he did not long remain; nor did he continue his medical practice, though during all his life the progress of medical science was much at his heart, as may be seen in the Harveian Oration, which he delivered before the College of Physicians in 1845. In that elegant address he speaks of himself as "*..... quem, a medicinæ castris tanquam profugum, Physicarum Scientiarum amor, aut otii literati dulcedo, ad aliam vitæ normam jam tot per annos transtulit, ut ne inter commilitones vestros recenseri merear.*"

In these words we have the key to the valuable life, which was passed so busily and so gracefully among us, and to the works of scientific and literary interest, which are all that now remain to us of Charles Daubeny. What he has said of these works is perhaps the truest and most modest comment that will ever be made on them, and on the circumstances under which they were produced. For they are some of the fruits of a life chiefly spent in tranquil intellectual occupation, under the fostering wing of one of those great semi-monastic establishments which are peculiar to this country; and however slight their intrinsic value, considered as contributions to the stock of human knowledge, may be, they will serve at

least to shew, by their number and variety, what might be accomplished by persons gifted with greater energy and more profound attainments, through the aid of foundations, in which an exemption from domestic cares, and a liberal provision for all the reasonable wants of a celibate life, afford such facilities for the indulgence of either literary or scientific tastes.

The published writings of Dr. Daubeny were, as we have seen, very numerous, several memoirs being included in the Transactions of the Ashmolean Society. In the Bibliography of Natural Science by Agassiz and Strickland, twenty-six are enumerated previously to 1850. Many of these, scattered through various periodicals, and not conveniently accessible, were collected and arranged by their author in two volumes of miscellanies. In this collection appear twelve experimental essays, ten geological memoirs, eight essays on scientific subjects, and twelve on literary subjects. Besides these are several papers of interest, sometimes published separately, which, having been composed after the first edition of the Description of Volcanoes, were employed in the preparation of the second edition, or noticed in supplements to that work.

By these arrangements, Dr. Daubeny has rendered it unnecessary for those who desire to know his views on the various subjects which occupied his mind to refer to such publications as the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, or Journal of the Geological Society; or even to the Linnæan Transactions, Royal Society's Transactions, or Reports of the British Association, except from a desire to learn his first thoughts from his first words.

A letter from the celebrated Liebig, on the announcement of his death, claims insertion here. It was written to Helen Richards, a niece of Dr. Daubeny, and is dated 13 Jan. 1868. "Honoured Lady, I have heard with very great sorrow from your letter of the 28th of December of the very unexpected death of my dear friend Daubeny, to whom I was just about

to write to thank him for sending me his last work. I have lost in him my best and truest friend, the memory of whom will never be extinguished in me. We have lived for the last thirty years in the most intimate intercourse, and his noble qualities as a man made me love him like a brother. He himself, a man of the greatest scientific merit, knew, as few do, how to value the merits of others. He loved science for its own sake, without any egotism, without ever thinking of himself. He was a strict friend of truth, and opposed error unhesitatingly, though always kindly and good-naturedly. In my old age, when one cannot as in youth have any hope of acquiring new friends, the loss of a friend is irreparable. God gives us, by the separation of those we love, through their death the token that we do not belong to this world, and that we must direct our minds to things eternal. In losing, by the death of our friends, the bonds which fix us to this earth, He gradually raises in us the desire to be united to Him, and we leave the earthly things with joy when God calls us. Peace be to his ashes; he was a good, a just man. Begging you to express my deepest sympathy to all the surviving relations of my friend, I am respectfully yours, FR. LIEBIG."

Wratishaw, George Galbraith Augustus. res. 1817. Entered at Rugby School under Dr. Ingles in 1798. Matr. 26 July, 1810, aged 17. Son of Mark Wratishaw of Rugby, co. Warwick, *gen.* B.A. 17 May, 1815. M.A. 16 May, 1817. Prob. F. 1817—1820. Assistant Tutor at Rugby School, 1815. Assistant Master at Rugby School, 1818. Died 13 Feb. 1820.

On the base of a monumental cross in the Churchyard at Rugby is the following inscription:—*George Galbraith Wratishaw, M.A. Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford; youngest son of Mark and Frances. Born Oct. 11, 1792. Died Feb. 13, 1820; and here rests.*

A.D. 1820. Feb. 13. *Sub hoc tempus in fluente quodam submersus diem obiit supremum Georgius Galbraith Wratishaw, Socius e comitatu Varvicensi.* V. P. Reg.*

* I well remember as a small boy at Rugby School the consternation

Biddulph, Zachary Henry. res. 1813. Matr. at St. Edmund Hall, 17 May, 1809, aged 17. Son of Thomas Biddulph of Bristol, *Cler.* B.A. 14 Jan. 1813. M.A. 17 May, 1815. B.D. 16 April, 1823. Prob. F. 1813—1829. Jun. D. of Arts, 1820. Sen. D. of Arts, 1821. Bursar, 1822, 1827. Vice-Pres. 1826. Dean of Div. 1828. Pres. to Old and New Shoreham, 25 July, 1828; and to Blackwell, Somersetshire, 1831. Died 21 Nov. 1842.

A.D. 1842. Nov. 21. *Supremum diem obiit Zacharias Henricus Biddulph, S.T.B. Vicarius de Old Shoreham et New Shoreham in com. Sussex, et olim nostri Collegii Socius, ad Ecclesias supradictas a Præsidente et Sociis præsentatus A.D. 1828. R. I. P. V. P. Reg.*

Author of—

A Visitation Sermon. 8vo. Bristol, 1833.

A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Theophilus Biddulph. 8vo. Bristol, 1837. (Magd. Libr.)

Sibthorp, Richard Waldo. res. 1818. Educated at Eltham, Kent, in 1799; afterwards at Westminster School. Matr. at University College, 12 Dec. 1809, aged 17. Son of Humphrey Sibthorp of Canwick, co. Lincoln, *arm.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1813. B.A. 4 Nov. 1813. M.A. 8 Feb. 1816. B.D. 28 May, 1823. Prob. F. 1818—1841. Dean of Div. 1827. Curate at Waddington and Harmston, co. Lincoln, 1815—1816, afterwards Curate at St. Mary's Church, Hull, 1818, under Rev. J. Scott. Minister of Tattershall, co. Lincoln, 1819—1825. In 1827 occasionally Preacher at Tavistock Chapel, London. Assistant Curate to Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, in 1828. Minister of St. James's Church, Ryde, 1830—1841. Admitted into the Church of Rome by Dr. Nicholas Wiseman at Oscott, Oct. 1841. Attached to St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham. Returned to the Church of England, 1843. Re-admitted Priest of the Church of Rome by Cardinal Wiseman, 8 Jan. 1865. Attached to the R. C. Cathedral (St. Barnabas)

that existed when we learned one morning that Mr. Wratishaw was missing. He had drowned himself in the river Avon. J. R. B.

at Nottingham, 1865. Died at Nottingham, 10 April, 1879. Buried in the Cemetery between Lincoln and Canwick.

A.D. 1841. *Circa finem Octobris Ricardus Waldo Sibthorp, S. T. B. Socius Lincolnensis, mentis certamine sibimet jamjudum proposito utrum doctrina Anglicana antiquissima fuerit et verissima, transfuga denique factus, intra Romanam Ecclesiam receptus est. Hâc de causâ, omni jure, quod Socii nomine obtinuerat, sponte cedit, et e tabulis Collegii nomen ejus est erasum.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1843. Oct. 2. *Circiter hoc tempus Ricardus Waldo Sibthorp, S. T. B. haud ita pridem Socius Lincolnensis, qui anno millesimo octingesimo quadragesimo primo Ecclesiam Anglicanam deseruit, et intra fidem Romanam fuit receptus, in sinum Matris priscæ redire constituit, quippe qui fidei Romanæ ad stipulari diutius nequiverit.* V. P. Reg.

Richard Waldo Sibthorp was born on Thursday morning, 4th of October, 1792. He was privately baptized by the Rev. Francis Swann, Curate of Canwick, on Sunday, Nov. 4th, in the family mansion, Canwick, where he was born. He was received into the Church at Canwick, 4 March, 1794. He first went to School in Oct. 1799, at Eltham in Kent, whence he proceeded to Westminster, and afterwards to Oxford, where he was matriculated at University College in 1809, and elected Demy of Magdalen in 1810, and Probation-Fellow in 1818. In December, 1815, he was appointed Curate of Waddington and Harmston in the Diocese of Lincoln, where he remained till November, 1816. He was ordained Priest, on a title given by the Rev. John Scott, to the Curacy of St. Mary's in Hull. In September, 1819, he returned to Lincolnshire, where, till December, 1825, he was officiating at Tattershall. At this time Mr. Sibthorp is said to have been a very low Churchman, a great favourite with dissenters, and an eloquent speaker at meetings of the Bible Society. In the autumn of 1825 he officiated at Percy Chapel, London, for Mr. Haldane Stewart. After suffering from a most severe fever, he came from London to Canwick, where his recovery was checked by the shock caused by his mother's sudden

death. He was off and on, between Lincoln, London, and Oxford, between 1826 and 1830. When residing at Oxford he occasionally preached at a small Chapel at Kennington, near Oxford, and sometimes in St. Ebbe's Church. In 1827 he preached—but perhaps only occasional sermons—at Tavistock Chapel in London, and in 1828 he was associated as assistant Curate with the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel at St. John's, Bedford Row. At that time he was a member of the famous Islington Clerical Meeting. While engaged in 'duty' at London he frequently went down to Lincoln on visits to his family, and at such times he would often officiate at St. Peter's Church, Eastgate. By this time he had much developed his powers of eloquence and fascination. Whenever he preached in Lincoln, large numbers flocked to hear him. Indeed he was for some considerable time one of the most popular preachers of the low-church section, not only in his own county, but in the country at large. On leaving London in 1830 he became the Incumbent of a proprietary Chapel at Ryde in the Isle of Wight, where he remained till his first actual secession to the Church of Rome took place in Oct. 1841. His apology for this step was published in 1842, and was answered by the Rev. W. Palmer of Worcester College, and also by the Rev. W. Dodsworth of Christ Church, St. Pancras. Mr. Sibthorp replied to these in a second letter, which was also answered by Dodsworth. The Hull clergy also addressed to him in the same year "A Serious Remonstrance^d." In 1843 he returned to the Anglican Church, and remained in a state of suspension from all clerical duties for three years, living principally at Winchester in a home overlooking the "King's Palace." Being refused permission by Bishop Sumner to officiate in his Diocese, he returned to Lincoln, and there in 1848 he built and endowed the 'Bede Houses,' which are erected on a delightful situation on the high ground or plateau on which Lincoln Cathedral stands. They are

^d These four publications, as connected with Mr. Sibthorp's history, I have sent to Magdalen College Library. J. R. B.

intended for the reception of fourteen persons, not in absolute want but deserving of help, who shall be residents in Lincolnshire, and communicants of the Church of England. Of these fourteen, thirteen are females; the fourteenth, the porter, attending to the grounds and to the cemetery. The allowance to each inmate is nine shillings per week, with three gifts of seven shillings, and ten shillings annual for clothing, and a new cloak every fourth year. The architect of these houses was the celebrated Pugin. The Chapel was not added till 1858. The windows of it are all filled with stained glass; the walls are stencilled in colour, and on them are several brasses recording the names and deaths of various members of the Sibthorp family. The architect of the Chapel was Butterfield. Mr. Sibthorp himself acted as Chaplain-Warden from 1848 to 1864, and it is probable that no less a sum than £30,000 was spent on the foundation from first to last. The management was vested by Mr. Sibthorp in the hands of five trustees, four of whom are chosen from the neighbouring clergy, and one a resident freeman in the city of Lincoln. In 1865 Mr. Sibthorp again seceded to the Church of Rome, and afterwards came to Nottingham*, where he was appointed to assist as Missionary Priest at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Barnabas, and regularly preached there, spending his time in the usual offices of a Roman Priest, the celebration of Mass, the recital of the Breviary, and in visiting. But his connection with the Church of Rome did not prevent him from increasing the endowment of his Bede houses, to which he also left a legacy at his decease; nor did he ever attempt by word or deed to turn those institutions from their Anglo-catholic character, as belonging to the Church of England. His liberality was so great and general that, though done without the slightest attempt at ostentation, it was well known. He gave and gave, till he made himself comparatively poor. He adorned the Cathedral of St. Barnabas at some considerable expense. He was a very liberal supporter

* He took up his abode at Nottingham, 7 Dec. 1865.

of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul at Nottingham, placing in the hands of the stewards considerable sums for distribution amongst those they thought deserving. Often too might be seen in Hospital subscription lists in London his familiar name attached to valuable donations. Besides giving money, he added personal efforts where possible. He went about visiting the sick and the poor in hospitals, in work-houses, and alleys.

Mr. Sibthorp was the owner of a very large and curious collection of old china, together with many good specimens of carving in ivory and wood, which connoisseurs came long distances to see. These were sold after his death for the benefit partly of his Bede houses, and partly of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, to which he had subscribed for years. His last work, the second edition of which was still in the press at the time of his decease, was entitled "Daily Bread," containing short addresses or sermonets for each day of the year, a volume which may be read with advantage by both Anglo-catholics and Roman-catholics. Mr. Sibthorp possessed social qualities of the rarest order. He was warmly attached to his friends, especially old ones, as the writer of this notice can testify. Of late years he used to speak sorrowfully about them, as they passed away one by one, for no difference in religious opinion on his side caused the slightest interruption of affection. His conversation was always interesting, on some subjects intensely so. And there was besides the beautiful play of rich humour, which was one of the most conspicuous features of his social character. No one enjoyed a joke more than he. He was always beautifully courteous, always thoughtful and tender and sympathetic, always courageous and conscientious: and with him on his final departure passed away a true specimen of the old English Christian clerical gentleman.

After very much suffering from an internal complaint, Mr. Sibthorp died peaceably on the 10th April, 1879. On the 16th, a dirge and requiem mass was celebrated for him in the Cathedral of St. Barnabas at Nottingham. His

remains were afterwards conveyed to Lincoln, accompanied by Colonel R. W. Sibthorp, Mr. Coningsby C. Sibthorp, and Mr. Montague Waldo Sibthorp. After reaching Lincoln the coffin was removed from the railway station in a hearse to Canwick Hall, where it remained during the night. Shortly before nine o'clock on the following morning he was, in accordance with his own expressed wishes, interred in the Lincoln cemetery, which is situated immediately below Canwick Hall. The funeral service of the Church of England was read by the Rev. J. Fowler, Chaplain-Warden of St. Anne's Bede houses. The chief mourners were Colonel Sibthorp, H. A. M. W. Sibthorp, Mrs. W. Sibthorp, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Sibthorp, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Sibthorp, Mr. Littlewood, J.P. Rev. C. Jarvis, Rector of Hatton, and the Rev. J. Watney, Rector of Canwick. The coffin was of polished oak, and bore a shield, on which was inscribed:—*Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorp, died April 10, 1879, aged 86 years.* Several wreaths of choice flowers were placed on the coffin by the members of the family, before it was lowered into the earth. The spot chosen for the grave was on the west side of the Mortuary Church, and contiguous to it, and from it could be seen the pleasant slopes leading to Canwick Hall, and also across the valley of the Witham, the high ground on which are erected the Bede Almshouses, so liberally endowed by him. *Requiescat in pace.*

A.D. 1879. Apr. 10. *Obiit Ricardus Waldo Sibthorp olim Socius. Humphredi Sibthorp de Canwick in com. Lincoln. arm. filius.*

MDCCXCII. *Natus est.*

MDCCCIX. *In academicæ matriculam Coll. Univ. commens. relatus est.*

MDCCXC. *Hujus Collegii Semicom. electus est.*

MDCCCXIII. *In Exam. fin. in Lit. Hum. secundam classem consecutus est, et eodem anno gradum A.B. capessivit.*

MDCCXVI. *Gradum A.M. capessivit.*

MDCCCXVIII. *Socius in annum probationis electus est, eodemque anno Sacros Ordines iniit.*

MDCOCXIX. *Verus et perpetuus Socius admissus est.*

MDCCXXIII. *Gradum S. T. B. capessivit.*

MDCCXXVII. *Sanctæ Theologiæ Decani officio functus est.*

MDCCXXLI. *In Romanam Ecclesiam admissus est et e numero Sociorum amotus est.*

MDCCXLIII. *Ad Ecclesiam Anglicanam rediit.*

MDCCXLVIII. *Eximiâ munificentiâ S. Annæ Hospitium apud Lincoln. pauperibus condidit, pecuniâque donavit.*

MDCCCLXV. *Ecclesiam Anglicanam Romæ iterum mutavit, eamque per reliquam vitam coluit. V. P. Reg.*

He was author of

A Sermon on Phil. i. 27, preached in St. John's Church, Hull, at the close of a temporary residence in that town. 8vo. London, 1818. (Magd. Libr.)

An Address to the Inhabitants of Tattershall in Lincolnshire, on entering upon the Living of that Parish. 2nd ed. 12mo. Hull, 1818.

A Farewell Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, on Sunday, May 15, 1825. 8vo. Seeley, London, 1825.

The Character of the Papacy as predicted by St. Paul in 2 Thess. xi. 4, considered in a discourse preached at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row. 8vo. London, 1828. (Magd. Libr.)

Some Reflections on the injurious consequences of withholding the Scriptures from the people, being the substance of a discourse preached at St. Thomas's Church, Bristol, for the benefit of the Ladies' Hibernian Female School Society. 8vo. London, 1828. (Magd. Libr.)

The Character and Tokens of the true Catholic Church; a discourse delivered at Tavistock Chapel, Drury Lane, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1827. 2nd ed. 8vo. London, 1829. (Magd. Libr.)

A Sermon before the Newfoundland School Society, on John xxi. 6 (on 13 May, 1828). 8vo. 1828. (Magd. Libr.)

A Sermon on the Death of Joseph Butterworth, Esq. late M.P. for Dover, preached at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row. 4to. London. Printed by request.

A Sermon before the Religious Tract Society. 8vo. London.

Psalms and Hymns selected and adapted for Public Worship. 8vo. Ryde, 1831. (Magd. Libr.)

Pulpit Recollections; being notes of Lectures on the Book of Jonah, delivered at St. James's Episcopal Chapel, Ryde. 8vo. London, 1834. (Magd. Libr.)

The Book of Genesis; with brief explanatory and practical observations, and copious marginal references. fol. London, 1835. (Magd. Libr.)

The Family Liturgy; being a course of morning and evening prayers for a family, arranged and compiled on the plan of a liturgy. 8vo. London, 1836. (Magd. Libr.)

The Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors; a Sermon preached in the Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen College, on the Feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, A.D. 1841. 8vo. Oxford, 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

Some answer to the enquiry, "Why are you become a Catholic?" 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

A further answer to the enquiry, "Why have you become a Catholic?" 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

The substance of a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Chad, Birmingham. 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

The Substance of a Sermon delivered at the Opening of St. Oswald's Catholic Church, Old Swan, near Liverpool, on Thursday, Aug. 4, 1842. 8vo. Liverpool, 1842.

The Office of the Holy Communion, or Celebration of the B. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or Holy Eucharist, anciently called the Mass; for all days throughout the year. 4to. London, 1844. (Magd. Libr.)

A Second Edition, with Alterations. 4to. London, 1844. (Magd. Libr.)

An Office of Family Devotion, or a Catholic Domestic Liturgy, by E. M. 8vo. London, 1845. (Magd. Libr.)

The Dream that had a great deal of truth in it, or a few hints to Church-goers. 8vo. London, 1846. (Magd. Libr.)

The Saviour's Estimation of the Writings of Moses, shewn in His own use of them; a Sermon preached at St. Anne's Bede-house Chapel, Lincoln, on Sunday, 23 Nov. 1862. 8vo. London, 1862.

Daily Bread; being a few morning meditations for the use of Catholic Christians. 8vo. Nottingham, 1876. (Magd. Libr.)
Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1879.

Extract from "The Bishop's Daughter," by Erskine Neale, pp. 286—287 :—

"To a few the chief charm of Tattlewell (Tattershall) was its proximity to the then residence of the Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorp, whose Ministry was much and deservedly prized. There were many circumstances which contributed to his fame. He was a member of an old family, a man of acknowledged ability, and of unsparing devotedness to his profession. His voice was singularly musical, and the powers of imagination, as well as the results of learning, which he brought to bear on his pulpit ministrations, were very captivating. Moreover, he was a celibat—no mean recommendation in the eyes of the many fair who crowded around his pulpit. But amid the impressive exhortation and affectionate earnestness which pervaded his addresses there was always a tone of mysticism. This was visible more or less in all his sermons; but particularly in one upon the offices of Satan.

"The text on which he founded it ran thus:—*The accuser of our brethren, which accused them before God day and night*†.

"Nothing could be more terrific than the picture which he drew of the ceaseless activity of the dread accuser,—of the joy with which he beheld man fall into error,—of the delight with which he presented every omission of duty, and every commission of sin, to the consideration of the Supreme,—of the manner in which every idle word, every unguarded act, every loose and unhallowed thought are heightened and aggravated,—of the diligence with which he prompts the recording angel to enter in the great book of account the crimes, follies, and omissions of every hour,—of the exultation with which this task of perpetual accusation is carried on,—and of the rapture with which its success is contemplated.

† Rev. xii. 10.

"But still there was a mysticism about it—a dash in it—so to speak, and the term is used I trust not irreverently,—of what bordered on the romantic and speculative in religion.

"To account for this, his admirers used to advert to the unusual tenor of his own career. In early life he was enticed from his home by a Romish Priest, with whom he resided many months, and during which period his friends lost all clue to him. The object was to convert him to Romanism. And from its trammels he then had a narrow escape.

"Another incident befel him in later life,—an attachment formed for him by an accomplished lady holding the Romish faith, and which had again nearly brought him within the pale of Romanism.

"Connected with this there is a curious incident. A highly finished miniature of him was placed in the Exhibition at Somerset House. It was an admirable likeness, and was readily recognised. Three weeks elapsed, and it was gone. The thief was never discovered, and considerable promptitude as well as management must have been brought into play to carry it off unobserved. But it was effected. Some ladies had been seen for several successive mornings hovering around the spot where it hung, but further clue there was none."

Mr. Sibthorp, in a letter dated 21 Jan. 1878, gives his own account of this incident. "As to the stealth of my portrait, what I know about it is this. The painter, Robertson, somewhat celebrated in his day for miniatures, had leave from my father and mother to place it in the Somerset House Exhibition. A letter came from him to say that it had been stolen thence, and as we certainly then understood it on the day of the opening, when Queen Charlotte and her daughters, and the attendant court-gentlemen and ladies, used to go to see the pictures, previous to the public being admitted. Whether it was so or no seems to me to be doubtful, from something I heard a few years since; but certainly the

portrait was stolen, and kept for, I should now say, about ten years or more, and then returned with an anonymous letter to this effect, that the party had been tempted by Satan to take it, and blessed God for grace to return it. It was returned to Mr. Robertson, and by him to my mother, and I believe was in my late sister's possession at Bignor Park. I had the sorrow of having to sit again, a very wearisome business, and this second portrait is now at Canwick. That one of the Princesses took it I never heard, and certainly never said, though it may have been said in joke at the time. As far as I remember the anonymous letter was in a female hand, and of course it was the joke at the time that some lady had seized it."

A friend of mine, a lady, called at Bignor Park, 11 July, 1879, and was shown the miniature, which was painted in 1811. She describes it as "a three-quarter face rather more than an inch long, good complexion, very handsome, decided nose, showing clearly the likeness to the large print taken from an old picture painted of Mr. Sibthorp at Ryde. The miniature was beautifully painted; a black coat of ordinary cut, not clerical; a good deal of white neckerchief in front; body to the waist; the whole portrait some four inches in length^s."

Mr. Neale continues: "There was a power, a solemnity, and a pathos, in Mr. Sibthorp's sermons at this period, which left among his hearers nothing to wish. No man perhaps ever more deeply probed the recesses of the human heart than he did in the searching application with which he generally wound up his pulpit addresses. One of them long remembered from its effect on His subject was that of 'Remembered Sin'; and nothing could possibly exceed the skill with which he embodied, partly in his own striking language and partly in the words of Scripture, his own con-

^s I have a copy of this miniature (kindly lent me by Mrs. Johnstone of Bignor Park), and I have ascertained from a kind official of the Royal Academy that the original was exhibited in 1812, and numbered 675 in the Catalogue of that year. J. R. B.

ception of the minute, accumulating, and perfect record kept by the Supreme of the sins of a fallen being. With this he contrasted man's williness to forget the past,—his readiness to do so,—his effort to do so,—his joy at partially succeeding. Never was man's moral nature more skilfully dissected, or a more hideous picture drawn of his many and grievous wanderings from God.

"There was too at this period a force, vividness, and scriptural truth about Mr. Sibthorp's ministrations, which won for them acceptance even with the fastidious, and the worldly, and the indifferent. His preparations for the pulpit were the evident fruits of severe and well-directed study. His sermon was never written. It was delivered from notes. But it was no crude, hasty, and immature effort. Slight indeed was the portion of dross mingled with the ore. The gem was elaborately set. It came rounded, sparkling, and polished, from the crucible of study, reflection, and prayer. He was then understood never to preach twice from the same analysis. He might again press the same doctrine, and open his address from the self-same words; but the sketch would be entirely new. It would have been thought over and recast during the Friday and Saturday immediately preceding—days invariably passed in privacy, on which no infringement was allowed—with an earnestness and ardour, as though the subject had never been approached by him before. This accounted perhaps for the vigour and freshness of his addresses. The line of argument might be the same, the process by which that argument was wrought out might be the same; but the illustrations, the imagery, the appeals, the application, would be the fruit of his latest and most matured impressions. Such diligence must tell."

Of Mr. Sibthorp's wanderings, Romeward and homeward, I would fain give some account; and, if there should be any one ready to charge him with inconsistency, let those, who have never changed their minds in matters of religion, or have never been inconsistent in their conduct, throw the first stone at him. He, while an undergraduate Demy, left

College suddenly in October Term, 1811, and proceeded to a place near Wolverhampton to have a conference with Dr. Milner preparatory to his becoming a member of the Church of Rome^b. One of his companion Demies, Z. H. Biddulph, was alone entrusted with the secret of his retreat¹. Learning this, Mr. Sibthorp's father entreated him to go to him, merely to ascertain, as he said, that he was well. Biddulph did so, but was secretly followed by a detective, and his brother Coningsby, who brought him back to his father. Before this the father had written to the President from Sudbrooke Holme, 7 Nov. 1811:—"The dread of public examination in the Schools was not the inducement of my son's flight from College. It is founded on a deeper and far more afflictive cause, which makes his return impossible; and has been kept from my knowledge or suspicion from the kindest motives,

^b In his *Answer to the Enquiry, Why are you become a (R.) Catholic?* he writes:—"You are aware that in early life I sought admission to that (the Roman) Church, and, but for the interference of the law, being then under age, should have joined her." It seems that at that time he took up his abode, not at first at Wolverhampton, but at the house of the Rev. F. Martyn, a Priest of the Church of Rome, then living at Bloxwich, near Walsall. In a letter, dated 19 April, 1875, he writes:—"I remember our Bishop Milner quite well, a ponderous and impressive looking and mannered man, marvellously attractive in varied conversation, especially on ecclesiastical matters: very informal himself in Church duties. His crozier was a walking stick, with the crook in his pocket, and which he stuck on when needed. I passed two nights in his house at Wolverhampton on my first flight from Oxford to join the (R.) Catholic Church, from which I was brought back (*vi et armis*, I may say), under police surveillance and Chancery Order, by my eldest brother Coningsby. So I have passed through some rather strange adventures.

¹ In a letter, dated 19 June, 1875, Mr. Sibthorp states:—"Biddulph was my confidant in my first flight to Birmingham. I do not blame him; my family pressed him so hard about the possible return of paralysis to my father if I kept hid longer, that he could hardly but give way. You can hardly conceive the feeling about Popery at that time. My dear mother, no unkind or austere woman, would, I believe, consider Popish Priests much the same as Pagans; and they, poor men! except brought up at Douay, snubbed and avoided, were, as a general rule, rather unrepresentable in the better circles of society."

until the cause and effect could no longer be concealed. He falls the second victim^{*} within your and my knowledge to (Roman) Catholic cunning, and adds another triumph to the unwearied ambition of proselytism. I received last night a long justification of the steps which he has taken, and means to take, much too artificial to be his own. I do not impute the letter to Rock¹, with whom my son has had frequent conferences, who appears from one of his letters, which I have in my possession, to be an ignorant bigot; but I rather ascribe it to the well-known Milner, who has been in the habit of corresponding and fixing the fluctuations of his mind; but I suspect, what I cannot prove, that the Priest^m who resides at Lincoln has had a deep and busy hand in the plot." In answer the President wrote, 10 Nov. 1811:—"I sincerely condole with you on your son's unhappy defection to the schismatical and corrupt communion of the English Romanists. Their former convert, to whom you allude, was, though a good scholar, remarkable for his eccentricity and want of judgment, and the early years of your injured and deceived child must contribute to diminish their triumph. At the same time how do I mourn and detest this calamitous inroad on the peace and happiness of a religious and respected family! If I could by any means effect the return of your son to the true Catholic Church, established by God's providence in this country, nothing could give me greater pleasure. I add, that the College is still open to his return, and that no one will receive greater joy from it than myself, with the exception of his distressed father and nearest relatives. May God accelerate this happy event!"

^{*} Henry Best, Demy in 1785.

¹ This was doubtless the Rev. Samuel Rock, a Priest residing at Kiddington in 1811, with whom Mr. Sibthorp became acquainted in some way, and who, well acquainted with Wolverhampton and its neighbourhood, recommended him to go to Mr. Martyn.

^m The Abbé Beaumont, whom however R. W. S. always denied to be in any way the cause of his Roman proclivities.

"Your sympathy of condolence," replied the father, 15 Jan. 1812, "was my first consolation, and the great kindness of you, and of the Society over which you preside, has been my chief support during this severe trial of disappointment and affliction. If it be in your power to remove the disappointment, I hope that you will not refuse it. My dear Richard, more than half recovered from the errors into which he half betrayed himself, and never indissolubly fastened upon him by the subtle Milner, for his own sake, for my sake, for the honour of the Society to which we are both so greatly indebted, for the honour of the University which we all equally regard, has promised to alleviate the weight of my affliction. The conversations of our worthy friend, Mr. F. Swan, and the books which he has read at home, have had the best effect, and little more remains to be done but to overcome the conscious sense of shame, and the fear of obloquy, reproach, contempt, and ridicule, which predominates in the natural timidity of his disposition. To remove this irrational dread, and to strengthen his mind in the true Catholic Church, I have sent him to Mr. Smith, under whose care he was some years at Eltham, who is most affectionately interested in all his welfare. I will not flatter you or myself that this may soon be conquered; but if he can be suffered to pass this Term, without an absolute and irrevocable exclusion, I dare confidently entertain the hope that by, or even before, Easter Term shall commence, he will assume courage to restore himself with your permission, and in the whole tenor of his future life gratefully repay the extraordinary indulgence he will have received, which hope can only restore tranquillity to him, who has the honour to be, &c. H. WALDO SIETHORP."

Before the end of that month, viz. 30 Jan. 1812, the President received the following letter from the restored Demy, dated Vicarage House, Eltham, Kent:—"Rev. Sir, Unwilling to allow even another day to elapse without making known my most grateful sense of all your kind-

ness, and of the very generous treatment I have experienced from the members of that Society to which I am yet permitted to have the honour to belong, I have taken the liberty of addressing myself to you; and though I am little capable of expressing those feelings of gratitude which that treatment has awakened in me, yet I should think myself so undeserving if I neglected to acknowledge it, that I have ventured, in applying to you, to make known how highly I estimate the forbearance used towards me, and deeply as I must ever regret that criminal misconduct of mine, which, by offending against every rule, and all discipline of my College, threw me upon its lenity, I yet feel much satisfaction in the hope, I may say confidence, I now have, that my future behaviour will be such as never to afford a reason for thinking that lenity misplaced. Allow me to assure you of the total change in my opinions, and of the entire eradication of every error in religion that I had suffered to take root in my mind; and, as I cannot recall what is past, permit me to hope that a steady continuance in the doctrines of the Church of England, of that Church in which I was first made a Christian, may prove the sincerity of my return to it. Permit me also to hope that my attachment to its worship and doctrines may be strengthened by the experience I have had of the errors of its most ancient, and even now one of its most inveterate enemies, though that experience has been indeed dearly bought by the misery inflicted on my family, and the sacrifice of my character and credit. My return to my Society, and your kind care, is an object most closely interwoven with the happiness of my father. It could not on this account be of unconcern to me; but when I consider the generous lenity exercised towards me, in permitting me to ensure that happiness by again resuming my Demy's gown, I feel it a bounden duty, both in justice to the offended discipline, and in gratitude to the kind generosity, of the College, to accept with eagerness the proffered good. And though I cannot divest myself of

those apprehensions which a sense of my misconduct produces, I will hope that they may give way before the prospect of future credit. I cannot conclude without again being permitted to express, though in inadequate terms, how much and how sincerely I feel your great kindness, and that of the College, towards me. I can only say, that I hope, if I am not able to repay it, I shall at least give no reason to think it has been abused. I have the honour to subscribe myself, Reverend Sir, your most sincerely obliged and obedient humble Servant, RICHARD WALDO SIBTHORP."

When our wanderer had returned to College again, his father wrote to the President, 1 April, 1812:—"I have attended to his own request, and to my nephew Cholmeley's recommendation of a private tutor, as the best means of making up lost time. The Rev. Mr. Collins^a, if you approve the measure and the man. He is described to me to be of all most likely to be the safe companion, and steady guide, and close observer, in the best acceptance of the term,—to be what Russell was at Corpus, and William Scott of University College, in my day."

The Demy continued to work hard, and took a creditable degree. When established at Waddington he sends the following epistle to the President, 9 April, 1816:—"Rev. Sir, I received yesterday a letter from my friend Mr. Hunter^o, in which he states that he is requested to inform me that the College has presented me with six pounds, to be expended on books, on account of my conduct during my residence as an Undergraduate. I trust I am not taking too great a liberty in addressing myself to you on this occasion, and in expressing to you, Rev. Sir, and through you to the Society in general, the grateful sense I entertain of this testimony of their approbation. I am not indeed aware that my conduct in College was deserving of any particular expression of

^a Thomas Collins, elected Fellow from University College in 1805.

^o John Hunter. Matr. 5 May, 1814. Gent. Comm. of Magdalen College. He is frequently mentioned in Archdeacon Phelps's Life.

approbation. I believe it was my general wish and endeavour that it should be such as, for more reasons than one, was called for by my situation in College; and I feel particularly happy in the proof just afforded that my endeavour was not wholly ineffectual. I beg therefore again to return my thanks to yourself and the College for the very handsome donation with which they have presented me. I beg to subscribe myself, Rev. Sir, your truly obliged and obedient humble Servant, RICHARD WALDO SIBTHORP."

He seems to have been led into some injudicious conduct during his ministry in Lincolnshire, of which he gives the following account in a letter to the Bishop of the Diocese, dated Canwick, Aug. 7, 1817:—"My Lord, in addressing myself immediately to your Lordship, I trust I shall be acquitted of any wish to intrude upon your notice farther than to offer that explanation and apology respecting some circumstances that occurred in February last, which I consider due both to your Lordship and myself. Some weeks have elapsed since it was communicated to me that you had been informed that I had been guilty of some irregular proceedings in this Diocese at that time. I have very deeply to regret, my Lord, that there should exist any ground for such information. As it is, I feel it to be no less my duty than it is my wish to communicate to you my own feelings on this painful subject. I have no wish to defend a proceeding certainly irregular and imprudent. The goodness of the motive, I am aware, can be no apology for an act contrary not only to decorum but to established laws. I do candidly, my Lord, acknowledge my error, and, I must add, I do also lament it. I did, on two different occasions, expound the Word of God to assemblies of far more than twenty persons, collected for the purpose, in the parishes of other ministers. But I venture to hope that the candour of this statement will procure me credit for what I have farther to add. On both occasions an exposition of Scripture, intended to be confined nearly to the individuals of the families with whom I was resident at the time, was extended without

any interference or consent of mine to many more. The irregularity was wholly unpremeditated. It was a hasty act, to which I was hurried by circumstances that I had not the power, or, at least, not the firmness, to control. On both occasions the number of persons attending was the sole cause why the exposition was given in a building adjoining the house, instead of a room in the house; and in neither case did I make use of any building licensed for the worship of dissenters. These circumstances, if they do not in the opinion of your Lordship palliate the offence, may at least be different from what you have previously heard. When I received Holy Orders from your Lordship, I was, from trial and examination, sincerely attached to the doctrines and worship and discipline of the Church of England; and a period of nearly two years has increased and confirmed this attachment. I entered into her Ministry most unworthy indeed of so solemn and weighty a trust, but yet sincerely desirous, through the blessing of God, to discharge its duties to the best of my abilities, and in the spirit of those instructions which the Ordination Service conveys. But perhaps it is not a very unlikely nor a very unusual thing for a young man to be led away occasionally by an excess of zeal, and even from good motives, to commit indiscreet and irregular acts. Time and experience may, without damping his zeal, correct his judgment. I humbly hope I may improve in both. I will not again apologise for this letter. If I have been guilty of informality in addressing myself directly to your Lordship, I trust you will excuse it; and I shall still feel that I have, in making the only reparation in my power, discharged my bounden duty as a member and Minister of the Church of England. Allow me to subscribe myself, &c."

An exaggerated account of his proceedings had reached Magdalen College, and had led to a suspicion at least that the Fellowship, for which he was about to be a candidate, might be refused him. He therefore procured and sent to the College the following testimonial from Hull, where he

had been assisting at St. Mary's Church for fifteen months:—
"To the Rev. the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, in the University of Oxford. Whereas the Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorp, M.A. hath desired of us letters testimonial of his character as a Minister of the Established Church, and specially of his sincere attachment to that Church; we, whose names are hereunto subscribed (being the whole Clergy of the town of Hull, and others), having known the said Richard Waldo Sibthorp during his residence in Hull for the fifteen months last past, do hereby declare our unfeigned conviction of his cordial attachment to both the doctrine and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland as by law established, and our firm opinion that he is every way likely, by a faithful, able, and exemplary discharge of the duties of a Clergyman, to be an ornament and support to the Church to which he belongs. In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names the sixth day of June, 1818.

"J. H. Bromby, M.A. Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull.

G. A. Davies, M.A. Curate of Holy Trinity.

Joseph Thompson, Curate of Withernwick, near Hull.

Thomas Dikes, LL.B. Incumbent of St. John's Church, Hull.

R. Baskett, M.A. Master of the Charterhouse Hospital.

John Scott, M.A. Incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Hull.

John Green, Curate of St. Mary's Church, Hull.

John Taylor, Incumbent of the Perpetual Curacies of Daypoole and Sutton, near Hull.

James Stillingfleet, A.M. Rector of Hotham.

George Mackereth, Curate of Sculcoate.

Richard Mawhood, A.M. Curate of Hessle, near Hull.

John Clarke, A.B. Assistant Minister of St. John's Church, Hull."

"The subscribers to this testimonial are Clergymen of my Diocese, and worthy of credit. I understand that Mr. Sibthorp has assisted some of the Clergy of Hull in the performance of their ministerial duties during his late

residence there. E. EBOR. Bishopthorpe, June 19th, 1818."

The accounts he received from Magdalen College disturbed him, and he wrote from Canwick Hall, 30th June, 1818, to one of the Fellows, Rev. George Grantham, as follows:—"My dear Sir, I once more take up my pen to write to you upon the business which at present so materially affects me in my prospects at College. I shall be plain and brief. I affirm to you, and through you to the Society, that I do consider what passed in Lincolnshire in February, 1817, as injudicious and inconsiderate, contrary to usage, and to an existing law of the land. I also affirm that I believe in the Articles of the Church of England, having twice solemnly subscribed them, and being any day willing to do so again. I believe in the doctrines of the Church, and I maintain them, and I am attached to that Church, not merely from having been brought up in her communion, but from examination and conviction. Need I add that, as I now propose and determine, what I have proposed since I entered into her ministry, to continue in it, I shall of course endeavour that my conduct may become that ministry in every respect. And now, my dear Sir, assuring you, what I believe I need not assure you of, that I am not so destitute of every honourable and upright principle as to wish to remain in the communion and enjoy the advantages of a Church which in my heart I dissent from, but that I love the constitution of this kingdom both in Church and State. I remain yours very faithfully, RICHARD WALDO SIBTHORP."

On the 8th of July, 1818, he wrote from Canwick Hall to the President:—"Rev. Sir, I am at length induced to take up my pen, and address you upon a subject extremely painful to my own feelings, and which, if I could have done it consistently with what I owe to myself and others, I should not have intruded upon you. I have recently been given to understand that there is a probability of my election to a Fellowship being opposed, and the opposition I am also informed is grounded (at least avowedly) on my

supposed dissent from the doctrines and discipline of the Established Church. A weighty and serious charge this to be brought against any individual! and when brought by members of so respectable a Society as that of Magdalen College against a brother-minister, a beneficed Clergyman of the Church of England, and regularly ministering in her communion, I need not say how much more weighty and serious it becomes; nor need I, I am sure, observe to you, Rev. Sir, that such a charge as this ought not to be built upon slight foundations, for it is a charge, which in its consequences may not only materially affect my future situation in life, but may, which is of far more consequence, injure at present my character and reputation. That I have endeavoured to subvert, keep out of view, or do in any way dissent from, the doctrines of the Church of England, is not, so far as I have learned, attempted to be proved. The general assertion is made, but not one particular point specified, (though I have in a manner requested this specification,) on which I am supposed to hold or to teach doctrines contrary to those of the Establishment. Now, Rev. Sir, either there is ground for this charge, or there is not. If there is, why has it not been produced, that I might have had that privilege which the vilest criminal in this country has, that of defending myself against the accusation. If there is not ground, why is the charge still made? a charge so weighty in every point of view, and maintained without a shadow of proof in the face of my own declaration, of the testimonials of several Clergymen of credit, declared to be so by their Diocesan, and of that fact which surely should not be overlooked, viz. that I continue in the ministry of the Church. Of my dissent from the discipline and established order of the Church, I admit there exist two proofs, that is, (for the expression must be explained,) I have on two occasions acted contrary to that order. But surely, Rev. Sir, two circumstances, and only two, which occurred a year and a half since, acknowledged and confessed to be errors, not

repeated, and promised not to be repeated, now almost forgotten in the neighbourhood where they were committed, surely these two ought not to counterbalance my own assertion (backed also by the testimonials of other clergy of credit) that I am not hostile to the discipline of the Church of England. If I persisted in these unusual acts, if I refused to disown them, if I defended them, then it might with justice be asserted that I am not well-affected to the discipline of the Establishment. But as that is not the case, this cannot with justice be asserted. To maintain that I am ill-affected to the Church to whose ministry I belong, in the face of the facts which are brought forward to prove the contrary, is (I must be allowed to say) to accuse me of nothing less than wilful perjury and consummate villainy. You may perhaps readily believe, Rev. Sir, that I am not necessitated to continue in the Church of England to obtain a livelihood. If I was, it might perhaps be said (though it would still be a hard saying and requiring to be proved) that this induced me to affirm myself attached to that Church, while in heart I dissented from her. But this is not, believe me, the case. I have no motive but preference and conviction of her excellence to induce me to remain in her ministry. If I chose to quit it to-morrow, so far as external circumstances go, there is no obstacle. But I trust that my motive for continuing is the same which led me to enter into her ministry: an anxious wish to promote her interests, because I believe them to be the interests of Christianity and Protestantism: to preach her doctrines, because I believe them to be scriptural and true: and to build up her members in sound and practical piety, being well satisfied that no one who is truly desirous of living a godly and a Christian life need forsake the communion of the Established Church of this land. You will, I hope, excuse me for troubling you so long. The cause must plead my apology. I have only farther to request you, Rev. Sir, as the President of the College, to lay this letter before the Society. I have yet the honour to be one

of its members, and I hope that as such I am not out of form in addressing them in this manner through you. I have the honour to remain, &c. &c. R. W. SIBTHORP."

He also wrote to Nassau William Senior^p, then one of the Fellows, on the same day:—"Dear Sir, By several letters, which I have lately received from Magdalen College, I learn that it is not impossible that some opposition may be made to my being elected Fellow. The grounds of this opposition seem to be two: that I oppose the doctrines, and act contrary to the discipline, of the Established Church. With respect to the former, I have in vain requested to know what doctrines I am supposed to reject. None have been even hinted to me. I cannot but think that, if there was foundation for this charge, it should have been produced; and if there was not, a charge so vague and insidious should not have been made. With respect to the latter, in the only two instances in which it is attempted to be, or can be, proved, that I have in any way violated the established order of the Church, and which occurred in the beginning of 1817, I have avowed my error, expressed sorrow for it, and promised not to repeat it. With respect to the whole charge generally, I have asserted, both as a minister and a gentleman, in various ways and in different language, that I am attached to the Church of England, and not only minister in her communion, but intend to do it; and I have backed my own assertion by testimonials from other clergymen. That my election should still be opposed after the full explanation and avowals I have made, does, I confess, surprise me: but as this is likely to be the case, may I request the favour of your attendance at Oxford, if not very inconvenient, on the day of election. If you think that the being deprived of a Fellowship of Magdalen (which in the present case will amount nearly to expulsion) is only adequate punishment for the two acts of irregularity I have been guilty of, or that I am not to be credited when I assert my attachment to the Established Church, (an assertion supported by my being a beneficed

^p Demy in 1807. See above, p. 165.

minister at this very time,) I shall be perfectly contented to lose your support on this occasion. If you think otherwise, I shall be obliged by it. I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly, R. WALDO SIBTHORP."

The opposition collapsed, or was over-ruled, and Mr. Sibthorp was elected Probationer on the 26th of July, or thereabouts, 1818; and Actual Fellow at the same time in the following year.

Years passed away, and after many ministerial changes Mr. Sibthorp settled down at Ryde, as the Pastor of St. James's Church. He lived at a beautiful place, called Holmwood, where I often visited him in the summer time. I first heard him preach in a little Church near Oxford, when I came up to be admitted Probationer in 1835, and meeting him in College our acquaintance soon ripened into friendship, which continued until the end of his life. About the middle of October, 1841, he came suddenly to Oxford, and told me that he wished to consult Dr. Wiseman respecting a member of his congregation, who was already, or was about to become, a seceder from the Church of England to that of Rome, and begged me to write and ask Dr. Wiseman to give him an audience. I did so, little suspecting what the result would be. The answer came, dated St. Mary's College (Oscott), Fest. S. Pet. Alcant. (19 Oct.) 1841. "Rev. dear Sir, I shall be most happy to receive Mr. Sibthorp on the day you mention. I had previously pointed out that very day to Mr. Phillipps, as the one on which I should wish him to bring him. Ever, dear Sir, yours sincerely in Christ, N. WISEMAN." How Mr. Ambrose Phillipps was engaged in the matter, I do not recollect. Suffice it to say that Mr. Sibthorp went to Oscott, and returned to Oxford in a few days, looking worn and agitated, and no longer a member of the Church of England. An account of his conversion was immediately spread abroad. A letter from Oscott, dated 28 Oct., announced that "a reverend brother of Col. Sibthorp came here a few days ago to examine further into the tenets and practices of (Roman) Catholics.

After being satisfied by Dr. Wiseman, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, as to some of our difficult doctrines, he yesterday read his profession of faith in our Chapel, and had the happiness of receiving from the Bishop this morning the blessed Eucharist¹."

He returned to Ryde, sold his chapel, house, and library, and went back to Oscott to study for Orders in the Roman Church. He was soon allowed to preach, which he did, wearing his Oxford Bachelor of Divinity's hood. On the 10th of November he wrote the following letter to the President of Magdalen, who burst into tears when he read it to me:—
 "Rev. and very dear Sir, I take almost the first opportunity, which many very pressing duties have given me, to address you, and to express to yourself personally, and through you to the Society of Magdalen College, some of the feelings of my heart in resigning my connection with them. I forbear entering into the reasons which have chiefly influenced me in taking this step, and not only resign my Fellowship, but enter into the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. I could not state them satisfactorily, except at greater length than a letter would allow. I could not state them satisfactorily without endeavouring their justification, and this endeavour would involve at least the apparent condemnation of others, of whom I wish ever to speak with the most sincere regard; but thus much permit me to say, that a desire to serve the Church of Christ, and to promote her peace and unity, and recovery from her present distracted state, and to help in my very feeble and humble degree to cause her to come forth, as at the first, in the visible strength and favour of her Divine Head, and appear once more a city at unity in itself, (for thither did the tribes go up, the tribes of the Lord,) mainly influenced me to look closer than I had ever previously done into the authentic doctrines and institutions of the (R.) Catholic Church. Even unity itself, precious as it should be to every follower of Him, who so earnestly

¹ *The London and Dublin Weekly Orthodox Journal*, 1841. vol. xiii. p. 318.

prayed for it from His Father, and commended it to His disciples, is not to be purchased at the cost of sacrificing truth. I went, therefore, to the Fountain Head of those truths, which distinguish the (R.) Catholic Church from Protestants generally (I mean so far as man has set them forth), namely, to the Canons and the Catechism of the Council of Trent, and they were satisfactory to me: satisfactory, as proving that separation from that Church, to which the Bishop of Rome is the centre of unity, was not necessary for the maintenance of Divine Truth, and consequently not justifiable. And what seemed originally not justifiable, I judged could best be remedied by being no longer persisted in. I will not *say* that I have acted honestly, uprightly, and conscientiously, and at a considerable sacrifice of present ease, esteem, and property, and perhaps of future prospects. Some will give me credit for this, and I thank them: some may not, and I heartily forgive them. May it ever be with me a very small matter to be judged of man's judgment! Assuredly, if personal happiness and peace, as connected with personal religion, is in any degree a test of the approbation of God, I will be bold enough to say, that small indeed as is my religious progress, and no one can so well decide it to be very small as myself, still that progress has gone hand in hand with what I now judge (excuse me for saying it) sound views of Catholic truth, and diligent use of Catholic devotion. 'I am become a fool in glorying.' My circumstances compel me; and I will add no more. May God of His infinite mercy make and keep me really humble, holy, devoted to His service, dying daily to an empty world! may He make me what a follower of the self-denied and patient and laborious and loving Lord of life and glory should be, that knowing Him here in the imitation and power of His cross, I may be permitted to view Him hereafter, and ever reign with Him, in the greatness and triumph of His crown!

"Allow me, dear Sir, to request you now to be the organ of communicating to the Society of Magdalen College my

unfeigned sentiments of affectionate regard for them as a Society; my sentiment and my prayer shall still be, *Floreat Magdalena*: and when I reflect that the munificent, pious, and venerated Founder of Magdalen, if he could speak now from that abode of bliss where I doubt not he is, would not disown me, even as I now am, for one of his children, nor deny me his pastoral and paternal blessing: I venture to entertain a hope that even as I now am, the objects of his munificent piety will not utterly cast out my name as evil, nor deny me at least the consolation of their friendly recognition, if ever we meet on earth, and the higher favour of their prayers. I sincerely wish them *farewell* in the peace and favour of God.

“And now, my very dear Sir, I have something to say to yourself. Indeed, I have much to say; more, far more than I can express: few words must suffice, for I really dare not trust my feelings. In taking the step I have taken, you will easily credit me, when I say that the reflection of what a beloved and widowed sister and two dear brothers might feel caused me some bitter agony. Give me credit when I say that I think it caused me little less to consider the grief I might cause yourself. Years of continued kindness from you, and increasing acquaintance with you, have turned respect into affection, and veneration into a higher feeling, if there be one, for yourself. I think I can say those feelings are the same in my heart. Thank you then, dear Sir, for all your past kindness. Forgive me whatever anxiety I may now have caused you. Allow me to hope that I have not utterly forfeited your friendship.

“You have, I trust, yet many years to adorn the station in which God has kept you for half a century. May they be years of increasing peace, of every good gift. May every infirmity of natural decay be soothed by the rich blessings of divine power; and whenever it shall please God to call you hence, an event long distant yet I hope, may the Christian, yea, may the Catholic Church, derive profit and edification from those labours, and that learning, and that example,

which you shall have bequeathed to them. God bless you, my very dear Sir. I can add no more. Believe me ever your very grateful and faithful Servant, R. WALDO SIBTHORP."

Respecting his ordinations in the Roman Church, he wrote the following notes in his missal:—"I was received into the (Roman) Catholic Church at the Chapel of Oscott College on the Eve of St. Simon and St. Jude, Oct. 27, 1841, by Bishop, afterwards Cardinal, Wiseman." "I was ordained Acolyte with the three preceding minor orders on Ember Saturday in Advent, December, 1841; Sub-Deacon on Ember Saturday in Lent, Feb. 19, 1842; Deacon on Passion Sunday, March 13, 1842; Priest on Ember Saturday after Whitsuntide, May 21, 1842."

Before the end of two years from his conversion Mr. Sibthorp writes again to the President, dating his letter from St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, 2 Oct. 1843:—"Rev. and very dear Sir, I am sure I shall find in your kindness, and the friendly interest you have always shewn respecting me, an excuse, if I needed one, for troubling you with a few lines. Indeed, I should think myself wanting in duty and gratitude if I did not write to you, and be myself the first to communicate what I hope will have your approbation. I resolved in Lent last to go into retirement, that I might leisurely reconsider the step I took (certainly hastily) in joining the Church of Rome. I came here in June last, and the result of much consideration, and most painful and anxious reflection, not I hope without hearty prayer to God to guide me right, has been that yesterday morning (Oct. 1) I received the Holy Communion in the Parish Church of this village as declaratory of my return to the Church of England. I will not trouble you with my reasons for this step, but neither will I conceal from you that it has cost me an intensely severe struggle to satisfy myself as to the duty of returning to a Church which, though as it seems to me free from the adulteration of truth, is not in some points (by no means unimportant) in such accordance with the primitive Church of Christ as I could wish her to be.

I have been obliged to rest a good deal on this conclusion, that *perfection* is not to be looked for, and that in the present broken and divided state of Christendom, freedom from positive error is what one must be satisfied with. If I must choose one to be united with, there can be no question where the choice must be,—between an adulteress, which I verily regard the Church of Rome, and one who, though wanting in not a few embellishments and agreeable endowments (to say the least), is yet chaste and true and faithful. But I will not enter further on the subject. It will be much gratification to me to know that you think I have acted right in this step.

“I should be glad to be allowed to receive the Holy Communion in Magdalen College Chapel, either when it is next administered there, or at Christmas, if not judged by you improper. I wish where I may have given offence to make the act of reparation quietly and unostentatiously. I had thought it probable that ere this I should have been at Reading, and done myself the pleasure of calling on you at Tylehurst; but I found I could not leave home with a mind so oppressed, and almost over-burdened, with anxious thoughts as mine has been for some weeks past. I hope therefore now, if spared, to see you before very long in College. I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, with true regard and esteem, your very faithful Servant, R. WALDO SIBTHORP.”

He uses stronger language in the following letter quoted in a Roman Catholic publication*. St. Helen's, 5 October, 1843:—“My dear Bickersteth, I deem it my duty to inform you, that on Sunday last I received the Holy Sacrament in St. Helen's Church, as declaratory of my separation from the Roman, and my return to the Anglican, Church. I am therefore no longer a member of the Roman Church. I came here in the beginning of June for the purpose of inquiring into the subject, and the conviction I am come to, after much painful deliberation, is, that the Church of Rome is the *Harlot* and *Babylon* in the Apocalypse. I believe

* *London and Dublin Weekly Orthodox Journal*. vol. xvii. p. 407.

her to be an adulteress and idolatrous Church, especially as it respects Mariolatry."

Alluding to this letter afterwards (March 27, 1866), he writes: "I had rather that letter was consigned to entire oblivion. The perfectly truthful history of it is this. I returned to the Isle of Wight not quite satisfied with one or two matters in the (R.) Catholic Church, but *more* dissatisfied with some circumstances respecting my own (then) destination to Nottingham. You may remember you visited me at St. Helen's. The Isle of Wight produced its effect (so much felt by many) upon me. I became feeble and nervous, enfeebled in mind and body; whereas Birmingham and Oscott had invigorated me. I was shut out from nearly all (R.) Catholic society, and from Church, except the little oratory I fitted up in my house. I became morbid and unhappy, relaxed and dispirited, and began to look at every thing in the (R.) Catholic Church through such spectacles as this state of body and mind fitted for my use. In this state I wrote to Bickersteth a letter intended as a private confidential communication, but he immediately went to Bath, and at a Church Missionary meeting there read out my letter, which of course stirred all waters, brought upon me sharp abuse from the sharp pen of Lucas in the *Tablet*, and all sorts of questionings and *cross-questionings* from High Church and Low Church, Protestant or Anglican, and earnest efforts to get me to write in newspapers, &c.; but I never would nor did, for which I got abused most violently."

Circumstances did not allow him to accept an invitation from the President to come to Oxford till the beginning of Lent, 1844, on the first Sunday of which he received the Holy Sacrament in Magdalen College Chapel. A paragraph soon appeared in the newspapers to the following effect:—"On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp received the Holy Communion from the hands of the venerable President in the Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he is now staying on a visit. This leaves no doubt

as to the fact of his having really joined the Church of England." This paragraph was seen by a clergyman in Ireland, who was engaged in controversy with a Priest of the Church of Rome, who had boldly asserted that Mr. Sibthorp had again betaken himself to the Church of Rome, and was doing penance for his recent lapse under the direction of Dr. Wiseman at Oscott. In answer to this clergyman's enquiries, the President writes from Magdalen College, 9 March, 1844:—"Reverend Sir, The paragraph you mention to have seen in the public papers respecting Mr. Sibthorp's receiving the Sacrament in Magdalen College Chapel is perfectly correct. Mr. Sibthorp is now, I believe, at St. Helen's in the Isle of Wight. The report that he had returned to the Church of Rome is totally untrue. I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful and obedient servant, M. J. ROUTE." To the Rev. Giles Eyre, Rector of Kilmana, Ireland.

In a letter to the President, dated March 21, 1844, Mr. Sibthorp mentions having received enquiries from Mr. Eyre on the same subject, and states:—"I have replied that his plain, reasonable, and common-sense answer to the Priest is, that 'while Mr. Sibthorp is not only a regular worshipper, but a regular communicant in the Church of England, neither of which points can be disputed, any assertion that he is a member of the Church of Rome is undeserving of the least credit, equally false and absurd. No Priest and no Bishop of the Church of Rome could license a person to be in that Church, and at the same time a regular communicant at the altars of the Church of England. I doubt whether the Pope himself could, and I am quite sure that he would not.'"

To another friend, evidently a member of the Church of Rome, he wrote, 18 Nov. 1843, from St. Helen's:—"I wish to assure you I am aiming to lie prostrate at God's disposal; at the foot of the Cross, to do and suffer whatever be His holy will. I still praise, and, unless I come to see things very differently, shall praise the (R.) Catholic

Church for her daily devotions, her hourly offices, her symbolic rites, her inestimable practice of confession, her inter-communion with the spirits of the just made perfect, her connection with the glorious company of the Apostles, etc., and her many wholesome and well-connected truths. Yes, my mind upon all these subjects is unaltered. But as yet I dare not retrace the step I have taken, and I trust, as you justly and devoutly observe, that my reasons may be found just and weighty when we shall appear at the tribunal of God."

Mr. Sibthorp moved from St. Helen's to a mansion at Winchester overlooking the King's house, and there he remained till his three years of retirement had expired, after which he hoped to be re-admitted to perform the ministerial offices of a clergyman of the Church of England in the diocese of Winchester. In this hope he was disappointed.

Extract from the Life of Bishop Sumner, p. 303.

In the year 1846 the Bishop "was engaged in a painful correspondence with a former clergyman of his diocese, who, having seceded to Rome, and afterwards having professed his desire to return into the Communion of the Church of England, had been living in retirement for the space of three years, and now made application to his former Diocesan to be again admitted to 'preach and teach in the Church of England on the production of the requisite testimonials.'" The Bishop replied to his application: "I can assure you that it is with deep interest and with emotions of thankfulness to God that I see you applying for permission to resume your ministerial functions in our Church. At the same time I am sure you will perceive that my duty to the members of that Church imposes upon me the obligation of requiring from you fuller satisfaction than I now possess, as to the entire accordance of your present opinions with the doctrines set forth in the articles and formularies. I think myself bound to call upon you for such an explicit declaration in this respect, and especially in regard to the principal

points of difference between our own Church and that of Rome, as can alone justify me in my judgment in making myself a party to your re-admission to the post of teacher. If you should think fit to furnish me with such a document, I should then desire to submit it, with your permission, to the judgment of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, without whose full concurrence I should not think myself at liberty to act in so important a matter." In reply the clergyman requested the Bishop to specify the points on which he more particularly required satisfaction, and to bring them before him in a definite form, promising to send distinct replies. Meanwhile trustworthy information had reached the Bishop that the clergyman in question had been in the habit within the last few months of attending a Roman Catholic place of worship. He accordingly wrote to him as follows:—"I think it necessary to acquaint you, that since I last wrote a statement has been made to me to which I am desirous of calling your attention in the first instance. It is asserted to me, on the authority of a Roman Catholic priest at (Lincoln's Inn Fields Chapel?), that so recently as since the beginning of the present year you have attended at the celebration of the Romish Service in the Chapel of (Lincoln's Inn?). It becomes necessary to me to put to you the explicit question whether this allegation is true, either in respect of the Chapel mentioned, or of any other place of worship of the Romish Communion, since the period when you received the Sacrament in (St. Helen's) Church as a declaration of your desire to return into the Communion of the Church of England*."

In a letter to a friend, dated 31 July, 1876, he writes: "I recollect what you tell me from the Life of Bishop Sumner, about the visit to Warwick Street Chapel, and which I am sure did not favourably move me towards the Roman

* I have reason to know that Mr. Sibthorp did once at least attend Mass in the Chapel in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and once at least in the Chapel in Warwick Street, and that he was present at Vespers once in a Chapel at Chelsea.

Church. I came away rather annoyed and disgusted than otherwise at the Service as then conducted. But truly good and pious Bishop Sumner was disposed to catch, I fear, at any thing to stay the hand of reconciliation in my case. He in fact never gave me the slightest encouragement to return, quite in contrast to the R. C. Bishops."

"In reply the clergyman, without referring at all to the charge brought against him, begged leave to withdraw his application for permission to minister again in the Church of England."

After this failure he left Winchester, and retired in the beginning of 1847 to Carlton, by Gedling, near Nottingham, and afterwards removed to Lincoln. I shall give extracts from some of his letters to Dr. Routh, in which he alludes to his disappointment with the Bishop of Winchester.

A.D. 1847. Feb. 8. "I am sure that it will gratify you, that, having touched on the subject of Rome, I can add that I feel more than I have ever yet been confirmed in my decision to abide within the English Communion, if she will permit me. I do not repent my return to her in 1843, notwithstanding the repulse I have received from the Bishop of Winton, who, I think, very possibly has been misinformed in some matters; while I acknowledge a sympathy with some of the doctrines of the Roman Church, with many of her ceremonies, and with much of her discipline, I do most conscientiously believe the Church of England to be doctrinally far purer, more scriptural, and more in accordance with true Catholic practice, as witnessed by the Primitive Church. My present intention is to see if the Bishop of this diocese (Lincoln) will regard my case more favourably, and, I think I must add, less rigorously than the Bishop of Winton."

A.D. 1847. March 23. "I am shortly to remove to Lincoln for residence, with the hope that the Bishop, who now lives very near his Cathedral city, and who is well acquainted with many of my relatives, may concede to me what his brother of Winchester would not. At least I consider it a duty to

repeat the attempt to be restored to my office as a clergyman of the Anglican Church. If I am not, the fault, if there be any, shall not be with me. I shall also at Lincoln be near to superintend a little charitable foundation I am purposing (D.V.) to raise there, I trust *ad majorem Dei gloriam*, but specially in memory of my mother¹, who, a widow herself, took a particular pleasure in relieving the distress of other widows, who were in less affluent circumstances. I hope to have it finished before the next year, and to be able to send you a sketch of the building, which is not to be raised without the aid of Mr. Pugin's taste, though I only employ his builder."

A.D. 1847. April 8. Lincoln. "I am here this week at my eldest brother's, superintending the furnishing of my new residence: also the commencement of my new almshouses, of which the foundation was begun to be dug on Tuesday. May God graciously aid and prosper this undertaking. I write to you now principally on a point connected with this building, which I design as a monument to, or memorial of, my late dear mother. I think of having a pannel, or tablet of stone, inserted in some part of the building, with a brief inscription on it. I have thought of the following: *A. M. D. G. et in honorem B. Annæ, et in piam memoriam matris amantissimæ semper deflendæ, hæc XII domos struxit, fundavit, dotavit Filius R. W. S. A.D. MDCCCLVII*".

A.D. 1847. May 12. "The Bishop of Winchester, in his reply to my letter of application for admission to preach in the Church of England on bringing the usual testimonials, (I having then remained the period of three years in a state of suspension from all ministrations according to a rule which he had intimated on my first returning into her Communion regulated all such cases,) observed that he required

¹ Susannah, daughter of Richard Ellison of Sudbroke.

² The inscription subsequently adopted was as follows: *A. M. D. G. et in honorem B. Annæ, viduæ, Hierosol. hæc ædes eleemosynarias, anno sacro MDCCCLVII, structas et dotatas memoriâ matris suæ amantissimæ, semper sibi deflendæ, dicavit Ricardus Waldo Sibthorp.*

from me some more satisfactory proof than he possessed of my entire conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England, especially on the points of difference between her and the Church of Rome; and that if I thought fit to furnish him with such a document, he would then forward it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, without whose approbation he should not act. This was the tenor of his reply, and pretty much his words; at the same time he expressed his gratification at my wish to minister again in the Church of England. Now I must request you to remember that I was going to subscribe to the Articles and Liturgy, to make all the required subscriptions, without which I knew perfectly well that I could not be re-admitted to the clerical functions. I expected to be called to make them, and I was prepared to make them: when, therefore, he asked me to give some *document* that should be a more satisfactory proof of my adherence to the doctrines of the Church of England than the Articles and Liturgy subscribed to by me, I thought it both a remarkable and, I must add, an unjustifiable demand. For such document was either to go beyond the Articles in its declarations against the corruptions of the Church of Rome, or it was not. If it was, could any Bishop be warranted in asking it? Am I wrong in considering that the Church, in requiring under the highest sanction of the law of the land subscription to her Thirty-nine Articles and Liturgy, virtually says, 'This is a sufficient test of your orthodoxy. Subscribe these, and I am satisfied.' The Bishop knew that I must, or was coming to, subscribe the Articles, etc., to make every usual subscription, and yet he says, 'This will not satisfy me: I must have another document.' In my reply to his Lordship's letter I used a word which I now regret having used, because it is one capable of a sinister meaning, though I really do not know one that so well expresses what I meant to state. I applied the word *vague* to his request; for into what points, or what topics of the controversy between the Churches of England and Rome was I to go in this 'document'? to re-state over again the

points embraced in the Thirty-nine Articles was surely not necessary ; and what was I to take beyond them ? what to leave ? Was I to go into every topic of the controversy ? The document would then have been a pamphlet, or a volume. If I left any out, how could I tell but that I might omit the very topics on which the Bishop wished for my sentiments, and he might then reply that my document was unsatisfactory. I considered his demand as being both so comprehensive and so vague, that it would not be easy to comply with it, even if there did not appear to me other objections, to which I have already adverted.

“ I forbear to enlarge, but I must say that I felt also that it was hard that, after remaining in a state of suspension for three full years, I should be called upon for subscriptions and declarations or documents not required of others similarly circumstanced : namely, clergymen who had left the Church of England and returned to it, and been re-admitted to officiate, of whom I know some.

“ Allow me here to beg you not to interpret my sentiments or my conduct as being disrespectful to the Bishop of Winchester. So far is the former from being the case that, independently of his sacred and high office in the Church, which I revere, I regard him as a most zealous and conscientious Prelate ; a man of very true piety, and estimable in every respect. And as regards my conduct, I can safely avow that I had never intentionally failed in respect to him, and that my letter of application was most respectful. I have already regretted my use of the word *vague* in my reply.

“ In that reply I offered, while intimating that I must decline (not refusing) to furnish such a ‘document’ as his Lordship wished me to send, that I would readily answer any questions he might wish to put to me ; and that if he would put before me the points on which he wished for further satisfaction from me in a definite form, I would send him answers, which should be the honest expressions of my sentiments, and I would have done so, whatever the result. These were nearly my words. In his Lordship’s reply, for

which I waited some days, he stated that a circumstance had been communicated to him on the authority of a Romish priest, of which he was altogether ignorant at the time he wrote to me his first letter (I give as near as may be his Lordship's own words), viz. that I had, since the beginning of that year (1846), been present at the Romish worship, and that he required from me to know whether it was so or not. To this I replied, and most respectfully, withdrawing my application that I had made to him. And I did so for several reasons, which it really is not easy to give fully within the compass of a letter already too long, but mainly resolving themselves into these: that I did not see the connection between his Lordship's two letters, nor how this circumstance, of which he had only just been apprized, could affect his requirement of a document, made in entire ignorance of it, or stop his putting to me the questions I had expressed my readiness to answer. That it was clear that his Lordship was receiving from some quarter or other reports designed to injure me, and prevent the success of my application, and which appeared to me to have prejudiced his mind somewhat against me. I felt I required sympathy with the difficulties and trials of my own mind from whoever received me back to the ministry of the Church of England, and that he should rather be one who could say, 'Conscientiously subscribe all that is required of necessity, and that shall suffice,' than one who would search into points about which, while conscientiously subscribing such formularies, I might still feel anxieties, *ex. gr.* prayer for the dead. That having continued for three years a member and regular communicant of the Church of England, as well as worshipper in her communion, and professing now my readiness to give the subscriptions she required for her ministry, my case was fairly to be judged by these circumstances: by the fact also of my having left the communion of the Church of Rome at sacrifices, which might easily be inferred, of reputation, ease, and friendship, etc. (I withstood temptations occurring powerfully during those three years, especially at the time of the secession to

her of other clergymen, to return to the communion of Rome,) and not by any occasional act of indiscretion, which might be alleged or proved against me during that time, and which act might after all be attributed to many other motives than any wrong attachment to the Church of Rome: that in short, though I was prepared and conscious to myself of the most honest intention to labour faithfully in the Church of England as a clergyman of that Church, I say, honestly, uprightly, and as God should enable me, heartily to fulfil the ministry she might commit to me, and as her accredited servant, I was not prepared to be dealt with otherwise than tenderly and gently, as respected the position I had just quitted, as a Minister, an ordained Presbyter, of another branch, however corrupt, of Christ's Catholic Church, and I gathered that the Bishop of Winchester (I say it, my dear Mr. President, with every feeling of due respect both for the office and the individual) was not the person who could so deal with me.

"It is my wish, and I think it probable my brother will act upon it, that he should in person wait on the Primate. I fully authorized him to express my readiness to give all the required subscriptions, but I cannot go beyond, and so the matter must be referred to the highest and best and all-wise decision, that of the Chief Bishop and Shepherd of souls."

A.D. 1847. Dec. 23. "You have taken so constant and so kind an interest respecting my restoration to the rights and duties of a Presbyter in the Church of England, that I am unwilling to delay acquainting you that all difficulties in the way of this are removed. On Tuesday last, on waiting on the Bishop of Lincoln with the usual testimonials, he informed me that I was at liberty to officiate and preach in the English Church, as previous to my quitting her for that of Rome. I am greatly indebted indeed to his Lordship for the kindness, anxious kindness I may say, he has shewn to bring this matter to this conclusion."

A.D. 1847. Dec. 30. "As you mention that some accident had prevented you seeing the copy of a letter, which on the

Bishop of Lincoln's suggestion I had addressed to him, expressing also my readiness to publish it at Lincoln, if approved of by the Archbishop of Canterbury, I now trouble you with it. His Grace was quite satisfied with it, and desired only its insertion in the Register of the Diocese, thus removing from me the unpleasantness of publication. It expressed, however poorly, what I really felt and feel."

Copy of a letter addressed to the Bishop of Lincoln.

"My Lord, In the autumn of 1841 I quitted the communion of the Church of England for that of Rome. The step was a hasty and erroneous one, taken without due and prayerful deliberation. The reasons which I soon after published, under the title of '*An answer to the enquiry, Why are you become a (R.) Catholic?*' I consider to have been altogether insufficient to justify the step, and I deeply regret their publication. Nor have I seen any reasons put forth by those, who either lately, or at any former period, have quitted the Church of England for that of Rome, or any other Communion, which appear to me to justify them in so doing. I consider the Church of England to be, as regards her doctrines, government, and formularies, a sound and healthful portion of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, worthy of all respect for the truth's sake that is in her, and of the faithful adherence of all her members: and with whose existence and welfare are bound up not only the best interests of our own land, but of the world at large: in fact, the glory of God in the happiness and salvation of man by the efficacious influence of the religion and kingdom of Jesus Christ."

A.D. 1853. Sept. 8. "The Chapel we are building here to be attached to St. Anne's Bedehouses is getting forward, and will, I hope, be roofed in before the winter commences in earnest. Our new Bishop seems all that could be wished; but his predecessor was much beloved, and will be long regretted."

A.D. 1853. Dec. 6. "Christmas will find me, if spared, carrying on to completion the Chapel of St. Anne, which has been built for the inmates of the Bedehouses. It is a

pleasant work to be engaged in, and I trust a gracious God will grant his blessing and prosper the work of our hands upon us."

A.D. 1854. Sept. 28. "Perhaps the accompanying Lithograph will somewhat interest you. It is a tolerably correct view of the little chapel I have been enabled to build here, and which has just been consecrated on the same day on which you entered your hundredth year."

Mr. Sibthorp was re-admitted to the Church of Rome by Cardinal Wiseman, 8 Jan. 1865. Shortly afterwards he wrote in his missal:—"I received the great privilege of saying mass on the 25th of January, 1865, in the private chapel of Cardinal Wiseman, and at his special desire, in York Place, Baker Street, Portman Square, London, No. 8."

Extract from Cardinal Wiseman's Last Illness, by Canon Morris, p. 28.

"There was one immense consolation that God was pleased to give to the Cardinal during his last illness. He had insisted that the first mass said by the Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorp, after his long absence of twenty years from the altar, should be celebrated in his private chapel. When that mass was said on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, the Cardinal was too ill to see Mr. Sibthorp, but his gratification at the good news was heartfelt."

Monsignor Searle writes, 13 June, 1879:—"Mr. Sibthorp's return to the Church occurred when the Cardinal was too near death to have any active part in it, but he had the happiness of hearing Mr. Sibthorp's mass before dying. The Cardinal had been removed from his bed-room to the front drawing-room, and an altar was erected each morning in the room between the front and back drawing-rooms, and it was here that one morning Mr. Sibthorp said mass."

In a letter to a friend, dated 6 Feb. 1865, Mr. Sibthorp writes, "I commenced saying mass at the Cardinal's at his desire on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, and have had the privilege daily since at Spanish Place or Ogle Street."

The following extract from a letter written to one of his old friends will fairly explain his reasons for *again* being reconciled to the Roman Church in the beginning of 1865.

A.D. 1864. Oct. 15. "Depend upon it your old friend, and who is well pleased to have you as such to him, would not quit his chair to get away from you your Anglican cloak. Keep it as fast around you as you see it good, and never suppose for a moment that I would move you to exchange it for any other, be it Roman pallium, toga, cotta, cappa, or what not. I may be a vert, a pervert, or convert; but I have never been and am not a converter of others. This I can with most good conscience aver. When I joined the Roman Church in 1841, I not only took no pains to win others to follow, but rather scrupulously kept from the endeavour. I gave my own reasons for removing, such as they were or might seem; but I took no pains, God is my witness, to induce others to remove. When Lady Clare rather sought to me to help her, I stood as aloof as politeness would let me. When Renouf came to Oscott, I went to Birmingham, at Bishop Wiseman's request, to bring him on to the College; but till his letter announced his coming to Birmingham, I did not know of such a person's existence. Bernard Smith^v had made up his mind with no intervention of mine: and I had drawn back from the ministry in the Church of Rome before the great Oxford removal took place. I have sometimes considered it remarkable how free from blame (if blame there be) I have been kept as to this matter of change of others from one Church to the other. My fixed principle has been, and I think it would always be, though I may prefer the Roman Church myself, I will leave others entirely unbiassed.

"I don't wish to tease or weary you, but it is just to myself to say that my own junction with the Church of Rome was one, *not of conviction of necessity in order to*

^v Demy in 1831.

salvation, but of preference in order to spiritual profiting and the serving God in peace. The distinction is great. I preferred, shall I deny that *I do prefer*, the Roman Church in her worship, especially her Eucharistic sacrifice, her sacramental ordinances, her discipline, her many helps to a closer walk with God, her special aids to the ministry of the word, and confession, &c.; but this preference (not a mere liking, but a serve-God-advantage) is in entire consistency with the unquestionable belief, the most genuine recognition (I know hardly words strong enough to express my judgment herein) of salvation out of her communion. How could I doubt this, who have known the Scotts, Cecil, Milner, Daniel Wilson, Bickersteth, Haldane Stewart, *et multos alios quos nunc perscribere longum est*, if not all of them personally, yet in their immediate connections, friends, and flock: not to speak of Wesley and Fletcher of Madely, whose personal friends were mine. Such men were in their measure and day the salt of the earth. Therefore I repeat again I would not stir a step to move any one, who feared and served God, out of the Church of England into the Church of Rome, unless he said, 'I cannot conscientiously stay as I am;' then I would tell him my views or preferences. Neither, however, could I stir to bring any one from the Roman to the Anglican communion; for if I see the deficiencies, as I think, in the latter, and excesses, as I fear, in the former (rather practical than doctrinal), yet I see so many aids and helps to deeper piety in the former, where there is a tolerably sound judgment to keep in check a too fervent zeal, that I should dread the consequences of a removal from Rome to Anglicanism, High Church or Low Church. Never conceive of me but as a poor, low, feeble Christian, scarcely worthy of the name, or to be reckoned a Christian at all; but God knows how I have felt the change from Rome to Anglicanism. I have scarcely known a day of mental or heart peace since I made it. With all my earlier views and convictions I find *a want*. I would tell you in some measure *why*, if you wish it: otherwise

I would not trouble you with my *apologia*. It is just on the point of necessity of joining the Roman communion in order to salvation, that I differ much from many of my best friends in that communion. Wheeler*, I doubt not, thinks with them, and this may excuse his mingling a little 'Roman sauce' with the entertainment of the other evening; for what a Christian thinks a positive essential for being saved, he can hardly but bring forward, or may be excused for doing so to another friend, and in proportion to his regard for him. I have written enough to satisfy you, I hope, that if ever I join in the controversy, it is not with the slightest view of converting others from Anglicanism to the Roman Church, but, if kindly and good humouredly carried on, a little such controversy, or discussion, is rather pleasant and profitable than otherwise. It is too much one of the topics of the day to be avoided altogether. Never, I repeat, entertain the idea that whatever be my preference for much that is Roman, I have the slightest desire that any one else should share them. At the risk of tiring your eyes, I add, not for controversy's sake at all, but with reference to your remark about 'the supremacy of an Italian Bishop being considered essential to salvation,' I wish to be quite understood on this point, as on the former of this letter. My view is this, I think a settled view: Christ designed his Church to be one, one in external and internal unity, and I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, patent it seems to me, that this unity was at first maintained by union in the See of St. Peter, or, as that became very soon, Rome. To me the evidence seems indisputable that Rome was the central stone in the arch, i.e. St. Peter, or his successors. It was so during the first three or four centuries, and I need not go later down.

* Demy in 1823.

† Mr. Sibthorp adds in a note, "The old President said to me once pretty much the same thing." But when the President sent him his brochure, *de episcopis &c.*, he answered, Dec. 6, 1853:—"I happen to be

“Nor can I view this as other than Christ's appointment as Heavenly Head of the Church, much as it has been abused at times, and by one or another Pope. And what the Church was at first, she should always have continued; and, if for no other reason, for this, that the Lord's coming again was a secret, and she was to be always waiting for His coming again, as He left her at first. But I need not say this unity exists no longer. The Lord would not find it if He came again now, but much otherwise. Here then I have on the one side Christ's own rule or appointment, “Keep in unity,” fastened together as stones in the arch by one presiding, central, key-stone, Peter and his successors. On the other side I have the unquestionable fact that hundreds and thousands, who live and die out of this unity, and therefore in disobedience to that rule or appointment of Christ, are in full enjoyment of His grace, unto salvation, sanctified by faith in Him. What then is my conclusion? Not that the rule is repealed, the appointment abrogated; but that for reasons of His own, who giveth no account of His reasons, though some of them are in this case, I think, to be seen, He is pleased to pass over the transgression, to wink at, to permit the violation of His rule. Just as under the Old Testament He permitted the man after His own heart to live in transgression of His own original law of monogamy, and the seven thousand in Israel to enjoy His favour, though yearly disobeying His own command to go up to Jerusalem to worship. In other words, though the whole Christian Church ought ever to be as at first in unity with the presiding See, which antiquity, without possibility of proof to the contrary, or clear evidence of the fact, as I think, shews to have been that of St. Peter, yet salvation and eternal life are now attained and attainable by thousands, who live and die not in this unity. Why then should engaged at this time with a clerical friend on the subject of the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, and the patristic support which he considers it to have. I shall direct his attention to your last publication.”

I try to bring any over from England to Rome? To what end or purpose? My eyes are open to the faults on both sides, and to the godliness also on both."

These memoranda of the career of Richard Waldo Sibthorp were written before Mr. Fowler commenced his valuable memoir*, and were perused by him with the option of making use of them. I do not, however, think it necessary to alter or curtail my own notice in consequence. I have only to add a description of the last resting-place of my dear old friend in the cemetery between Lincoln and Canwick. The monument is a body-stone, with a plain cross formed along the ridge of the sloped side; the body-stone itself being chiselled out cross-fashion in red Aberdeen granite, placed on a lighter coloured slab or plinth of stone. It is inscribed:—*In memory of the Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorp, born at Canwick, Oct. 4th, 1792; died at Nottingham, April 10th, 1879. GOD BE MERCIFUL TO ME A SINNER.*

Mills, William. res. 1820. Matr. at Lincoln College, 23 Nov. 1809, aged 16. Son of Moses Mills of Deddington, co. Oxford, *gen.* Prob. F. 1820—1834. B.A. 2 Dec. 1813. M.A. 16 Feb. 1816. B.D. 17 June, 1823. Jun. D. of Arts, 1822. Sen. D. of Arts, 1823. Bursar, 1824, 1827. Vice-Pres. 1828. Dean of Div. 1831. College Tutor. Died at Madeira, 8 May, 1834.

A.D. 1834. Jun. 8. *Hoc die allatum est Gulielmum Mills, hujusce Collegii Socium ad Insules Atlanticas, ubi valetudinis causâ eheu! frustra se contulisset, mortem obiisse. Dies lugubris erat, nec facile dijudicari potuit an inde major fuerit publici an privati doloris occasio. Erat in hoc viro multum doctrinæ, ingenii, comitatis, sed qualis esset academici plausus suorum studia indicabant. Mihi (J. C. Stafford, V. P.) amicitia et familiaritate conjunctissimus; mihi semper desiderandus. V. P. Reg.*

* Richard Waldo Sibthorp. A Biography, by the Rev. J. Fowler, M.A. Chaplain Warden of St. Anne's Bede-house Charity, Lincoln. 8vo. Skeffington, London, 1880.

On a mural monument on the west wall of the Antechapel of Magdalen College is the following:—*Gulielmo Mills, S.T.B. hujus Collegii Socio, et in Academia Philosophiæ Moralis Professore, Qui jucunditate morum, elegantia literarum, integritate vitæ, cum omnium in se amorem expectationemque converterat, spem nostram immaturâ morte abruptit, suam potius obtinuit. Obiit in Madeirâ Insulâ, ubi valetudinis causâ commorabatur VIII Id. Maii anno Domini MDCCCXXXIV, ætatis suæ XLI. Requiescat in Christo. Præceptori optimè de se merito Geo. Gul. et Jac. Rob. Hope, duo e tribus fratribus, quos erudierat, superstites H. M. P. CC.**

A.D. 1829. Feb. 19. *In Prælecturam Moralis Philosophiæ in nostrâ academiâ casu vacantem, cum neuter Procuratorum munus de more suscipere libuerit, cooptatus est Gulielmus Mills, S.T.B. Socius, vir ad officium peragendum imprimis aptus, et qui in Scholis cum Platonicâ tum Aristotelicâ se probe versatum præstitit. V. P. Reg.*

A.D. 1830. Maii 27. *Vir Reverendus Gulielmus Mills, S.T.B. Socius, Moralis in hâc nostrâ academiâ Philosophiæ novitius adhuc Professor, prælectiones publicas auspicatus, tam acri mentis acie perspecta scientiæ istius originem divinitus insitam, principia, vim, opinionum ac disciplinarum cum antiqui tum posterioris sæculi discrimina, tantâ simul dicendi proprietate, perspicuitate, munditiâ, nitore denique subtilitèr enucleata, e suggestu tradidit, ut, summis auditorum laudibus et lætis faventium ominibus exceptus, Magdalenensium suorum nostræque adeo Oxoniæ existimationem auxerit, nec levem de se omnium expectationem porro sustinendam excitaverit. V. P. Reg.*

He was author of *A Lecture on the theory of moral obligation; being the first of a course of lectures delivered before the University of Oxford in Lent Term, 1830.* 8vo. Oxford, 1830. (Magd. Libr.)

Essays and Lectures. 8vo. Oxford, 1846. Dedicated to Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College. (Magd. Libr.)

* He knew intimately the Hopes, to whom he had been Tutor at Dresden, and also Denison and Hamilton, successively Bishops of Salisbury, for his conversational powers, which were admirable, made him a most welcome guest at Merton College.

In the preface to the last publication it is stated that "he was born in the year 1793, and educated at Whitchurch in the county of Cheshire, where he numbered among his Schoolfellows the late Bishop of Calcutta, Reginald Heber. On Nov. 23, 1809, he became at the age of sixteen a member of Lincoln College, and in the following year was elected to a Demyship of Magdalen. He died in the Island of Madeira, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, which had been long failing, on the 8th of May, 1834. The following notice of him, which appeared in one of the public journals soon after his death, is a sufficient testimony to the high estimation in which he was held."

"On the 8th of May, died at Madeira, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Rev. William Mills, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, and late Professor of Moral Philosophy, Oxford. In him the University has sustained the loss of one of its brightest ornaments—a man who conciliated the regard of all that knew him, for the qualities of the heart, no less than of the head; and who in the capacity, whether of Public Examiner, of Select Preacher, or of Professor, displayed talents of a high order, and such as are but rarely seen united. An elegant and correct scholar, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, he evinced likewise an extensive acquaintance with the languages and literature of modern Europe; with a mind sufficiently subtle to relish and to apprehend the refined investigations of the Grecian and German Metaphysicians, he possessed the power of rendering them clear and attractive to others by the charms of a luminous and polished style; retaining a due respect and preference for established opinions, he shewed himself candid and discriminating in his appreciation of those which were novel. Such are his claims to the regard and esteem of the University at large; but by the individuals of his own College his loss is still more deeply deplored. The junior portion of the Society has by his death been deprived of an instructor, endeared to them by the amenity of his manners, and

both willing and able to lead them forwards in the paths of sound learning; whilst the older members have to lament the loss of a friend, whose sound and acute intellect might be appealed to on graver occasions, and whose various accomplishments served to enliven and diversify the daily intercourse of life,—of one, whose piety, untinged either with fanaticism or exclusiveness, supplied them with a model for imitation, and whose kindly feelings and liberal views extended their genial influence over the circle in which he moved, and reflected a lustre upon the Society to which he belonged.”

1811 Davy, Martin. res. 1815. Matr. at Trinity College, 26 July, 1810, aged 19. Son of William Davy of Ingoldsthorp, co. Norfolk, *Cler.* B.A. 1 June, 1814. M.A. 16 April, 1817. B.D. 22 Jan. 1824. Prob. F. 1815—1833. Vicar of Waterperry, 1817—1833. Bursar, 1824. Vice-Pres. 1832. Died 20 Aug. 1833.

A.D. 1833. Aug. 20. *Domi hodierno die, multis nominibus desideratus suis, in morbum deflendum implicitus, morte acerbâ præreptus, acquievit decessitque Martinus Davy, Socius.* V. P. Reg.

“Died Aug. 20, 1833, at Thacham, Norfolk, the Rev. Martin Davy, Vicar of Waterperry, and Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was nephew to the Rev. Martin Davy, D.D. Master of Caius College, Cambridge. He was presented to Waterperry in 1817 by Joseph Henley, Esq.” *Gent. Mag.* for 1833, pt. ii. p. 282.

He had an illness in the spring of 1833 at Waterperry, which settled upon his nerves, and occasioned the dreadful catastrophe alluded to in the V. P. Reg.

Hellicar, Charles Joseph. res. 1817. Matr. at Balliol College, 1 May, 1811, aged 15. Son of Joseph Hellicar, of St. Nicholas' Parish, Bristol, *gen.* 1st Cl. in *Lit. Hum.* 1814. B.A. 24 Nov. 1814. M.A. 28 May, 1817. Died Sept. 1817.

A.D. 1817. Sept. *Circiter hoc tempus piget memorare interitum juvenis eximii, et omnibus quibuscum versatus est maxime deflendi, Caroli Josephi Hellicar, qui dum Galliam visendi*

percitus cupidine mare infidum peragrabat, ad vorticem dictum "Alderney Race," tempestate coortâ, unâ cum navigio undis submersus est. V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1817. Aug. 12. "Died Mr. Charles Joseph Hellicar, Demy of Magdalen College, and Mr. G. Gresley Whitchurch of Bristol, Scholar of Balliol. During the vacation they were at Guernsey; and, wishing to visit France, sailed on the 12th for Cherbourg. Some hours afterwards a gale arose, and it is believed that the vessel met the fury of it in the Race of Alderney, and that they there perished. Mr. Hellicar was in his 22nd year. At a very early age he had received the highest classical honours of the University, and had lately taken the degree of M.A." *Gent. Mag.* for 1837, pt. ii. p. 283.

In a letter to a relative, 16 July, 1873, Mr. Sibthorp observes (*Fowler's Life of R. W. S.*, page 250), "I hope your son has returned safe and sound from the Channel Islands' expedition. I felt afraid about him, for I lost an early College friend about fifty years since, when pleasuring round and in those Channel Islands. He was passing, I think, from Jersey or Guernsey to France, and the vessel was lost in a squall, with all on board. He had just taken a first class degree at Oxford, and was about to enter on life with good expectations. He was a kind, pleasant, amiable fellow. God called him from this evil world, perhaps in loving mercy, to save him from its snares and consequent sufferings."

Hellicar's rooms were on the ground floor to the right, No. 3, in the New Buildings. Here he was frequently visited by his indefatigable private tutor, the celebrated John Keble.^b His opposite neighbour was occasionally allowed to see Keble's translations in beautiful language of some of the more difficult Chorusses of Sophocles. Though lamenting the

^b Hellicar being Keble's first pupil, he devoted to him more than the ordinary time of a Tutor, and seemed to take a pride in pushing him on. Fortunate in the extreme was Hellicar to have such a Tutor, whose poetical talent gave him to understand the splendid Chorusses of Sophocles.

sad fate of Hellicar, and of my old schoolmaster, Wratisslaw, I cannot resist relating a story told me by the Rev. George Booth, Fellow in 1816. Wratisslaw had persuaded Hellicar, by way of joke, to advertise in a London paper for a wife, or to answer an advertisement for a husband. After a sufficient time had elapsed, Wratisslaw disguised himself as a female, and presented himself at Hellicar's door, who was horror-struck at the sight of the woman, whom his advertisement had brought to his rooms. In his distress, Daubeney, who was in the secret, went and fetched down Dr. Ellerton, a tutor of great importance in the College at that time, who after some conversation with the lady enquired of what religious persuasion she was of. 'I have no prejudices,' she replied; 'but my father was a very respectable member of the Swedenborgians.' Not recollecting what the tenets of that sect were, Dr. Ellerton was silenced. At last he proposed that the lady should, on having her expenses paid, withdraw, and go back to London. At this proposal the supposed female pretended to faint; but finally, as if in a fit of indignation, bounced out of the room, and vanished. Some one saw her pass through the cloisters, and in a very unladylike fashion put her foot up on the sill of one of the windows to tie her shoe. The opposite neighbour, over whose rooms Dr. Ellerton lived, gave me his account of the transaction. "Being so much a junior I was not admitted into the secret of the plot, but I was the first person that saw this strange woman, who was supposed to have answered the advertisement: as I left my room to go to dinner I saw this woman, alias Wratisslaw, and looked at her, but did not recognise the trick. She asked if Dr. Ellerton lived in that staircase; I directed her to the first floor apartments over mine, and left, while Daubeney and those in the secret were watching the result. I believe the woman met Dr. Ellerton on the stairs, and then there was a kind of scene. Ellerton asked her of what religion she was, and she replied she was a Swedenborgian, and that nearly baffled the Doctor. I went to dinner and heard no more about it. Little Daubeney was

always up to some fun and mischief. That knot of men used to bully Davy, giving him as a motto, *Davus sum non Œdipus.*"

1812 Walker, Richard. res. 1821. Born at Norwich, 17 March, 1791. Educated at the Free School in that city under Dr. Foster. Matr. at Balliol College, 10 Oct. 1810, aged 19. Son of John Walker of Norwich, *Cler.* (Chorister in 1761). Below the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1814. B.A. 1 Dec. 1814. M.A. 16 April, 1817. B.D. 17 Dec. 1824. Prob. F. 1821—1853. Senior D. of Arts, 1824. Bursar, 1825. Vice-Pres. 1833. Appointed Master of the College School, 25 March, 1828. res. 1844. Ordained Deacon by Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, and Priest by Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury. Curate at Tylehurst, Berkshire. Founder's Chaplain at Magdalen College, 1840—1844. In 1852, Nov. 11, he married Eliza Naomi, daughter of David Davies, M.D. of Bristol, and Naomi Dolman his wife. Died 31 Dec. 1870. The following epitaph is inscribed on an upright stone at the head of his grave in Olveston Churchyard, near Thornbury: *In affectionate remembrance of Richard Walker, B.D. late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who died at the Hazel, Olveston, Dec. 31, 1870, aged 79 years. He died, blessing God through Christ.*

Mr. Walker was editor, or author, of the following works:

Golii Aristotelis Doctrinæ Moralis Epitome. 12mo. 1814.

Riccoboni Paraphrasis in Rhetor. Aristot. 8vo. 1820. (Magd. Libr.)

Plain and Cursory Thoughts on Catholic Emancipation. 8vo. 1829. (Magd. Libr.)

A Friendly Letter to Mr. Bulteel. 8vo. 1831. (Magd. Libr.)

A Few Words in favour of Professor Powell. 8vo. 1832. (Magd. Libr.)

The Flora of Oxfordshire. 8vo. 1833. (Magd. Libr.)

A Letter to Lord Holland on University Expenses. 8vo. 1837. (Magd. Libr.)

Oxford in 1838, with (Poetical) Peace to Albion. 8vo. 1838. (Magd. Libr.)

Zouche's Dove, with Memoir and Notes. 8vo. 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

Papistry defeated by a disciple of Cranmer. 8vo. 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

Miraculous escape of Fernandez de Alcantara. 8vo. 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

The Theological Leaf. Nos. 1—4. 8vo. 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

Magiri Comment. in Aristot. Ethic. 8vo. 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

Brill, near Dorton Spa. (Poetical.) 8vo. 1843. (Magd. Libr.)

Weston-super-Mare. (Poetical.) 8vo. 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

A Tale of the Olden Time. 8vo. n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

St. Paul preaching at Athens. (Poetical.) 8vo. 1851. (Magd. Libr.)

Rules for the Composition of Latin Inscriptions. 8vo. 1852. (Magd. Libr.)

Duncan de causis belli de Anglico convertit, &c. 8vo. 1852. (Magd. Libr.)

Female Single Life. (Poetical.) 8vo. 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

The Legend of Cosmo. 8vo. London, 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

Baconi Sermones Fideles, etc. 12mo. 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

Papers on Latin Inscriptions in Gent. Mag. 1848, and *Reviews on Kilvert's Latin Inscriptions, and Daubeny's Oratio ex Harveii Instituto.*

The College Library is much indebted to Mr. Walker for various donations of valuable and interesting books on Medicine, Aristotle, etc.*

Mr. Walker had the honour of assisting the late venerable President, Dr. Routh, in correcting the press for the second edition of the *Reliquiæ Sacræ*. This is mentioned by the learned President in the following note (vol. iv. p. 525): *Nunc itidem hujus alterius editionis errores, a quorum plerisque mea culpa non aberat, mihi detexerunt amici duo, Carolus H. Ogilvie et Ricardus Walker, alter præmiis pietatis et doctrinæ donatus, alter ipsis deliciis bonarum literarum contentus: qui*

* College Order, 1860, May 16. "That the thanks of the College be given to Mr. Walker for books given to the College Library."

sic aliisque modis, cum lectissimo simul viro Gulielmo Henderson^d amplis honoribus Academicis haud ita pridem insignito, de opere meo optimè meruerunt.

Mr. Walker's great grandfather, the Rev. William Walker, Rector of Limpsfield, co. Surrey, married Frances Lydall, whose mother, Sarah Zouch, wife of Dr. Richard Lydall, was a descendant of John, the eighth Lord Zouch. His son William (Fellow, 1775) married Mary Cartwright. Their son John, Minor Canon of Norwich, Vicar of Bawdesey, took for his second wife Lorina, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Scott of Diss, co. Norfolk, by whom he had our author, Richard Walker.

Morgan, William. res. 1820. Entered at Rugby School in 1806 under Dr. Ingles^e. Matr. 25 July, 1812, aged 17. Second son of George Morgan of Sulhamstead, Berkshire, *arm.*, and Frances, daughter of William Mabboth of Bulmarsh, Berkshire. 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1816. B.A. 29 Nov. 1816. M.A. 21 April, 1819. D.C.L. 17 Dec. 1829. Prob. F. 1820—1829. Admitted at Lincoln's Inn, July, 1818. Called to the Bar, 10 Feb. 1820. Married, Aug. 18, 1836, Catharine, eldest daughter of John Woodward of Strete, Sussex, Esq. Justice of the Peace, March, 1844. Deputy Lieutenant for Sussex, 22 April, 1853.

A.D. 1823. Nov. 7. *Gulielmo Morgan, A.M. e com. Berch., Joanni Edv. Willis, A.M. e com. Wilton., et Joanni Frederico Winterbottom, A.M. e com. Berch. sociis studendi in jure civili licentia data est a Præsidente, Vice-Præsidente, Decanis, et tribus sociis senioribus.* V. P. Reg.

1813 Willis, Sherlock. res. 1815. Matr. at Oriel College, 2 July, 1811, aged 16. Son of John Law Willis of Corsham, Wiltshire, *Cler.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1814. B.A. 4 Feb. 1815. M.A. 31 Oct. 1817. B. Med. 25 June, 1819. D. Med. 17 May, 1823. Practised as a Physician at Rome. Married

^d Demy in 1836.

^e Mr. Morgan writes to me, "In 1807 we had a holiday at Rugby for the birth of John Rouse Bloxam, son of one of the Masters, whom I next saw as Vicar of Upper Beeding."

a daughter of Sir Charles Wale. He died at Swindon, near Cheltenham.

A.D. 1815. Julii 13. *Sherlock Willis, A.B. Semicommunarius, omni jure, cujus eo nomine potitus est, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Edwards, Andrew. res. 1823. Educated at the Charterhouse. Matr. at Worcester College, 13 May, 1812, aged 17. Son of Andrew Edwards of Cressingham, co. Norfolk, *Cler.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1816. B.A. 8 Feb. 1816. M.A. 10 Oct. 1818. B.D. 17 April, 1828. Prob. F. 1826—1872. Sen. D. of Arts, 1825. Bursar, 1826, 1830, 1838, 1842, 1846, 1851, 1862. Jun. Proctor, 1827. Vice-Pres. 1837. Dean of Div. 1839. Died 26 Oct. 1872, aged 78. Buried in the Cemetery at Clifton. On his tombstone is inscribed:—*Andrew Edwards, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Born July 6, 1794. Died at Clifton, October 26, 1872. "Until the times of the restitution of all things."*

A.D. 1825. Nov. 13. *Andreas Edwards, A.M. per cessionem Thomæ Loveday, S.T.B. in locum Lectoris Moralis Philosophiæ co-optatus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1827. Mar. 7. *Electus est in munus Procuratorium Andreas Edwards, Socius, A.M.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1872. Oct. 28. *Diem supremum obiit Andreas Edwards, Socius senior, nemini non deflendus et desiderandus, vixit annos LXXVIII, omnibus Collegii officiis magna cum laude nedom dignitate functus.* V. P. Reg.

Fane, Robert George Cecil. res. 1824. Educated at Charterhouse. Matr. at Balliol College, 22 May, 1813, aged 17. Son of the Hon. Henry Fane of Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, *arm.* 1st Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1817.¹ B.A. 27 June, 1817. M.A. 11 Oct. 1819. Prob. F. 1824—1835. Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy. Died 1864.

A.D. 1835. Jun. 25. *Robertus G. C. Fane, Socius, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

1814 Miller, Charles. res. 1831. Entered at Rugby School

¹ Hawkins, afterwards Provost of Oriel, was his private Tutor, a most able and indefatigable one, who took the same kind of pains with his pupil, that Keble had done in the case of Hellicar.

under Dr. Wooll in 1809. Matr. at Worcester College, 2 Feb. 1813, aged 16. Son of Charles Sanderson Miller of Harlow, co. Essex, *Cler.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1816. B.A. 28 May, 1817. M.A. 21 April, 1819. Public Examiner in *Lit. Hum.* 1827. Vicar of Harlow, 1831. Chaplain to Essex Reformatory School.

Having obtained a creditable Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1816, he was unfortunately not of sufficient standing in the University to obtain his B.A. degree, and consequently could not become a candidate for a Fellowship, which became vacant on his county, unless the University would allow him to take his degree at an earlier period. The President made an attempt to secure this concession by the following testimonial:—"I am anxious to give the fullest testimony to the good character of Mr. Miller. His exemplary moral conduct, obedience to Collegiate discipline, and attention to his studies, during the whole time of his residence, have come within my observation, and been further confirmed to me by the uniform good accounts given of him by his Tutor, and the different gentlemen who have filled the College offices since his admission. If it should be found compatible with the discipline of the University to grant Mr. Miller leave to proceed to his degree of Bachelor of Arts this term, I am persuaded that the whole College would be glad to see him enabled to be a candidate for the only Fellowship on our foundation to which he can be elected. *M. J. Routh, President of Magdalen College.* June 14, 1816." Leave however was refused, and he did not take his B.A. degree till the following year.

A.D. Nov. 1822. *Termini hujus initio, Carolus Miller, A.M. Semicommunarius ex com. Essex ad munus Magistri Scholarium nominatus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1827. Oct. 19. *Sub idem tempus nominatus est Carolus Miller, A.M. Semicommunarius, in officium examinatoris publici, et, Venerabili Domo Convocationis pariter et Congregationis undâ voce approbante, creatus est.* V. P. Reg.

Author of

1. *The Principles of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's 'Parochial Assessments' Bill' and the 'Tithe Commutation Act' compared, in a letter to the Rev. Richard Jones.* 8vo. London, 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *Some Observations on the dangerous principles and tendency of the Tithe Act, in a letter to George Palmer, M.P.* 2nd ed. 8vo. London, 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *Some Observations upon Cathedral Reform, and the present exigencies of the Church, in a letter to George Palmer, Esq. M.P.* 8vo. London, 1840. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *The Petition of the Rev. Charles Miller respecting the Tithe Commutation Act, presented to the House of Lords by the Bishop of London, during the Session of 1840.* 8vo. London, 1840. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *The Duty of a Conservative Government towards the Clergy and the Church in their present relations with the State, considered in a letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.* 8vo. London, 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

6. *A second letter to the Rev. Richard Jones on the Rating of the Commutation of Tithes.* 8vo. London, 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

7. *The Offertory and the Duty of the Legislature in the present relation between the Poor and the State.* 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

8. *A Letter of Remonstrance to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, on the proposed renewal of the Tithe Commission.* 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

9. *The Tithe System briefly considered in a letter to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P.* 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

10. *A Catalogue of Authorities, ecclesiastical and civil, taken from the writings of the Ancient Fathers, from the Laws of England, and other sources, bearing uniform witness to the system of Tithes as a Divine Institution of perpetual obligation, with introductory observations.* 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

11. *A Sermon on Acts ii. 42—45, preached to the University of Oxford in the Chapel of S. M. Magdalen College, on St. Mark's day, 1844.* 8vo. London, 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

12. *The Neglect of the Poor the real danger of the Nation, a letter on the Scripture principle of Church Endowment, and its relation to the Poor, addressed to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, M.P.* 8vo. London, 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

13. *Tithes or Famine; a warning to the Parishioners of Harlow to respect the constitution and old laws of England, and not to substitute the conceits of a vain philosophy, and a modern parliament, for the Coronation Oath and the Bible.* 8vo. London, 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

14. *A Blessing or a Curse; a second warning to the Parishioners of Harlow not to provoke the judgements of God by tampering with His Divine Ordinance of Tithes.* 8vo. London, 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

15. *Tithes or Heathenism; reasons for not accepting the Tithe Commissioner's Award, in a second letter to Sir George Grey.* 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

16. *The Divine principles of restitution considered in reference to Tithes.* 8vo. London, 1849. (Magd. Libr.)

17. *A revised Code of National Education, National Christianity, Social Science, and Law Amendment; in a letter to the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.* 8vo. London, 1862. (Magd. Libr.)

18. *The Oxford Examination Statute examined by an Examiner; in a second letter to the Earl of Derby, Chancellor of the University.* 8vo. London, 1865. (Magd. Libr.)

Morgan, William. res. 1821. Educated at Winchester College.^s Matr. at Balliol College, 1 Jan. 1814, aged 15. Son of Jonathan Morgan of Headley, co. Surrey, *Doctoris*. 1st Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1817. B.A. 28 May, 1817. M.A. 12 April, 1820. Prob. F. 1821—1854. Bursar, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1839, 1843.^h Vice-Pres. 1835.

A.D. 1823. Nov. 22. *Ex speciali providentiâ Præsidentis, Vice-Præsidentis, Decanorum, et trium sociorum seniorum licentia*

^s Dean Hook was his fag at Winchester.

^h Mr. Morgan was the famous Bursar of his time. On the last day of Audit the most important announcement of the year was made by him as early as one o'clock. I am proud to state how much I was indebted to him for his kind assistance when I first became Senior Bursar. J. R. B.

data est Gulielmo Morgan, A.M. Socio e Diœc. Winton. studendi in facultate medicinæ. V. P. Reg.

That the College has been greatly indebted to Mr. Morgan, the following order will testify. A.D. 1858, Nov. 10: "That the thanks of the Society be given to William Morgan, Esq. for his munificent donation of three thousand pounds to the Living Fund." A shield with his armorial bearings, viz. *Or, a griffin segreant, sa.; crest, a reindeer's head, couped or, attired gu.*: was soon after suspended over the High Table among the shields of Benefactors.

1815 Stafford, James Charles. res. 1832. Entered at Rugby School under Dr. Ingles in 1804. Matr. at Trinity College, 22 Jan. 1811, aged 17. Son of Egerton Stafford of Farthingoe, co. Northampton, *Cler.* (Vicar of Chacombe, co. Northampton, in 1794.) B.A. 24 Oct. 1816. M.A. 28 May, 1817. B.D. 11 Oct. 1832. Vicar of Penkridge, 1830—1833. Prob. F. 1832—1842. Vice-Pres. 1834. Dean of Div. 1836. Curate at Worthing, dioc. Chichester. Pres. to Dinton, 28 May, 1841. Married 1 July, 1841. Died suddenly at Clifton, near Bristol, 15 Dec. 1873.

A.D. 1830. Maii 27. *Quum Ecclesia Pancratii, vulgo Penkridge dicta, in agro Staffordiensi sita, Nicolai Papæ censu magni olim quidem æstimata, post autem pristinis redditibus despoliata, tanti denique non esset, ut in Henrici Octavi Regis tabulas etiam referretur: idcirco placuit Concilio licere viro Reverendo Carolo Jacobo Stafford, A.M. perpetuo ejusdem Ædis Curatori, omni quod e collegio nostro quotannis, Semicommunariî nomine, percipiat emolumento, una cum muneris istius obeundi fructibus, potiri. V. P. Reg.*

A.D. 1841. Maii 28. *Jacobus Carolus Stafford, S. T. B. Socius Northant. ad vicariam de Dinton in Com. Wilton. præsentatus fuit, per mortem H. Linton, S. T. P. vacantem. V. P. Reg.*

A.D. 1841. Jul. *Circiter hoc tempus Jacobus Carolus Stafford, S. T. B. Soc. Northant. uxorem ducit. V. P. Reg.*

His departure was sudden. He was sitting (Dec. 15, 1873) writing in the evening on the subject then uppermost

in his mind: "the special need in these days of Christian forbearance and love," when he was taken without a moment's warning. He was buried in the Bristol Cemetery on the 20th, in the same grave with his wife, who had died not quite fourteen months before. Over the grave is a raised stone with her epitaph on one side, and his on the other, which runs thus:—*James Charles Stafford, B.D. in Christ, Sept. 19, 1798. At rest, Dec. 15, 1873.* There is also a Brass erected to his memory on the south wall of the chancel of Dinton Church, with the following inscription:—*This Brass is erected in loving remembrance of James Charles Stafford, B.D. Vicar of Dinton, A.D. 1841—1867. He died at Clifton, December 15, 1873, aged 80 years. The memory of the just is blessed.*

Middleton, Henry. res. 1822. Matr. at Oriel College, 16 Jan. 1812, aged 17. Son of Bartholomew Middleton of Chichester, *Cler.* (Chorister in 1774.) B.A. 15 Feb. 1817. M.A. 28 May, 1818. Curate of Wanborough, Wiltshire, 1830—1840.

Calhoun, Thomas Gunston. res. 1823. Matr. at Exeter College, 27 May, 1813, aged 18. Son of Thomas Calhoun of Southampton, Hampshire, *gen.* B.A. 28 May, 1817. M.A. 4 May, 1820. B.D. 22 Nov. 1827. Prob. F. 1823—1842. Dean of Div. 1838. Vicar of St. Mary's Church, Goring, near Worthing, 1832. Pres. to Sele, alias Upper Beeding, 28 May, 1841. Died 6 Sept. 1861. On a plain stone in the churchyard of Goring, just outside the chancel window is the following inscription:—*Thomas Gunston Calhoun. Born 19 December, 1794. Died 6th September, 1861. Twenty-nine years Vicar of this Parish.*

A.D. 1841. Maii 28. *Thomas Gunstone Calhoun, S.T.B. Socius Winton. ad vicariam de Beeding, vel alio nomine Sela, presentatus fuit per mortem Jacobi Ventris, S.T.B. olim Soc. vacantem.* V. P. Reg.

"Good people of Goring," wrote the author of '*the Sea Board and the Down*'ⁱ in 1860, "you may all put on mourning whenever any thing happens to your old faithful

ⁱ John Wood Warter, Vicar of West Tarring.

Vicar." And within a short while, Friday, Sept. 6th. 1861, at a quarter to one o'clock p.m., the good man departed. "None in this neighbourhood but will miss the pleasant, genial, honest-heartedness, and upright bearing of T. G. Calhoun, B.D. sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; and for nearly forty-four years a Clergyman in the Diocese of Chichester, where he successively held the Curacies of Chiltington, Thakeham, and Tarring; and afterwards the Vicarages of Goring and Beeding. Shortly after being inducted to the latter preferment his sight failed him, and he was operated upon for both eyes. This was the reason he never resided there, but he took good care that it was well served, and his hand and his purse were always open. When in Oxford his conversational powers were much appreciated, and he was the delight of the Common Room in Magdalen. Had he remained there all offices were open to him, being in every sense a most popular man. All had their faults, and so had he,—though it must be a grievous pain to the envious man not to be able to find one ready to throw a stone against him. Indeed, as Lord Clarendon said of Bishop Earle, so might we say of the Vicar of Goring departed, 'we never heard that he had an enemy.' No man knew the working of a parish better, and no man knew the people better. All sought his advice knowing it to be of the best, and his opinion on all matters of every day life was almost without appeal. So high an estimate had our Guardians formed of him, that on the resignation of the late Mr. Oliver of Kingstone, as chairman of the Preston Board, he was unanimously applied to to succeed him. No mean judges of real worth are the good Farmers of Sussex! they knew how he defended the *path* of Lazarus, when Dives would have trodden him under foot.

"It may be added that he was a plain Churchman of the old School,—lowly and humble in his walk of life, pious at home and devout at Church. Sunday with him was no common day; every member of his household was

in his place, and though the key was put under the door and every body knew it, in a long course of years the house was never interfered with." *Worthing Intelligencer*. Sept. 11, 1861.

Mr. Warter also tells the following story of Mr. Calhoun and his Parish Clerk (*Sea Board and Down*, vol. i. p. 86): "I must not omit here a little anecdote of an old Parish Clerk I knew of, who had been a worthy Free-trader (a Sussex smuggler) in his younger days, and I make no doubt, had turned the Church-porch to account. In after time he acted as occasional servant to the parson (Mr. Calhoun), and looked to what the Scotch call his *wee bit horsy—Anglicè*, his pony. One day, there had been a fearful storm: towards evening it lulled, and my friend having to dine in the adjoining town (Worthing) went to look for his pony, which he had ordered to be ready by a certain hour. But lo! and behold, neither old Miles, the Clerk's name, nor the pony were to be found, and he had to walk it, leaving word to have the pony by a certain hour at night, when it was all ready, and in good time. But not a word that night was to be got out of old Miles, indeed, he almost appeared *disguised* with a geneva cloak, and there was a smell of the Hollander about him, though a veritable South Saxon! Next morning the half of a tub—the contents, I mean, —was found at the Vicarage, and all that could be got out of Miles was, '*Pony helpt work un.*' The simple truth was that the storm had unloosed some tubs that were sunk off shore—old Miles had seen a *black thing* (so he called it by an euphemism) on the water's edge at low tide—took his master's pony at once with the spirit of an old smuggler, and cleared the tub. The least that was *said* was the soonest *mended*—and it was got rid of in *caudle* to the perfect satisfaction of the women."

Stalman, William. res. 1817. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Andrew's Exhibitioner of St. John's, 1814. Matr. at St. John Baptist's College, 27 June, 1814, aged 18. Son of William Stalman of Stoke Bruerne, co. Northampton,

Cler. 1st Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1818. Elected Fellow of Brasenose, 21 Nov. 1819. B.A. 21 May, 1818. M.A. Brasenose, 26 Oct. 1820. Mathematical Lecturer at Brasenose, 1821. Died 1821. Buried in Brasenose College Chapel.

A.D. 1818. Maii 21. *Gulielmus Stalman, Semicommunarius, qui, in examinatione publicâ, in Literis Humanioribus locum in primâ classe obtinuerat, ad gradum A.B. admissus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1819. Nov. 21. *Gul. Stalman, A.M. Semicommunarius, in Sodalitium Collegii Ænei Nasonis electus est.* V. P. Reg.

In Brasenose College Chapel is the following inscription on a monumental record:—*Gulielmus Stalman, B.A. hujus Collegii Socius. Natus xiv. Cal. Maii, 1796. Mortuus viii. Cal. April. 1821.*

Farley, Thomas. res. 1823. Matr. at Merton College, 21 Oct. 1814, aged 17. Son of William Farley of Southwark, co. Surrey. *Cler.* Under the line in *Lit. Hum.* 1818. B.A. 21 May, 1818. M.A. 15 Jan. 1821. B.D. 17 April, 1828. Prob. F. 1823—1837. Sen. D. of Arts, 1826, 1827. Bursar, 1828. Pres. to Ducklington cum Cokethorpe, 2 Feb. 1836. Died 24 Feb. 1870, aged 73. On a raised tomb of Aberdeen granite, with cross in relief, with sloping sides, adjoining the south porch of Ducklington Church is the following:—*Thomas Farley, D.D. thirty-four years Rector of this parish, fell asleep on St. Matthias' day, Feb. 24, 1870, aged 73.*

A.D. 1835. Feb. 2. *Thomas Farley, S.T.B. Socius, præsentatus est ad Rectorium de Ducklington cessione Jacobi Hawkins, S.T.B. per triginta septem annos Rectoris, vacantem. Faxit Deus optimus ut et in hanc vicem idem valeat auspiciu.* V. P. Reg.

Author of

The Duty of Perfecting Holiness in the fear of God; an Assize Sermon on 2 Cor. vii. 1. 8vo. London, 1833. (Magd. Libr.)

The case of St. Paul, and the necessity of appointment to the ministerial office, considered in a sermon preached in the parish Church of Witney, at the visitation of the Venerable Archdeacon Clerke, on Monday, June 22, 1840. 8vo. London, 1840. (Magd. Libr.)

My Parishioner cautioned; or a word in due season. 8vo. London, 1840. (Magd. Libr.)

Sudden Death; a sermon on Isaiah xi. 6, 7. 8vo. London, 1841. (Magd. Libr.)

Directions for the Lord's Day. Barnsley, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

The Healing of the Paralytic; a sermon on Matth. ix. 2. 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

The Young Admonished; a sermon on Prov. i. 15. 8vo. London, 1843.

Dr. Farley is said also to have been the Editor of *Stanley's Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man*; of *Sherlock's Catechism*, and *An Episcopal Catena*. In Dr. Wellesley's *Anthologia Oxoniensis*, published in 1849, there are *five Latin* versions by him and *nine English*.

Willis, John Edward. res. 1822. Matr. at Trinity College, 7 Dec. 1814, aged 17. Son of John Willis of Pickwick, Wiltshire, *Cler.* B.A. 28 May, 1818. M.A. 14 April, 1821. Prob. F. 1822—1828.

A.D. 1828. Aug. 14. *Circiter hoc tempus Joannes Edvardus Willis e comitatu Wilton. Socius, A.M. uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

Parsons, Frederick James. res. 1833. Matr. 26 July, 1815, aged 14. Son of James Parsons of Gloucester, *Cler.* 1st Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1819. B.A. 14 Dec. 1819. M.A. 14 Jan. 1822. B.D. 27 Feb. 1834. Master of the Schools, 1827. Prob. F. 1833—1843. Bursar, 1838, 1841. Vice-Pres. 1839. Dean of Divinity, 1840. Pres. to Selborne, 2 Feb. 1842. Died at the Vicarage, Selborne, 31 Oct. 1875, aged 74. He was buried on the north side of the Church. The base of an upright cross of white stone bears the following:—*Frederic James Parsons, thirty-three years Vicar of this Parish, died Oct. 31, 1875, aged 74.* He built the existing Parsonage on the site of the old one.

A.D. 1827. Jun. 6. *Designatus est Scholarum Magister Fredericus Parsons, A.M. Semicommunarius et Convocatione una voce approbante officium iniit.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1842. Feb. 3. *Fredericus Jacobus Parsons, S.T.B. præsentatus est ad vicariam de Selborne in Com. Hanton. per*

mortem Gulielmi Rust Cobbold, nuper Vicarii, vacantem. V. P. Reg.

White, Robert Meadows. res. 1824. Matr. 26 July, 1815. Son of Robert Gostling White of Halesworth, co. Suffolk, *gen.* B.A. 14 Dec. 1819. M.A. 28 Feb. 1822. B.D. 21 Nov. 1833. D.D. 23 Nov. 1843. College Tutor, 1832. Prob. F. 1824—1847. Jun. D. of Arts, 1826, 1827. Bursar, 1828, 1832, 1834, 1836, 1840. Vice-Pres. 1838. Dean of Div. 1842. Pres. to Slymbridge, 29 Oct. 1846. Died at Cheltenham, 31 Jan. 1865, aged 68. Buried at Slymbridge in the churchyard at a few feet from the chancel south wall. A tombstone with the following inscription is surmounted by a plain cross:—*Here rests the body of the Rev. Robert Meadows White, D.D. sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; for eighteen years Rector of this Parish. Born Jan. 8, 1798, died Jan. 31, 1865.*

A.D. 1831. Mar. 15. *Electus est in munus Procuratorum Robertus Meadows White, A.M. hujus Collegii Socius.* V. P. Reg.

1831. Feb. 23. "Mr. White, of Magdalen College, was duly chosen Proctor, but the reporting of his election to the Vice-Chancellor, as required by the Statute, on the same day was forgotten and omitted. On the 28th the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jones, sent a note to the President of Magdalen to ask if any notice had ever been sent by the College as he had received none. The President answered by apologising for the omission, and informing him of Mr. White's unanimous election. This was followed by another note from the Vice-Chancellor, stating that he had taken advice, and in consequence considered that the nomination of a Proctor had lapsed to him, and that he had nominated a gentleman of Magdalen Hall. The College of course felt indignant; though willing to make all due amends for the ceremony omitted, they were prepared to argue that it did not affect their real election, as the wording of the Caroline Statute seems to refer only to the case of a disputed, undecided election, whereas theirs was quite statutable and unanimous. Amusingly enough it turned

out that the Vice-Chancellor himself in correcting this error, had fallen into another, not having made his nomination *intra triduum* as required by the Statute. The Hebdomadal Board, on the 7th of March, rejected the claim still made by the College, and referred the decision, as provided for by the Statute, to a Council composed of the Vice-Chancellor and the two senior Doctors of Divinity, who settled the matter amicably by giving back the elective power to Magdalen College, who of course again elected Mr. White, who was duly admitted." *Cox's Recollections of Oxford*, p. 246.

A.D. 1834. Apr. 25. *Hoc die Robertus Meadows White, Socius, vir miti ingenio et suavitate morum insignis Linguae Anglo-Saxonicae Professor electus est.* V. P. Reg.

Extract from the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," July, 1865.

A.D. 1865. Jan. 31. "Died Robert Meadows White, D.D. Rector of Slymbridge, near Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

"The deceased was born Jan. 8, 1798; he was the eldest son of Robert Gostling White (Solicitor in Halesworth, co. Suffolk) and Elizabeth Meadows; he was grandson of Robert White, M.D. of Bury St. Edmunds, who was cousin by the mother's side to Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, and to Bishop Heber.

"At seven years of age Robert was sent to School at Bungay (Rev. Robert Page, his godfather, Master); at ten he was moved to Dedham in Essex (Rev. R. Haggitts, Master). In 1813 he was removed to Norwich (Rev. John Valpy, Master), where Dr. Lindley and the Rajah Sir James Brooke were his schoolfellows.

"In 1815 he was elected Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; in 1819 he took his B.A. degree; M.A. in 1822; B.D. in 1833; D.D. in 1843. He was ordained Deacon in 1821, and Priest in 1822, by the Bishop of Oxford. He was Proctor in 1831—2. In 1832 he became College tutor, and held that office for several years. In 1834 he was elected by Convocation to be the Rawlinson Professor of Anglo-Saxon, and held that office for the (then) statutable period of five years. He was Vice-President of his College in 1838. We

have the evidence of one, who was a brother-fellow and a contemporary (the Rev. Andrew Edwards, B.D.), that he was highly respected and esteemed for the judgment, amenity of manners, good temper and assiduity with which he discharged these several duties.

"At that time he enjoyed the character of domestic Historian and Antiquary of his College, besides being the chief authority in the English language. When personages of celebrity visit Oxford, Magdalen College is always one of the leading objects of interest, and Dr. White was in his day the acknowledged *Cicerone*. In this character he had the honour of receiving in his rooms^k the Duchess of Kent, the (then) Princess Victoria, and the Duke of Wellington, and of showing them over his college.

"It used sometimes to be said of the Anglo-Saxon Professors that they were supposed to be willing to learn Anglo-Saxon, but Mr. White had already a name for his studies in this department before his election to the Chair. He had already given notice of his intention to publish a Saxon and English Vocabulary, more especially with a view to facilitate the earlier study of the language, but he gave it up when he found that it might appear to clash with the comprehensive dictionary then in preparation by Dr. Bosworth.

"It was a good thing that he gave up the vocabulary, for by this means he was left at liberty to discharge one of the most important services which could be rendered to the study of the English language, by editing the poem of the *Ormulum*, preserved in a unique manuscript in the Bodleian Library. With the numerous avocations which engrossed his time and attention, it is not to be wondered at that he had this work in hand nearly twenty years. Rather is it a feature to admire in his character that he patiently continued to use the small remnants of his time to complete a work of great length, and requiring minute accuracy as well as very advanced and scholarlike knowledge of an obscure period of the English language. He cared chiefly about doing his

^k Since occupied by Charles Reade, the Novelist.

work well, preferring to be a good rather than a dashing workman; and when he had, in 1852, produced a work worthy of the University Press, from which it issued, he might well have said, *Monumentum exegi*. Of this edition it need only be said that it is done in such a manner as to leave little for the student to desire. As the poem is written in the eastern dialect, and has a number of Danish expressions in it, the editor desired to gain a familiarity with the Danish language. With this view he went to Denmark in 1837, and extended his travels into Russia. Being in Moscow his curiosity led him to visit the Kremlin, unprovided with an order, for which he was arrested and suffered a brief but rather uncomfortable detention. But his rescuer was near, in the person of his friend Mr. Scott, who was better acquainted with the people and their customs.

"In 1853 an elaborate *critique* by Dr. Monicke, a German Professor, was written on White's edition of the *Ormulum*. By one of those feats of learning, which the Germans have now made the world familiar with, it was written in English. The main argument of the *critique* was that Dr. White had not always adhered closely enough to his Anglo-Saxon roots, but had derived many of his words from Scandinavian sources, which might have been better derived from the vernacular. This is an intricate question, into which we cannot now enter; but the investigation is one which shews with what amphibologous elements the editor of the *Ormulum* had to contend.

"Dr. White was a correspondent of most of the English philologists. Dr. Bosworth has been already mentioned. We must also name that veteran in Anglo-Saxon literature, Benjamin Thorpe, Esq. A large number of extant letters testify to the commerce of thought which passed between these lovers of the mother tongue. In the year 1846 we find him in correspondence with one of the most ingenious and accurate scholars of his time, Mr. Garnett, of the British Museum, and sending him queries to be answered, together

with the sheets of the *Ormulum*. (In the closing words of his preface he acknowledged his obligations to the Rev. R. Garnett, and paid a just tribute to the memory of his then departed friend.) From Mr. Garnett they passed into the hands of Mr. Guest, at the Temple, (now Dr. Guest, Master of Gonville and Caius College,) who was then engaged on a series of papers illustrative of the peculiarities of the English verb, of which he had found some strange forms in the *Ormulum*.

“The subject of the vast poem of the *Ormulum* is a serious one, being the harmonised narrative of the Gospels; but this is not unfitly treated by the author with a certain gentle playfulness, which very probably did much to beguile the long toil of the editor. He was himself a poet in his own circle, writing hymns for the children of his school, and sportive pieces for the amusement of young nephews and nieces and juvenile neighbours.

“The first living he held was Woolley, near Wakefield, which was presented to him by Mr. Wentworth, to whose son he was tutor. After Mr. Wentworth’s death he left Woolley, and went to Lord Yarborough, at Brocklesby Park, in Lincolnshire, where he was tutor to his grandsons, the late Lord Yarborough and his brother, Dudley Pelham. From 1842 he had the living of Little and Great Glemham (Suffolk) presented to him by the Hon. Mrs. North, sister of Lord Yarborough, the grandfather of his pupil. In 1846 he took Slymbridge (Gloucestershire), in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford, which he held eighteen years and a half, till his death in 1865. He was never married; a sister kept house for him.

“In the year 1863 (March 19) he suffered a great bereavement in the death of his brother, (one year younger than himself,) John Meadows White, a distinguished parliamentary solicitor, and a zealous layman in many good works. Of him, and also of the subject of our memoir, it may be said that it was the faith and hope of a Christian which coloured their lives and characters.”

1816 Biddulph, Henry. res. 1820. Entered at Rugby School in 1805 under Dr. Ingles. Matr. at St. John's College, 25 May, 1813, aged 17. Fifth son of Theophilus Biddulph of Arlescot, Warmington, co. Warwick, *Bart.* Prob. F. 1820—1833. B.A. 22 Oct. 1817. M.A. 11 Oct. 1819. B.D. 12 March, 1829. Rector of Birdingbury, co. Warwick, 1826. Pres. to Standlake, co. Oxford, 29 June, 1832. Rural Dean. Died at Birdingbury, 19 Sept. 1867, aged 72.

A.D. 1832. *Præsentatus est Henricus Biddulph, Soc. S. T. B. ad Rectoriam de Standlake in comitatu Oxon. vacantem per mortem Francisci Whitcombe, S. T. B. V. P. Reg.*

A.D. 1834. Jan. 14. *Circiter hoc tempus uxorem duxit Henricus Biddulph, S. T. B. Rector de Stanlake, et donum placentæ nuptialis in usum Cam. Com. Sen. mittendo exemplum memoris erga suos animi omni imitatione dignissimum Magdalenensibus proposuit. V. P. Reg.*

On a tombstone with a sculptured cross in the churchyard at Birdingbury is the following:—*In memory of the Rev. Henry Biddulph, for forty-one years Rector of this Parish. He died September 19, 1867, aged 71.*

Boycatt, William. res. 1829. Matr. at Queen's College, 10 Nov. 1814, aged 16. Son of William Boycott of Wheat-acre, co. Norfolk, *Cler.* Matr. again at Magdalen College, 15 July, 1816, aged 18. Son of William Boycott of Burgh, co. Norfolk, *Cler.* B.A. 5 Feb. 1820. M.A. 25 May, 1822. Rector of Wheatacre, Burgh, near Beccles, co. Norfolk, 1829. Died 1871, aged 73. He was buried at Burgh. A cross-shape monumental stone bears the following:—*Rev. William Boycott, Rector and Patron of Burgh St. Peter's. Born 12 Jan. 1793. Died 30 Oct. 1871.* On a foot-stone is also:—*Rev. W. Boycott, 1871.* There are also memorials inside the Church on a copper plate in a panel of the pulpit, thus inscribed:—*This pulpit was erected by William Boycott, M.A. Rector, 1816, and dedicated to the memory of his brother Samuel, grandmother Anne, Father Samuel, etc.* Then follows: *William Boycott, Clerk, M.A. late Rector and Patron, who erected and*

dedicated this pulpit. Died A.D. 1830, aged 74, and is buried at Ormesby. Then after other names:—William Boycott, M.A. Rector and Patron, who was born 12 January, 1798. Died 30 October, 1871, and is buried outside the east window.

Mr. Boycott had the honour to be mentioned by Dr. Routh in his *Annotationes in Africani Epist. ad Aristidem*. (Reliquiæ Sacræ, vol. ii. p. 329.) “*Describendam eam mea causa jusserat, una cum aliis quoque nonnullis auctorum ecclesiasticorum fragmentis, illustris Baro von Swieten, Cæsareæ Bibliothecæ præfectus; cui propterea me beneficio obstrictum esse libenter confiteor. Sed ingratus in amicum meum παρῶν merito haberer, nisi occasione data reverendum virum Gulielmum Boycott, presbyterum, simul commemorarem, cujus rogatu, dum peregrè agebat, beneficium a viro nobilissimo collatum est.*”

Smith, Edmund. res. 1821. Matr. 25 July, 1816, aged 16. Son of Edmund Smith of Hambledon, Hampshire, *gen.* B.A. 12 Dec. 1820. Of Gray's Inn, London. Died in July, 1821.

A.D. 1821. Julii 5. *Sub hoc tempus diem supremum obiit Edmundus Smith, A.B. Semicommunarius.* V. P. Reg.

1817 Cox, Joseph. res. 1824. Matr. at Lincoln College, 12 Dec. 1814, aged 17. Son of James Cox of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, *Dris.* B.A. 3 Dec. 1818. M.A. 9 June, 1821. Prob. F. 1824. res. 29 July, 1824. Elected in Feb. 1824, to be Master of Queen Elizabeth's College, Guernsey. res. 1839.

Nutt, Charles. res. 1822. Matr. at Corpus Christi College, 8 May, 1816, aged 18. Son of George Nutt of Speenhamland, Berkshire, *arm.* B.A. 12 Dec. 1820. M.A. 13 May, 1824. Vicar of East Harptree, co. Somerset. Died at St. Mary Church, Devonshire, 9 March, 1878, aged 80.

Pye, Henry Anthony. res. 1823. Educated at the Charterhouse 1810—1817. Matr. at Merton College, 13 Dec. 1816, aged 16. Son of Henry Anthony Pye of Lapworth, co. Warwick, *Cler.* B.A. 14 May, 1820. M.A. 27 Jan. 1823. Died 14 Sept. 1823.

A.D. 1823. Sept. 14. *Henricus Antonius Pye, A.M. Semicommunarius de co. Varvic. optimæ spei juvenis, αἰσoppenία correptus, immaturo fato cessit, annos natus 23.* V. P. Reg.

Bird, Roger. res. 1828. Educated at Hyde School, Winchester. Matr. at Queen's College, 6 Dec. 1816, aged 16. Son of Robert Bird of Andover, Hampshire, *gen.* B.A. 22 May, 1820. M.A. 27 Jan. 1823. B.D. 3 Feb. 1837. Prob. F. 1828—1831. Sen. D. of Arts, 1830. Assistant Master of Rugby School, 1821—1841. Married 27 July, 1830, Lucy, daughter of the Rev. Richard Rouse Bloxam of Rugby, *Dris.* Fellow of Rugby School, 1841—1866. Rector of Donnington, near Ledbury, co. Hereford, 1845. Rector of Lanteglos cum Advent, Cornwall, 1845—1852. Vicar of Uffington, Berkshire, 1852. Rector of Ightham, co. Kent, 1857—1866. Died at Ightham, 26 Sept. 1866, aged 66. On a memorial stone near the south porch of Ightham Church is the following:—*In the hope of a blessed Resurrection at the last day, the body of Roger Bird, B.D. for nine years Rector of this parish. Born 1799. Died Sept. 30, 1866.* He was at one time Mayor of Camelford, and Justice of the Peace for Cornwall.

A.D. 1820. Maii 24. *Rogerus Bird, Semicommunarius, admissus est ad gradum A.B. cui gratia eâ conditione impetrata est, ut Edmundo Smith e Diocesi Vintoniensi Semicommunarius adversâ valetudine laboranti et nondum idcirco graduato, potiozem ex omni parte locum concederet.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1830. Mense Sextili. *Primatt Knapp et Rogerus Bird, anno sodalitatis suæ hic secundo, ille sexto jam exacto, uterque, matrimonio contracto, recesserunt.* V. P. Reg.

1818 Massingberd, Francis Charles. res. 1824. Entered at Rugby School in 1814.¹ Matr. 23 July, 1818, aged 17. Son of Francis Massingberd of Wasingborough, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1822. B.A. 5 Dec. 1822. Ordained Deacon 1824, Priest 1825. M.A. 26 June, 1825. Rector of South Ormsby, with Ketsby and Driby, and Vicar of Calceby, co. Lincoln, 1825. Prebendary of Thorngate, Lincoln, 1842—1862. Canon and Chancellor of Lincoln Cath. 1862. Died 5 Dec. 1872, aged 72.

¹ He had previously been at the School at Eltham, in which R. W. Sibthorp was educated.

A.D. 1824. Jun. 25. *Circiter hoc tempus Franciscus Carolus Massingberd, A.B. omni jure, quod Semicommunarii nomine obtinuerat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

He was author of

A Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Lincoln on Titus ii. 14. 8vo. Horncastle, 1827. (Magd. Libr.)

A Letter to Lord John Russell on his Reform Bill. 8vo. London, 1831. (Magd. Libr.)

Church Reform without Legislation. 8vo. London, 1831. (Magd. Libr.)

Reasons for a Session of Convocation, and a means of obtaining it. 8vo. London, 1833. (Magd. Libr.)

Some Considerations on Church Reform, and on the Principles of Church Legislation. 8vo. London, 1833. (Magd. Libr.)

A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Right of the Convocation to tax the Clergy for the Service of Church. 8vo. London, 1835. (Magd. Libr.)

The English Reformation. Burns, 17, Portman Street, Portman Square, 1842.

The English Reformation; Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. London, 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

Third Edition, 1857. Fourth Edition, 1866.

The Necessity of Convocation and the means of obtaining it; a Paper submitted to the Members of the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Church Union. 8vo. London, 1850. (Magd. Libr.)

A Letter to the Rev. William Goode, shewing that the opinions of Cranmer, Ridley, and Bucer, concerning Holy Baptism, were opposed to those contained in a Letter of Peter Martyr, lately published by him, with comments on his inferences from that letter. 8vo. London, 1850. (Magd. Libr.)

Letter to Dr. Jeremie, 1851.

The Policy of the Church of Rome promoted by the abuse of the Royal Supremacy, and the remedy in Convocation. 8vo. London, 1852. (Magd. Libr.)

The Educational and Missionary Work of the Church in the eighteenth century. 8vo. London, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

On Divorce; a Sermon preached in the Parish Churches of Ormsby and Driby, on Sunday, June 28, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

The Castle of Bolingbroke, and the Wars of the Roses in Lancashire; a Paper read at the Horncastle Meeting, June 21, 1858. (Magd. Libr.)

The Law of the Church and the Law of the State. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

Prayer for Unity; a Speech delivered in the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, on Saturday, March 2, 1861. 8vo. London, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

The Discipline of Affliction; a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, on Sunday, Dec. 14, on occasion of the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, LL.B. late Dean of Lincoln, by F. C. Massingberd, M.A. Chancellor and Canon in residence. 8vo. London, 1863.

Lectures on the Prayer Book, delivered in the Morning Chapel of Lincoln Cathedral in Lent, 1864. London, 1864.

Bolingbroke Castle and Wincely Field; a Paper read at Spilsby, 5th July, 1865, by the Rev. F. C. Massingberd, Chancellor of Lincoln.

Parliament and Convocation; a Speech delivered in the Lower House of Convocation, on Tuesday, 4th June, 1867, by the Rev. F. C. Massingberd, M.A. Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral.

The Watchman and the Watchers; a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Willoughby, on Septuagesima Sunday, 1867, after the funeral of the late Venerable John Douglas Giles, M.A. Archdeacon of Stow, by F. C. Massingberd, M.A. Chancellor of Lincoln. (Published by request.) Lincoln, 1867.

A real Diocesan Synod as the Remedy for present difficulties; a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, by F. C. Massingberd, M.A. Chancellor of Lincoln. London, 1868.

Sermon on Unity, with an Essay on Religious Societies, and a Lecture on the Life and Times of Wesley. London, 1868.

"We learn with deep regret the death of Chancellor Massingberd, one of the most learned and orthodox of the Clergy of the Church of England. He had been for

some time very ill, and on his last appearance in Convocation, of which he was so distinguished a member, his evident infirmity caused great anxiety to his friends. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and took a Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1822. He took his M.A. degree in the following year, and was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Oxford in 1824, and Priest by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1825. He had been Rector of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire, a family living, throughout his life, and having been a Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral for many years, became a Chancellor and Canon in 1862. One of his brother Canons, writing last night of his death, says, 'What a loss that good man will be to us here, where he was so loved, and to the Church at large, it is impossible to say.' By his influence great improvements were made in the Services of Lincoln Cathedral. But he will be remembered chiefly, and his loss will be felt most widely, in the Church at large. No man's judgment was held in higher esteem. At once orthodox and prudent, firm in the maintenance of what he believed to be the truth, and yet conciliatory to those who differed from him, the late Chancellor will be mourned by many, who, while not sympathising with all his (to them) old-fashioned opinions, yet held in the highest regard his genuine piety, unaffected simplicity, and honesty of purpose. The late Chancellor took a warm interest from the first in the revival of Convocation, as to which he has published several pamphlets, and was an active member of the Eastern Church Association. The last important question in which the deceased took part was the opposition to Dr. Temple's consecration. He was a member of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Oxford Committee, was an old-fashioned Tory, as well as Churchman. Indeed during the late administration his name was more than once mentioned for a Bishoprick." *Local Paper.*

He was buried in Ormsby Churchyard, where on a plain memorial cross of stone may be seen the following inscription:—*To the memory of Francis Charles Massingberd,*

Chancellor of Lincoln, and for forty-seven years Rector of this Parish. Born Dec. 3, 1800. Died Dec. 5, 1872. Upon a very small cross at the foot of the grave are the words, Jesu! Mercy. There are also three memorial windows, one in the Chancel of Ormsby Church, and two in the Chapter-house at Lincoln. The window in the Chancel at Ormsby represents the Nativity, Death, Burial, Resurrection, Ascension, and Glorification of our Lord; and below there is an inscription in brass to this effect:—To the Glory of God, and in memory of Francis Charles Massingberd, Rector of this Parish. Born Dec. 3, 1800. Died Dec. 5, 1872. Erected by his parishioners and friends. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours."

"The north-west pair of lancet windows in the Chapter-house of Lincoln Cathedral are filled with stained glass by Clayton and Bell in memory of Chancellor Massingberd. The subjects, three in each window, form part of a series illustrative of the history of the Cathedral. They are as follows:—Light I. (1) The Foundation of the See of Lincoln; (2) The Building of the Cathedral by the first Bishop Remigius; (3) The Conflagration of the Cathedral in the time of Bishop Alexander. Light II. (1) The Repair of the Cathedral by Bishop Alexander; (2) The Foundation of five Monasteries by the same Bishop; (3) The Building of the Episcopal Palace by Bishop Chesney. The inscription at the base of the two windows running across each light is, *Francisci Caroli Massingberd, veteri prosapia Lincolnæ oriundi, fide, sanctitate, doctrinâ, facundiâ, suavitate morum commendati, fratris in Christo dilecti, et in Christo placidè quiescentis, memoriam piè recolentes, Clerici Lincolnenses et alii, has fenestras picturâ colorandas curaverunt. A. S. MDCCCLXXIV. ave frater, et vale in Domino.*" (Communicated by Rev. E. Venables, Precentor and Canon of Lincoln.)

A correspondent observes, "As Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral he instituted sermons in the nave, lectures during Lent on the Prayer-book or Church History by the Chancellor as Divinity Lecturer, and early Communion; and to

him it is principally due that the nave of the Cathedral is now always open for prayer. He was, it is said, the first to discover the fact that Suffragan Bishops may be appointed without any new law, and he had urged their appointment long before the first was made. He was an earnest advocate of unity amongst Christians at home and abroad, as his speeches in Convocation shew, and also the fact that he was chairman of a committee of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury on Home Re-union, and also on Inter-communion with Eastern Orthodox Churches. To shew his work as a parish priest, it may be stated that he had fifty communicants in Ormsby Church one Easter Day, the population of that part of the parish being about 270."

Extract from the *Ormsby Parish Magazine*, compiled from a notice in the *John Bull*, by Bishop Mackenzie, Suffragan of Nottingham :

"On Thursday, December 5th (1872), passed away one of the gentlest, purest, and kindest spirits that has adorned the present age—a gentleman of high descent, a Churchman of the school of John Keble, a Christian of the most loving spirit, and a scholar and historian of no mean power and attainments. Chancellor Massingberd has left a void, not only in his own circle, but in the Church of England, that will be exceedingly difficult to fill.

"He was born at Washingborough, near Lincoln, towards the close of 1800, his father, of whom he was the only son, being a Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of Washingborough. He was educated at Rugby, and from thence obtained a Demyship at Magdalen College, Oxford; in 1822 he took his B.A. degree, and it was only by an accident that he failed to get a place in the First Class in *Literæ Humaniores*, being, as it was, placed in the Second Class.

"In 1825 he succeeded to the family living of South Ormsby, where he devoted himself for nearly half a century to the care of a scattered rural population, re-building one of his village Churches, restoring and completing the original

dimensions of the other, besides building a new Parsonage House, and a School and School-house.

“He devoted himself with loving energy to his duties as parish priest, attending the sick by day, or, if wanted, by night; watching with almost a parent's concern the interests of the families in his parish; and at South Ormsby his memory will ever be cherished and revered.

“But his sphere of work was wider than that of a mere parish priest; always a powerful advocate of the rights and independence of the Church, he was one of the first supporters of the movement in favour of the revival of Convocation. After its revival he for many years represented the parochial clergy of the Diocese of Lincoln as their Proctor, and, at a later period, was the representative in Convocation of the Chapter of Lincoln. His speeches in Convocation were listened to with respect and attention, and were always worthy of the subjects that called them forth. No member secured the affection and respect of the house more than himself; and perhaps no speech ever uttered in the Jerusalem Chamber acquired more credit than that celebrated oration of his, which occupied two hours in the delivery, and commanded an attention that never flagged, wherein he pleaded for increased unity in the Church, and sought to encourage the Wesleyan body especially to identify themselves with her fold.

“In 1862 he was appointed Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, and what a power he was for good in the Cathedral will be attested by those who witnessed his efforts to increase the services, and promote spiritual life among those who attended them. To him was due the institution of a Nave Sermon, and of lectures on the Prayer-book and Church History during Lent; early Communion; better religious care of the Choristers; and the opening of the Minster for private prayer. At Lincoln he was universally loved and revered, and his loss to Chapter, to the Clergy, and to the City, is well nigh irreparable.

“One who was with him by his sick bed writes:—‘He was

so happy in his last illness! It seemed as if his old brightness had come back undimmed by the cares and trials of later life—the dear face looked younger, and the expression was so very sweet.’

“He was, at the same time, the type of the high-bred Christian gentleman, and of the faithful pastor of the flock of God; but he has fallen asleep in the Lord, whom he loved and served ‘with all his heart, with all his mind, with all his soul, and with all his strength’: and all who mourn for him may honestly say with the writer of these lines, in reference to him, ‘May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his.’”

Edwards, James. res. 1830. Matr. 25 July, 1818, aged 17. Son of James Edwards of Fairford, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1822. B.A. 5 Dec. 1822. M.A. 14 Jan. 1825. Pres. by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rectory of Newington, co. Oxford, 1830. Died 27 May, 1845.

He was buried in the Churchyard at Newington. His monument, a substantial block of Caen stone, horizontal and ridge or roof shaped with a decorated cross the whole length of the stone, bears the following:—*James Edwards, M.A. Rector of this Parish, died May 27, 1845, aged 44. And Jane Mary, his wife, died March 23, 1868, aged 68.*

A.D. 1830. Mart. *Sub hoc tempus vir Rev. Jacobus Edwards, A.M. e comitatu Glocestriensi cooptatus anno millesimo octingentesimo decimo octavo Semi-communarius, ad Ecclesiam de Newington in agro Oxoniensi Rectoriam a Domino summè-reverendo Dno Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi præsentatus, omni Semi-communarii jure frui desiit.* V. P. Reg.

Alington, John. res. 1825. Entered at Rugby School in 1815 under Dr. Wooll. Matr. 25 July, 1818, aged 16. Son of Marmaduke Alington of Swinhope, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 2 May, 1822. M.A. 14 Jan. 1823. Prob. F. 1825—1835. Sen. D. of Arts, 1828, 1829. Bursar, 1830. Rector of Croxby, Caistor, co. Lincoln, 1832. Pres. to Candlesby, 31 Jan. 1834.

A.D. 1834. Jan. 31. *Præsentatus est Joannes Alington, A.M. Socius, ad Ecclesiam de Candlesby in com. Lincoln. Rectoriam Francisco Mead, S.T.B. mortuo viduatam.* V. P. Reg.

1819 Winterbottom, John Frederick. res. 1821. Matr. at St. John's College, 19 May, 1817, aged 16. Son of John Winterbottom of Newbury, Berkshire, *Dris.* B.A. 20 June, 1821. M.A. 21 May, 1823. Prob. F. 1821—1827. Elected Vinerian Scholar, 20 March, 1822.

A.D. 1827. Feb. 1. *Hoc die Joannis Winterbottom, Socii Berchiensis, lectæ sunt litteræ, quibus Præsidentem et Socios hæc de re sententiam rogavit num iis visum fuerit statutum "de Sociis beneficiatis, etc." an rem hereditariam vulgò dictam Copyhold of Inheritance amplecti, (nuper enim morte patris res hereditaria ita dictæ terminum ab Episcopo de Winton. visitatore constitutum superantes ad eum venerant) Præsidenti et Sociis, sententiis Jurisconsultorum perlectis, et re satis ponderata, placuit, ut Præsidentem ad Joannem Winterbottom hanc in Sententiam scriberet, Præsidentem et Socios haud dubio censere ut Statutum supradictum rem vulgò dictam Copyhold of Inheritance amplectatur, quum autem non nemini dubium possit esse minimè ei impedimento fore quo minus ad Dominum visitatorem rem referret, Joannes Winterbottom, litteris Præsidentis acceptis, omni jure quod socii nomine obtinuerat sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

1820 Linton, James. res. 1825. Entered at Rugby School under Dr. Wooll in 1815. Matr. at Brasenose College, 18 Oct. 1817, aged 18. Son of James Linton of Stamford, co. Lincoln, *arm.* B.A. 25 May, 1822. Ordained Deacon, 1823; Priest, 1824. M.A. 14 Jan. 1825. Prob. F. 1825—1835. Jun. D. of Arts, 1828, 1829. Bursar, 1830, 1833. Died 16 Oct. 1873, at Hemmingford House, co. Huntingdon.

Berners, Ralph. res. 1831. Matr. at Trinity College, 12 Feb. 1820, aged 17. Third son of Henry Denny Berners of Statton, co. Suffolk, *Archidiaconus.* B.A. 30 Oct. 1823. M.A. 17 May, 1826. Rector of Harkstead, 1833. Rector of Erwarton and Woolverstone, co. Suffolk, 1835. Honorary Canon of Norwich Cath. 1845. Died at Nice, 31 Jan. 1858, aged 54.

A.D. 1831. Mart. 16. *Uxore ductâ Radulphus Berners, A.M. Semicommunarius, e Collegio recessit.* V. P. Reg.

Butler, William James. res. 1831. Educated at Macclesfield School. Matr. at Trinity College, 12 Feb. 1820, aged 18. Son of John Butler of Havant, Hampshire, *gen.* B.A. 25 Nov. 1824. M.A. 28 June, 1827. B.D. 3 May, 1838. Prob. F. 1831—1844. Sen. Proctor, 1837. Pres. to Aston Tirrold cum Tubney, 1844. Pres. to Appleton, 1844. Died at Appleton, 11 Nov. 1877, aged 75.

Harrison, William Francis. res. 1833. Matr. 27 July, 1820, aged 17. Second son of John Butler Harrison of Southampton, *gen.* B.A. 25 June, 1824. M.A. 3 May, 1827. B.D. 19 June, 1834. Prob. F. 1833—1848. Curate of Horspath. Pres. to Winterbourne Basset, 10 March, 1848. Died 18 Oct. 1857.

“He had built the Rectory House, and had restored the beautiful parish Church, which was to have been re-opened on the 29th of Oct. 1857, when, whilst riding along the Winterbourne Road on the afternoon of the 17th Oct. previous, he was thrown from his horse, and fell upon his head, from which moment he became unconscious, and expired about half-past three o'clock on the following day, Sunday.” *Letter from the Rev. J. Thompson, Curate of Broad Hinton.*

On a flat stone in the Churchyard of Winterbourne Basset is the following:—*To the memory of the Rev. William Francis Harrison, B.D. Rector of this Parish, who died on the 18th day of October, 1857, aged 55 years.*

There is also erected a plain stone cross at the side of the road, nearly a mile from the village, to mark the spot where he was thrown, and which bears the initials *W. F. H.* and the date *October 18, 1857.*

Pears, James Robert. res. 1826. Matr. 27 July, 1820, aged 18. Son of James Pears of Stanton St. John, co. Oxford, *Cler.* B.A. 17 Dec. 1824. M.A. 3 May, 1827. Prob. F. 1826—1835.

A.D. 1834. Dec. 20. *Circiter hoc tempus Jacobus Robertus Pears, Socius, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

He assisted his father, who was Master of King Edward's School at Bath, and he afterwards had a private educational establishment at Woodcot House, Windlesham, near Bagshot, co. Surrey, where he died in August, 1865. He was buried in the Churchyard of West End, Chatham, where he had for a long time officiated at the morning service, having made himself responsible for that service on condition of being allowed the use of the Church for his large household. His memorial consists of a plain slab of stone, placed horizontally, and surrounded by an iron railing, which also encloses the grave of one of his grandchildren. It is placed on the right hand side of the gateway, which leads into the Churchyard, and is inscribed with the following:—*Sacred to the memory of James Robert Pears. Born October 13th, 1801. Died August 21st, 1865.* During the first ten years after leaving Bath, he made immense efforts for the education of the poor. He, his masters, and some of his elder pupils conducted night schools at Windlesham, and at Bagshot, and at West End, which thirty years ago was rather a wild neighbourhood. He gained great influence over the labouring people, and most of the trustworthy men of fifty now are those who thirty years ago came under his teaching as young men, and who before his coming had received little instruction either secular or religious. He was a very powerful extempore preacher, and his congregation at West End was remarkable for the large number of men, who filled that part of the Church not occupied by his household.

1821 Linton, Henry. res. 1831. Entered at Rugby School under Dr. Wooll in 1815. Matr. 26 July, 1821, aged 17. Second son of John Linton of Freston, co. Lincoln, *arm.* B.A. 21 Oct. 1824. Ordained Deacon 1826, Priest 1827. M.A. 3 May, 1827. Prob. F. 1831—1835. Vicar of Deddington, Huntingdonshire, 1835. Rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, 1856; res. 1877.

Author of

The Builder's Work tried by fire; a Sermon preached in the

Church of all Saints, Huntingdon, on Friday, 13 May, 1853. 8vo. London, 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul. 8vo. London, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

Good Eye-sight; or the Power of Envy. 12mo. London, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

Who shall see God? a word of warning and a word of hope. 8vo. London, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

Bitter as Wormwood. 8vo. London, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

Stephen Bell; or, Follow after Charity. 8vo. London, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

The Rough Rider; or the Penitent Sabbath-breaker. 8vo. London, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

The Harvest Field. 8vo. London, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

The Cripple and his Wife. 8vo. London, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

The Beautiful Land. 3rd ed. 12mo. London, 1858. (Magd. Libr.)

The change of Saul into St. Paul; a Sermon preached in the Church of St. Ebbe, Oxford, on Friday, 19 March, 1858. 8vo. Oxford, 1858. (Magd. Libr.)

The Coach Companion. 2nd ed. 12mo. London, 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

Middleton, Frederick Græme. res. 1830. Entered at Rugby School in 1816. Matr. at Pembroke College, 22 March, 1820, aged 17. Second son of John Charles Middleton of Twyford, Hampshire, *gen.* B.A. 5 June, 1824. M.A. 3 May, 1827. Perpetual Curate of Bembridge, Isle of Wight, 1836. Rector of Medsted, Hampshire, 1851. Died at Brighton, 1 June, 1863.

A.D. 1830. Mar. 27. *Sub hoc tempus vir Reverendus Fredericus Græme Middleton, A.M. uxore ductâ, omni jure, quo electus anno millesimo octingentesimo vicesimo primo e Diocæsi Wintoniensi Semicommunarius apud nos potitus est, se exiit.* V. P. Reg.

Phillott, James Russell. res. 1829. Matr. at Worcester College, 9 Feb. 1821, aged 18. Son of John Hopkins Phillott

of Stanton Prior, co. Somerset, *Cler.* B.A. 2 Dec. 1824. M.A. 28 June, 1827. Prob. F. 1829—1835. Married, 4 Feb. 1835.

A.D. 1835. Feb. 4. *Jacobus R. Phillott, A.M. Socius, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

Sewell, Richard Clarke. res. 1837. Educated at Winchester College. Matr. 26 July, 1821, aged 18. Son of Thomas Sewell of Newport, Isle of Wight, *gen.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* in Easter Term, 1826. B.A. 1 June, 1826. M.A. 19 Feb. 1829. D.C.L. 12 Nov. 1840. Prob. F. 1837—1856. Sen. D. of Arts, 1839. Bursar, 1840. Vice-Pres. 1843. Died at Melbourne, 9 Nov. 1864, aged 61.

A.D. 1843. Nov. 2. *Ricardus C. Sewell, D.C.L. in manus Domini Præsidentis resignat omne jus, quod unquam habuit in officium Vice-Præsidentis Collegii nostri.* V. P. Reg.

Author of *The Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, an Oxford University English Newdigate Prize Poem gained in 1825.*

“The dark pine waves on Tibur’s classic steep,
From rock to rock the headlong waters leap,
Tossing their foam on high, till leaf and flower
Glitter, like emeralds, in the sparkling shower;
Lovely—but lovelier from the charms that glow
Where Latium spreads her purple vales below;
The olive, smiling on the sunny hill,
The golden orchard and the ductile rill,
The spring clear-bubbling in its rocky font,
The moss-grown cave, the Naiad’s fabled haunt,
And, far as eye can strain, yon shadowy dome,
The glory of the earth, eternal Rome.
This, this was Vesta’s seat—sublime, alone,
The mountain crag uprear’d her virgin throne
In all the majesty of Goddess might,
Fann’d by pure gales, and bathed in cloudless light;
Hers was the dash of Arno’s sacred tide,
The flame, from heaven’s ethereal fount supplied,
And the young forms that trod the marble shrine,
For earth too fair, for mortal too divine.

And lo ! where still ten circling columns rise
 High o'er the arching spray's prismatic dyes,
 Touch'd but not marr'd—as Time had paused to spare
 The wreaths that bloom in lingering beauty there—
 E'en where each prostrate wreck might seem to mourn
 Her rifled shaft, her lov'd acanthus torn,
 Nature's wild flowers in silent sorrow wave
 Their votive sweets o'er Art's neglected grave.

But ye, who sleep the calm and dreamless sleep,
 Where joy forgets to smile, and woe to weep ;
 For you, blest Maids, a long and last repose
 Has still'd each pulse that throbs, each vein that glows ;
 For oft, too oft, the white and spotless vest
 Conceal'd a bleeding heart, an aching breast,
 Hope, that with cold Despair held feeble strife,
 And Love, that parted but with parting life ;
 Still would the cheek with human passion burn,
 Still would the heart to fond remembrance turn,
 Vow all itself to heaven, but vow in vain,
 Sigh for its thoughts, yet sigh to think again.

And thou, immortal Bard, whose sweetest lays
 Were hymn'd in rapture to thy Tibur's praise,
 What, though no more the listening vales prolong
 The playful echoes of thy Sabine song,
 Weep not her olive groves' deserted shade,
 Her princely halls in silent ruin laid,
 Her altars mouldering on a nameless hill—
 There all is beauty, all is glory still ;
 Flowers—yet more bright than Roman Maiden wreath'd,
 Prayers—yet more pure than Virgin-Priestess breath'd ;
 A Fane, more noble than the Vestal trod—
 The Christian's Temple to the Christian's God."

He was author also of *The Municipal Corporation Acts ; with legal and explanatory notes : also both the Orders in Council, an analytical abstract of the act, and an index.* 8vo. London, 1836. (Magd. Lib.)

Vindiciæ Ecclesiasticæ ; or, a legal and historical argument

against the abolition of the Bishops' Courts, in causes of correction of Clerks, as proposed by the "Church Discipline Bill." 8vo. Oxford, 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

A Treatise of the Law of Sheriff, with practical forms and precedents. 8vo. London, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

Gesta Stephani Regis Anglorum et Ducis Normanorum denuo recensuit notisque illustravit Ricardus Clarke Sewell. English Historical Society, 8vo. 1846.

A Treatise on the Law of Coroner; with copious precedents of inquisitions and practical forms of proceedings. 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Sacro-politica; the rights and relations, civil and spiritual, of the Anglican Church, examined with, and tested by, the laws of England, and the principles of the British Constitution. 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

A.D. 1837. Nov. *In conventu Præsidentis, Vice-Præsidentis, Decanorum et trium seniorum Sociorum sub hoc tempus habito, lectis petitionibus Ricardi Sewell, A.M. et Caroli Reade, A.B. quibus orabant ut ad studium juris civilis se transferre sint licentiati, majori parti placuit neque illi in præsens veniam dare, quia non erat verus Socius, neque huic, quia cum per statuta Socii prius gradum Magistratus assumere teneantur, quam ad studendum in jure se transferunt, adhuc erat tantummodo in Artibus Baccalaureus.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1838. Jul. 19. *Hoc die convenère Præsident, Vice-Præsident, Decanus in Artibus Junior, et tres alii Socii seniores, quo de petitionibus Magistrorum Sewell et Reade rursum consultaretur. Ibi, disputatione plurimum et anxie habitâ, quum sententiis variaretur, rem totam ad Dominum Visitatorem referre Concilio visum est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1839. *Hoc anno, Ricardus Clarke Sewell et Carolus Reade, quorum utrique priore anno, conventus Præsidentis, Vice-Præsidentis, Decanorum, et trium seniorum Sociorum, veniam se ad studium juris civilis transferendi denegavit; illi, quia non erat verus Socius (anno scilicet Probationis nondum exacto)—huic, quia adhuc erat tantummodo in Artibus Baccalaureus, cum per usitatam Statutorum interpretationem gradum Magistri in Artibus*

capessere teneatur, antequam ad studendum in Jure Civili se transferre liceat, ad Dominum Visitatorem causam retulerunt. Qui per literas responsum reddidit "neque hunc, quod solum in Artibus Baccalaureus erat, secundum Statuta Collegii inhabilem reddi, neque alterum, quod annum Probationis nondum exegerat." Quibus receptis literis, et conventu supradictorum habito, majori parti placuit "Carolo Reade veniam dare ut ad studium Juris Civilis se transferret." Quippe qui prior, et dum Mr Sewell adhuc Semicommunarius erat, hanc veniam petiverat. Eodem tempore, alio conventu Præsidentis, Decanorum, et Bursariorum habito, uno consensu visum est esse, secundum Statuta Collegii, impedimentum legitimum, et satis quidem causæ, cur Mr Sewell, qui jam per multos annos jurisperiti officia sedulò præstiterat, et muneribus illis adhuc egregiè fungebatur, ad Sacerdotium non se faceret promoveri. Quæ sententia ad Dominum Visitatorem relata est, et ab illo approbata. Literæ ipsæ, tam Sociorum appellantium, quam Dni Visitoris respondentis et approbantis, inter munimenta in Collegii Archivis deponuntur. V. P. Reg.

"Died Nov. 9, 1864, at Melbourne, Victoria, aged 60, Richard Clarke Sewell, Esq., D.C.L., formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, June 25, 1830, and was author of '*Collectanea Parliamentaria*,' 1831; '*Digest of the New Statutes and Rules*,' 1835; '*The Municipal Corporation Act, with notes*,' 1836; '*A Treatise on the Law of Sheriff*,' 1842; '*A Treatise on the Law of Coroner*,' 1843; '*Manual of the Law and Practice of Registration of Voters*,' 1844; '*A Letter to Lord Worsley on the Burdens affecting Real Property*,' 1846; '*Sacro-Politica, the Rights, &c. of the Anglican Church*,' 1847. He edited for the English Historical Society, in 1846, '*Gesta Stephani Regis Anglorum*,' and was a contributor to periodical literature, the papers of a Hampshire Fisherman in the *Field* newspaper being by him." *Gent. Mag.* March, 1865.

1822 Durnford, Richard. res. 1827. Matr. at Pembroke College, 24 March, 1820, aged 17. Eldest son of Richard Durnford of Sandleford, Berkshire, *Cler.* 1st Class in *Lit.*

Hum. 1826. Prob. F. 1827—1836. B.A. 27 April, 1826. M.A. 28 June, 1827. D.D. by diploma, 31 March, 1870. Ordained Deacon 1830, Priest 1831. Rector of Middleton, Lancashire, 1835. Surrogate. Rural Dean. Honorary Canon of Manchester Cathedral, 1854. Canon Residentiary of Manchester, 1868. Archdeacon of Manchester, 1868. Bishop of Chichester, 1870.

Letter from Dr. Keate of Eton to the President of Magdalen College.

"Sir, (Eton, July 18, 1822,) The father of Mr. Richard Durnford, who is proceeding to Oxford to stand for a Demyship at your College, has requested me to supply his son with testimonials of conduct, etc. I have expressed my doubts whether any thing of the kind is required by your electors, but I should be very sorry if the young man should be unsuccessful from want of any necessary forms, and therefore I proceed to state that he has been under me for near seven years, and during the whole time has merited my entire approbation: indeed, I cannot help saying that I consider him as an ornament to the School, both for his conduct and his attainments.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, with great respect, your very obedient humble Servant, J. KEATE."

Letter to the President from R. Durnford on his election to a Demyship.

Tales tibi, vir admodum Reverende, gratias pro tot tantisque tuis in me beneficiis debeo, quales ne perfectissimum quidem ingenium dignè posset exsolvere. Liceat mihi sperare te, pro solitâ tuâ clementiâ voluntatem meam potius quam verba spectaturum esse, et sinceram gratissimi animi oblationem accepturum. Hoc saltem possem polliceri te neminem unquam aut tibi devinctiorem, aut legum observantiozem habiturum esse quam tui studiosissimum RICARDUM DURNFORD.

Author of

First Visitation Charge. 8vo. 1871. (Magd. Libr.)

Second Visitation Charge. 8vo. 1875. (Magd. Libr.)

Third Visitation Charge. 8vo. 1879. (Magd. Libr.)

Reply to a Letter of the Rev. A. D. Wagner, etc. entitled, 'Christ or Cæsar.' 8vo. 1877. (Magd. Libr.)

1823 Wells, George. res. 1828. Matr. at Exeter College, 21 June, 1821, aged 18. Eldest son of George Wells of Wiston, co. Sussex, *Cler.* B.A. 9 June, 1825. Ordained Deacon 1826, Priest 1827. M.A. 16 April, 1828. Prob. F. 1828—1836. Sen. D. of Arts, 1832. Jun. D. of Arts, 1834. Bursar, 1835. Curate of Tadmarton, co. Oxford, 1827—1828. Curate of Beeding, Sussex, 1828—1830. Curate of Bexford, 1830—1842. Married in 1835 Augusta, daughter of the Rev. John Starky, D.D. of Spyre Park, near Devizes, Wiltshire. Rector of Bexford, Berkshire, 1842. Died 11 June, 1872, aged 69.

Sale, Thomas. res. 1833. Admitted at Rugby School in July, 1812. Matr. at Worcester College, 15 Jan. 1822, aged 17. Third son of Edward Sale of Clifton, co. Warwick, *gen.* 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1825. B.A. 17 Dec. 1825. M.A. 19 June, 1828. B.D. and D.D. 30 Oct. 1856. Prob. F. 1833—1835. Ordained Deacon 1827, Priest 1828. Perpetual Curate of Southgate, Middlesex, 1830. Married, 28 Aug. 1834. Vicar of Sheffield, 1851. Prebendary of Fryday Thorpe in Cath. York, 1855. Died 20 Oct. 1873, aged 69. Buried in the Cemetery at Sheffield. Over his grave a memorial was erected with the following:—*In loving memory of Thomas Sale, D.D. Canon of York and Rural Dean, and Vicar of Sheffield for 22 years.*

A.D. 1834. Aug. 28. *Thomas Sale, Socius, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

In a letter to me, dated 16 June, 1862, he tells his own tale. "I have no literary distinctions to boast of. My work has been chiefly pastoral work amidst a large population. I was ordained in Dec. 1827 to the Curacy of Edmonton, from whence in Oct. 1829 I was removed to the Incumbency of Weld Chapel, Southgate, in the same parish. There I continued until the year 1851, when I was appointed to the Vicarage of Sheffield. I was appointed Rural Dean in 1854, and Canon of York (not residentiary) in 1855.

I have never published any thing but *A Sermon preached on the occasion of the Death of Prince Albert*, which I printed at the request of the Mayor and Corporation."

Fanshawe, Charles Simon Faithful. res. 1832. Matr. 26 July, 1823, aged 16. Eldest son of Charles Robert Fanshawe of Warfield, Berkshire, *Cler.* B.A. 6 June, 1827. M.A. 2 June, 1830. Ordained Deacon 1829, Priest 1830. Rector of All Saints, Southampton, 1846. Rector of Upham, Hampshire, 1855. Died 10 May, 1873.

Leighton, Francis Knyvett. res. 1829. Admitted at Rugby School, Aug. 1816. Matr. at Trinity College, 24 June, 1823, aged 16. Son of Francis Knyvett Leighton of Ipswich, Suffolk, *arm.* (of Ross Hall, Shropshire, Col.) Gained the University Prize for Latin Verse, *Montes Pyrenæi*, 1826. 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1828. B.A. 17 Dec. 1828. Elected Fellow of All Souls, 1829. M.A. (All Souls) 2 June, 1831. B.D. and D.D. 1 July, 1858. Ordained Deacon 1831, Priest 1832. Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. Rector of Harpsden, co. Oxford, 1841. Rector of East Lockinge, Wantage, Berkshire, 1858. Rural Dean of Henley. Elected Warden of All Souls, 18 March, 1858. Rural Dean of Oxford, 1858. Vice Chancellor of Oxford, 1866. Canon of Westminster, 1868.

A.D. 1826. Maii 17. *Sub idem tempus Francis Knyvett Leighton, Semicommunarius, præmio Academico, propter carmen Latinum in Theatro Sheldoniano recitatum, dignatus est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1829. Nov. 3. *Dominus Leighton, Semicommunarius, Socius Collegii Omnium Animarum ascriptus est.* V. P. Reg.

Dr. Leighton married, 28 Feb. 1843, Catharine, granddaughter of the first Lord Doneraile, and has issue. He was Vice Chancellor of the University from 1866 to 1870. A Fellow of All Souls states, March, 1880: "Dr. Leighton, who is now a great invalid, has been one of the best Wardens the College has ever had. His high principle and his remarkable urbanity have given him great influence. Under him the College Chapel has been beautifully restored, partly out of College funds, but far more out of contributions

from past and present members of the College. The Fellows some years ago had a fine picture of the Warden painted by Richmond for the College Hall."

From the Head Master of Rugby School to the President and Fellows, Electors of Magdalen College, Oxford.

"Gentlemen, I should do justice neither to my own feelings, nor to the superior merits of Mr. Leighton, did I content myself with affording him a common *testimonium*. He has gained three successive prizes—two for Latin Verse, the third for Latin Prose—in Rugby School. He has been distinguished in two examinations by the gentlemen from the Universities who held that office; and his regular and gentleman-like conduct has secured to him the and high approbation of the Trustees. Nor do I hesitate to say that he will be an ornament to any Society who may kindly elect him. I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your faithful and obedient Servant, J. WOOLL, Head Master of Rugby School." July 7, 1823.

Latin letter to the President on F. K. Leighton's election to a Demyship.

Vir Reverende, Non eram nescius cum primum ad te supplex accessi, quam iniquum essem initurus certamen, quam periculosæ aleæ plenum cum tamen benignitate tuâ et auctoritate adjutus, id quod sequebar consecutus sim, gratias tibi ago humillimus, meque, quod Semicommunarius in egregium tuum Collegium fuerim admissus, anini semper gratè habiturum promitto. Quoniam igitur talia a te impetravi, semper agam ut observantiâ et industriâ tantis beneficiis quodammodo respondere videam. Sum, Vir Reverende, dignitatis tuæ ultor obsequentissimus, FRANCISCUS KNYVETT LEIGHTON^m.

Wheeler, William. res. 1836. Matr. 26 July, 1823, aged 15. Eldest son of William Wheeler of Hurley, Berkshire, *Cler.* (Fellow in 1797.) B.A. 17 Dec. 1827.

^m When I came up to Oxford to matriculate in June, 1826, I dined with Thomas Sale at the Bachelor's Table in Magdalen College Hall, and saw Leighton presiding at that of the Demies, little thinking how often I should be sitting in the same seat. J. R. B.

M.A. 10 June, 1830. B.D. 3 May, 1838. Prob. F. 1836—1843. Pres. to Old and New Shoreham, 18 Feb. 1843.^a Resigned Old and New Shoreham, 4 Dec. 1855, before his admission into the Church of Rome, 15 Dec. 1855. Ordained Priest in the Church of Rome, 15 Aug. 1857.

Author of *Sermons preached in the Parish Churches of Old and New Shoreham*. 8vo. Brighton, 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

1824 Robertson, William. res. 1836. Matr. at Exeter College, 26 June, 1820, aged 17. Son of William Robertson of St. Michael's Parish, Bath, *Dris.* B.A. 16 June, 1825. M.A. 19 June, 1828. D.C.L. 10 Nov. 1842. Prob. F. 1836—1877. Bursar, 1845, 1849. Died, at 14, Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park, London, 17 June, 1877.

Hutton, Thomas Palmer. res. 1827. Educated at Felsted, Essex. Matr. at Balliol College, 19 June, 1823, aged 17. Youngest son of Henry Hutton, Chaplain of Guy's Hospital, London, and Rector of Beaumont, Essex. B.A. 25 May, 1827. M.A. 25 June, 1830. Ordained Deacon 1828, Priest 1829. Curate to Mr. Cunningham at Harrow, 1829—1830. Minister of the Old Chapel, Sydenham, 1832—1846. Perpetual Curate of Lingfield, co. Surrey, 1849—1855. Vicar of Sompting, near Worthing, 1855—1862. Vicar of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, 1862—1866. Rector of Yockleton, Salop, 1866—1879. Married, 1827, Mary, daughter of James Drummond of Abernhill Castle, Perthshire, Esq., and in 1853, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Dickenson of Dosthill, Tamworth.

A.D. 1830. Jul. 8. *Vir Rev. Thomas Palmer Hutton, ab anno millesimo octingentesimo vicesimo quarto ad millesimum octingentesimum vicesimum septimum, (quo uxorem duxit,) Semi-communarius, gradum in Artibus Magistri capessivit.* V. P. Reg.

Pilkington, William. res. 1831. Educated at Midhurst School under Dr. Bayley. Matr. 3 May, 1824, aged 17, at Trinity College. Third son of Charles Pilkington of Chichester, co. Sussex, *Cler.* (Demy in 1794.) B.A. 28 May, 1828. M.A. 13 May, 1831. Prob. F. 1831—1832.

^a He built the Rectory House at Old Shoreham at an expense of £2000.

A.D. 1832. Jun. 2. *Diem supremum obiit vir Reverendus Gulielmus Pilkington, A.M. Scholaris in annum Probationis.* V. P. Reg.

Hughes, James Henry. res. 1829. Matr. 26 July, 1824, aged 19. Son of Robert Hughes of Bromham, Wiltshire, arm. B.A. 28 May, 1828. M.A. 13 May, 1831. Prob. F. 1829—1836. Deputy Dean of Arts, 1832. Jun. Dean of Arts, 1835. Married, 5 Aug. 1835. Ordained Deacon by Bishop Bagot of Oxford, 18 Dec. 1831; Priest, 2 June, 1833. Curate of St. Lawrence, Reading. Afterwards Curate of St. John's Church, Princes' Street, Edinburgh. Chaplain in the Bombay Presidency, 1835—1868. Vicar of Barrow on Trent cum Twyford, 1870—1872. Retired from clerical duties, 1872.

Wetherell, Thomas May. res. 1829. Educated at the Charterhouse. Matr. 26 July, 1824, aged 17. Second son of Richard Wetherell of Westbury, co. Gloucester, Cler. B.A. Trinity College, Dublin, May, 1830. M.A. July, 1837. Curate to Dr. Wilkins, Archdeacon of Nottingham, at Wing in Rutlandshire. Vicar of Flaxley, Gloucestershire. He married a daughter of the Right Hon. W. T. Copeland, M.P., Lord Mayor of London, 1836.

A.D. 1829. Jun. 25. *Circiter hoc tempus Thomas May Wetherell omni jure, quod Semicommunarii nomine obtinuerat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Liceat Thomæ May Wetherell, nuper Semicommunario Collegii S. M. Magdalens in Universitate Oxon. inde migrare, ut in alio quovis Collegio vel Aulâ, vel ejusdem Universitatis, vel Cantabrigiensis, vel Dublinensis, admittatur. M. J. ROUTH. Collegii S. Magdalens in Oxonio Præses. 7^{mo} die Maii, 1830.

The above document will be best explained by the following letter from Mr. William Mills (Fellow and Tutor) to the father of the Demy, dated 4 May, 1829. "My dear Sir, I am sorry to inform you that your son has been concerned in some disturbances at night, which have brought him under the notice of the Proctors. His offence, I am informed

by the University authorities, will certainly be visited at least with rustication for a considerable period; but at the same time I have reason to believe that, if you withdraw his name altogether from the books, the Vice-Chancellor will be satisfied without proceeding to a public sentence.

"I do not like to offer any direct advice upon the subject to a father. The question must be a painful one; but I would with all deference suggest for your consideration how far it may be desirable to avoid the risk, or rather certainty, of exposing your son to a public sentence of rustication a second time; in the next place, to avoid all consequences on the part of the President of his own College who is now absent at Tylehurst, I therefore cannot say in what light he will view the affair; and, thirdly, the chance, supposing he were allowed by Magdalen College to return, of his failing after all in his examination for a degree. You will readily believe that I have too much respect for the feelings of a father unnecessarily to hurt or wound them; but the present is a case in which it is important that you should be aware of the circumstances in which your son is placed, in order to come to a correct decision. An immediate answer will oblige me, that I may prevent, if possible, the Vice-Chancellor from taking any final steps till your reply has been received. I remain, dear Sir, etc. etc. etc. W. MILLS."

1825 Bulley, Frederic. res. 1837. Educated at Reading School. Matr. 26 July, 1825, aged 14. Third son of John Bulley of St. Lawrence's Parish, Reading, *gen.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1829. B.A. 10 Dec. 1829. M.A. 28 June, 1832. B.D. 26 Nov. 1840. D.D. 15 Feb. 1853. Prob. F. 1837—1855. Jun. Dean of Arts, 1839. Sen. D. of Arts, 1840. Bursar, 1841, 1845, 1849, 1853. Vice-Pres. 1844. Dean of Div. 1846. Lecturer in Jurisprudence and Modern History. Librarian, 1850. Tutor, 1843. Elected President 5 Jan., and admitted 9 Jan. 1855. Married, April 17, 1855, Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Edward Andrew Daubeny of Eastington House, Cirencester.

A.D. 1848. Nov. 9. *In locum Ricardi C. Sewell, Vice-Præsidentis, propter multiplicem rei forensis causarumque varietatem officio se abdicantis, suffectus est Fredericus Bulley, S.T.B.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1855. Jan. 5. *Electio novi Præsidis habita est in Capellâ horâ undecimâ ante meridiem. Quum celebratâ S. Eucharistiâ, et Sociis triginta septem tunc præsentibus, jurejurando astrictis, scrutinia suffragiorum quatuor habita sunt antequam compertum est duo nempe viros Reverendos Andream Edwards, S.T.B. et Fredericum Bulley, S.T.B. ambo Socios majorem partem suffragiorum tulisse: ex his autem duobus magister Fredericus Bulley a majori parte tredecim seniorum Sociorum Præses electus est.* V. P. Reg.

Extract from the *Oxford Herald*, 13 Jan. 1855.

"Magdalen College. Installation of the President. The Rev. Frederic Bulley, B.D. President of this College, returned on Tuesday, Jan. 9, after his official visit to the Bishop of Winchester, the Visitor of the College. In the afternoon he was met at the College gates by the resident Fellows, and was conducted into the College. At 4.30 he attended in the College Hall to take, in the presence of the Fellows, and in that of the Registrar of the University, the same oaths which he had previously taken before the Visitor, required to be taken by the Statutes of the College, those portions being omitted, with the authority of the Visitor, which the recent University Act requires. After this, the President was formally conducted to his seat in Chapel, where a full choral service was beautifully performed, and finally to his lodgings. A sumptuous entertainment was served in the Hall at six o'clock."

The election had passed off quietly, though it was necessary to have four scrutinies before the requisite number was obtained for sending the names of two Fellows for the second election by the thirteen seniors. The Fellows present were—H. Harris, Vice-President; Greene and Bloxam, Scrutators; Daubeney, Edwards, Robertson, Sewell, Bulley, Borrett, Newman, Butler, Fisher, Mozley, Reade, Knollis,

Pearse, J. E. Welby, R. Cholmeley, Pretymann, Parsons, Deane, H. Smith, Rigaud, T. F. Smith, Barmby, Armitage, Rice, Cree, Garnsey, Knight, Barker, Fell, Pott, Millard, Hessey, M. E. Welby, Ingilby.

At the first scrutiny the numbers were—Bulley 25, Edwards 17, H. Harris 15, Bloxam 9, Hansell 2, Henderson 2, T. Harris 2, Mozley 1, Daubeney 1.

At the second scrutiny the numbers were—Bulley 25, Edwards 16, H. Harris 15, Bloxam 8, T. Harris 4, Mozley 3, Henderson 2, Daubeney 1.

At the third scrutiny the numbers were—Bulley 27, Edwards 17, H. Harris 12, Bloxam 8, T. Harris 5, Mozley 3, Henderson 2.

At the fourth scrutiny the numbers were—Bulley 28, Edwards 21, H. Harris 5, Bloxam 7, T. Harris 2, Henderson 1.

After this the numbers were complete, and the senior scrutator proclaimed, *In hoc scrutinio electionis Præsidentis omnium sociorum præsentium partem majorem tulerunt hæc duæ personæ, Mr Edwards et Mr Bulley, ideoque Magistrum Edwards et Magistrum Bulley nominatos in alterum scrutinium pronunciamus.*

After the scrutiny of the thirteen seniors, the senior scrutator again proclaimed, *In hoc scrutinio electionis Præsidentis duo sunt Candidati, Mr Edwards et Mr Bulley, quorum Mr Bulley suffragia novem tulit, alter vero Mr Edwards suffragia quatuor tulit, ideoque Magistrum Bulley ritè et legitime electum Præsidentem pronunciamus.*

Dr. Bulley published *A Tabular View of the Variations in the Communion and Baptismal Offices of the Church of England, from the year 1549 to 1662; to which are added those of the Scotch Prayer-book published 1637; with an Appendix illustrative of the variations.* 8vo. Oxford, 1842. (Magd. Libr.)

Atkins, Edwin Martin. res. 1831. Admitted at Rugby School in 1820 under Dr. Wooll. Matr. 26 July, 1825, aged 17. Eldest son of Edwin Martin Atkins of Walcot, Bath, (and of Kingstone-Lisle, Berkshire,) gen. B.A. 18 June, 1829. Died 5 May, 1859, aged 51.

A.D. 1831. Julii 3. *Edwin Atkins, B.A. Semicommunarius, cui hereditas Patris morte obtigerat, e Collegio eam ob causam recessit.* V. P. Reg.

He was, as I believe, the Squire mentioned in Hughes's *Scouring of the White Horse*, p. 28. "This was the first Squire I had ever seen, so I looked at him with all my eyes; and if all Squires were like him, I don't wonder at Joe's getting in a passion at our talk in Farringdon Market. I should think he must be some forty-five years old, and stands not far short of six feet high; for when he came to stand by Joe, I could see he was the taller of the two; but he didn't look so tall quite when he stood by himself—I suppose because his figure was so good. For you never saw such a clean made man; he was for all the world like a well-rounded wedge from his shoulders down, and his neck and head put on like a statue. He looked just as if he could have jumped the highest five-barred gate in the vale, and then have carried it off on his shoulders, and run up the hill with it. And his face, which was well browned, was so manly and frank, and his voice so cheery, and he looked you so straight in the face, that you felt he wasn't ashamed of any thing, or afraid of any body; and so you looked him back and spoke out, and were twice as good a man at once yourself while you were talking to him."

1826° Palmer, William. res. 1832. Admitted at Rugby School in 1823. Matr. 27 July, 1826, aged 15. Eldest son

* *Lectio Evangelii, jam diu ludibrio et despectui, propter morum et temporum mutationem, inter juniores habita, omnibus minore quam decebat reverentiâ audita, Presidentis et Sociorum consensu est abrogata.* V. P. Reg. To this was afterwards added the following note by the Rev. G. Booth, Vice-President in 1830:—*Acerbum profectò nimis et iniquum de nostri temporis juvenibus Homo Evangelicus tulit judicium.* (Rev. Z. H. Biddulph, V. P.) *Statuit venerabilis Dnus Fundator Collegii Sacrarum Scripturarum lecturam jugitèr et attentè inter prandium a discumbentibus audiendam. Quod monachorum primum acroma, sanè quàm intempestivum, cum in Collegiorum sacris ut plurimum ordinibus ascriptas sodalitates translatum viguisset; posterorum inde sæculorum sive vitio, sive negligentid, in unum ferè et alterum Evangelii comma, a Vulgatâ Latind versione properè et indecenièr a mussante secum anagnostâ recitatum, tandem est contractum. Id agrè ferens haudquaquam veteri deterior ætas nostra, (tempus certè dandæ rebus sacris operæ*

be explained. The Russians, however, thought that that Introduction was more orthodox than the Articles themselves. And in 1840, before going to Russia, I had published (at the request of some of those who heard it) a speech made at one of the meetings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, before withdrawing from that Society. In 1871 I published (with Messrs. Trübner, London) vol. i. of a large work entitled, *The Patriarch and the Tsar*: the volume being entitled, *The Replies of the Patriarch Vicar*. In 1873, volumes ii. and iii. In 1876, volume iv. of the same work. But this work is not yet complete, and I have delayed now for two years printing the remaining volume, in order to see first some documents which the Russian government are now publishing. Whenever it is complete, I shall probably send a copy of the whole seven or eight volumes to the Library of Magdalen College. In 1874 I published, at the press of the Propaganda at Rome, a *Commentatio in Librum Danielis Prophetæ, sive de Temporibus Gentium*. I also lithographed at Rome a sheet exhibiting *The Chronology of the World, Sacred and Profane*, in eight pages 4to., each page containing one *millenarium* divided into hundreds, decades, and fives or pentades of years."

Extracts from English newspapers, corrected by William Palmer himself.

"The following is a very interesting article from the *Univers* on the conversion of Mr. Palmer:—

"The Church has just received into her bosom a man who has displayed activity and energy in the pursuit of the truth. After carrying on his investigations successively in Prussia, in Scotland, in Russia, in Turkey, in Greece, in Syria, and in Egypt, in all the great centres of religion that offered elements of study to his active intellect, he has finally discovered at Rome, where he ended his wanderings, that certainty of faith, which he had so long and so laboriously sought after.

"Mr. W. Palmer, whose conversion at Rome we lately noticed, is the son of an Anglican minister, and brother

of Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne). Mr. Palmer, soon after his entry at Oxford, obtained a Demyship^p at Magdalen College, and in the year 1830 was the successful competitor for the University prize for Latin Verse. His undergraduate career was honourably closed by a First Class degree in Classics. In 1833 he gained the Bachelor's Prize for Latin composition; and in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839 he discharged the important office of University Examiner.

"In all his public conduct, Mr. Palmer shewed from the very outset that he was free from all bias, and actuated only by sincere and uniform zeal for the discovery of the truth in religion.

"Mr. Palmer went into Germany: he there saw Protestantism expiring. German Protestantism filled the young theologian with a disgust he was at no pains to conceal, when, on his return to England, he launched against the Government several letters, which excited great attention, on the subject of the Protestant Jerusalem Bishopric. Those letters were immediately followed by another publication, in which he very energetically protested against the appellation of *Protestant*, as applied to the Anglican Establishment. The epithet *Reformed* pleased him as little; and he termed Calvin and Luther the *Deformers* of the sixteenth century.

"Mr. Palmer's study of the Protestant Establishments of Germany and Switzerland brought out the absolute impracticability of an union between them and Anglicanism. That study had the happy effect of leading him to make the first step towards Catholicism.

"Following out the plan he had laid down, Mr. Palmer dismissed the Continental Protestants, and betook himself to the examination of the Greek-Russian Church. He travelled into Russia provided with letters testimonial from the head of his own College, the Rev. Dr. Routh. When arrived at St. Petersburg, Mr. Palmer employed his time, so as to prove his

^p One of the unsuccessful candidates for a Demyship at the time was Archdeacon Denison.

energy and determination of will in pursuit of the object he had in view. He domiciled himself with a humble *pope* or Russian priest, and devoted his whole time to studying the ecclesiastical language of Russia, the doctrines, the history, the rites, and the laws of the so-called orthodox Church. The questions relating to the procession of the Holy Spirit, and the other points which separate the Schismatics from the Catholics, especially fixed his attention. Those studies present one of the most interesting incidents in the history of Mr. Palmer's researches. Both at his first arrival at St. Petersburg and afterwards, when about to go into the diocese of Moscow, he addressed himself to the Russian ecclesiastical authorities, and asked to be admitted to Holy Communion. From Philaret, the metropolitan of Moscow, he received a written answer to the effect that he could only be received, according to the then existing form, by renouncing the heresies of Lutheranism and Calvinism; and that, if he thought it unreasonable to tax the English with these heresies, a single deacon and a single diocesan bishop were not competent to bring about any change: that could be done only by a council.

"Later, in 1842, when he went to Russia a second time, he was the bearer of letters from a bishop of Scotch consecration, disavowing those heresies of Lutheranism and Calvinism to which a certain Princess Galitzin, a member of the Russian Church, professed to have been converted, and by right of which she claimed to be free to take, even without his consent, the communion from that bishop, and from all other Anglican ministers. Mr. Palmer was directed on the contrary to seek from the Russian synod the communion in virtue of a profession of those very doctrines which certain members of the Russian Church alluded to, but not named by him, had renounced. The Russian Synod, after replying that the testimony of one bishop was insufficient to prove the doctrine of the Church to be orthodox, deputed its junior member, the Archpriest Kutnevich, to explain distinctly to Mr. Palmer how

he could be received to communion *according to the usual form*.

"The Archpriest so deputed pointed out to Mr. Palmer in the XXXIX Articles a great number of heretical propositions, and said that he must anathematize these before he could be admitted to Holy Communion in the 'Orthodox Russian Church.' The member of Oxford University boldly pronounced the anathema against those of the propositions submitted to him, forty-two in number, which were propositions equally opposed to the doctrines of the Catholic as of the Greek Russian Church. And when it was said to him that hereby he had anathematized the XXXIX Articles themselves, and all bishops who subscribe and maintain them, he appealed on this subject of the interpretation of the XXXIX Articles to the bishop from whom he came, and to the Synod of the Scottish bishops, and was authorized to send such result as might be obtained to the Russian Synod, through the Russian Embassy in London.

"In spite of all discouragements, Mr. Palmer still persisted in refusing to look to the Roman Catholic Church as a refuge from his perplexities; but he now commenced making efforts towards the Church of the Scottish Episcopalians. This sect is not in subjection to the State, and it has thus preserved a more independent status than the Anglican Establishment.

"Mr. Palmer, after making his report to Bishop Luscombe (Chaplain to the British Embassy at Paris), and obtaining from him fresh letters, approving of what he had done in Russia, and sending him on with his appeal to the bishops in Scotland, printed in Scotland a thick 8vo. volume with all the details and documents of his 'Appeal,' &c., and eventually (in 1849) succeeded, if success it can be called, in obtaining a synodical judgment. This judgment, however, was not at all in his favour, but in favour of the existing freedom of contrary opinion, and in favour of the existing practice that all, even strangers, should take the Communion *passively*, judging for themselves what is to be believed or not to be believed, and whether they communicate as converts or otherwise.

His expectations of success in these proceedings were never very sanguine. He himself states this feeling of despondency in a confidential letter to a friend in America, where also he had taken some active measures of a similar kind. He wrote as follows in July, 1846: 'All my preparations are now made for going into Scotland, where I hope to follow up my affair before the bishops, in the course of August or the beginning of September, although I do not look for any immediate result; perhaps I ought not to look for any result at all.' Still, for the relief of his own conscience, he carried out his design as faithfully as if he had every hope of seeing it crowned with full success.

"After his efforts in Scotland, Mr. Palmer made a voyage to Athens and to Constantinople, no longer harbouring the idea of being admitted to communion as coming from one orthodox Church to another, but being ready to be received as a proselyte by the Oriental Greek Church. But his proceedings at Constantinople succeeded no better than at St. Petersburg. Mr. Palmer gave an account of them in a publication that appeared in 1853, entitled, 'Dissertation on Subjects relating to the Orthodox or Eastern Catholic Communion, by William Palmer, M.A., Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, and Deacon.' In this book he relates how he had asked of the Greek Patriarch to be admitted, by conditional re-baptism, to the communion of his Church. His requisition is given at full length in the work. In it he deplores the fact that the great majority of his Anglican brethren had abandoned to the civil government the power of deciding questions of doctrine and discipline. The recent decision of the Gorham case is mentioned and lamented, 'because,' he says, 'after this decision the doctrine of the regeneration of infants in Holy Baptism has become an open question in the Church of England: any one being at liberty to hold or to reject it without ceasing to be a member of the Church.' Mr. Palmer declared to the Patriarch that he held all that the Catholic Church teaches, as it is set forth in the Creed of Nicea and

of Constantinople, and defined in the Seven Œcumenical Councils.

“The great difficulty with the Greeks and Mr. Palmer was on the subject of baptism. The Greeks of Constantinople hold that baptism conferred by certain heretics is null and void, and that the threefold immersion is essential to the validity of the Sacrament. In Russia, on the contrary, they admit the validity of baptism of Catholics and Protestants, who may enter the ‘Orthodox Church’ without being re-baptized. Mr. Palmer, in his address to the Patriarch of Constantinople, exposed this contradiction: ‘If I ask you,’ he says, ‘to be admitted into your Church, you will only receive me on condition of my being re-baptized. Then, at St. Petersburg, this second baptism is not required of me, and if I got admitted to the communion of the Russian Church, you would then receive me without hesitation, and you would admit me to the Sacraments, although, according to your teaching, I am unbaptized, and therefore, in your eyes, no better than a pagan. Moreover, there are in Russia thousands of Protestants converted to the Russian Church, and they all have been admitted to communion without re-baptism; and among their number the Empress of Russia, and all the German Princesses who are married to the Grand Dukes. Now, the Russian Church gives them, without any hesitation, the body and blood of our Lord; and yet you remain in communion with a Church which so profanes the Sacraments, and gives them to persons whom you regard in the light of pagans.’

“Such a remonstrance as this was little likely to be attended to, and Mr. Palmer soon found that his arguments were received with no more favour by the public than they were by the Patriarch; for having published these dissertations in modern Greek, they produced much irritation amongst the schismatics. Mr. Palmer had to learn that error is by its own nature at once the most inconsistent and the most intolerant thing in the world. His book set forth in full all the points of controversy on which

he had to explain and defend his position. In it he also lays down, in the shape of friendly suggestions, certain improvements which he wished to see made in the state of the 'Orthodox Church.'

"After having thus held discussions with the most celebrated doctors and prelates of the Greek Church, our indefatigable theologian had no other line remaining open to him than to carry to Rome his intellectual activity and love of the chief of sciences, Theology. He arrived there from Corfu and from Naples on the 6th of Jan. 1855, and was received into the Roman Catholic Church in the Collegio Romano (while making a retreat) on the 27th of Feb. A few days previous to his entering into the Church of Rome, Mr. Palmer had had a long discussion with Father Passaglia, upon one of the points of difference between the Roman Catholic and the Greek Church, and had retired, without having been brought at all nearer to Roman Catholicism by that argument. An Anglican friend, to whom he happened to mention this, told him that he had now argued enough, and that it was time for him to recollect himself. He recommended him to make a spiritual retreat, on the plan of the exercises of St. Ignatius. Mr. Palmer adopted this recommendation, and on the termination of the exercises he found himself a Roman Catholic. God's grace had silently wrought the miracle learned controversies had failed to accomplish."

Extract from the *Church Warder*.

"Many of our readers never, probably, heard of the Rev. Wm. Palmer, Deacon; he who, some years ago, went to Russia, and acquired such notoriety in the very highest circles in that empire on account of his intercourse with the Synod of the Russian Church, and his correspondence with a lady of high rank in that country, in consequence of her renunciation of the faith of the Eastern Church, and her pretended conversion to the principles of the Anglican Church. On inquiring into the subject, we have been favoured with the following communication;

and although the narrative is much abbreviated, yet we can assure our readers that it is substantially correct. We think that the subject of it is of great importance to the Anglican Churches, inasmuch as the Russian Patriarchal Synod has unfortunately adopted an erroneous opinion of the orthodoxy of our branch of the Catholic Church. As the Scottish Church has the privilege which is denied to ours of meeting annually in Convocation, it would be very desirable were the former to remove the Russian prejudices by a solemn Synodical Act. The Rev. William Palmer is at present residing at Perth, in the diocese of St. Andrew's.

"Mr. Palmer is a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and *one* of the conditions mentioned by the founder is, that those holding the Fellowships shall devote their time and studies to various specified objects for the good of the Church, and among these *one* is, that the Fellows shall study theology. Mr. Palmer gave himself to the study of this branch.

"Instead of gleanings information from others, or from history, or newspaper reports, he resolved to visit various parts of the Church, and observe, in person, their state, both internal and external. As far back as 1833 he commenced his labours.

"He spent some time in France with Romish priests and with Protestant ministers in prosecution of his object. He left Paris, but again returned to it, and spent a short time with the Moderator of the French Protestants. Afterwards he went into Switzerland, and into Savoy and Piedmont, and visited the Waldenses.

"Having obtained a pretty extensive knowledge of the state of affairs in the West, (and also of Chaldeans and Nestorians of Mesopotamia and Kurdistan, though without visiting those countries,) he turned his attention to the Greek or Eastern Orthodox Church, and for some time was doubtful whether or not he would proceed to Athens or to Russia. For various reasons he was induced to prefer the latter.

"When in St. Petersburg, he professed himself a member of the Anglican branch of the Catholic Church, and was desirous to obtain admission to communion in the prayers and sacraments of the Russian Church.

"Whilst he was prosecuting his studies, and disclaiming for himself voluntary separation from the Russian Church, a Russian Princess, who had gone to Geneva for the education of her daughters, met with some English Chaplains of low Church principles and Calvinistic notions, from whom she received the Communion; and she called herself a *convert* to the English Church.

"The affair created some sensation in the Russian capital, and was talked of in the imperial palace. Some near relatives of the lady very naturally asked Mr. Palmer to account for the fact that the Anglican Church should receive a member of the Russian Church as a *convert*, seeing *he* was representing the former to be a branch of the Catholic Church, as *they* maintained the latter to be, and, as there had never been any *formal* separation between the two, *inter-communion*, and not *conversion*, was what ought to have been looked for.

"About this stage of the business the Russian lady proceeded to Paris, and, without permission asked or obtained, entered into communion in the prayers and sacraments with the Church under Bishop Luscombe's charge; and to involve matters in still greater difficulties, she maintained in her letters to her friends in Russia, that she was admitted to communion in the English Church without being questioned, whilst she avowed doctrines at utter variance with those which Mr. Palmer was contending for as the doctrines of the Anglican Church.

"Mr. Palmer returned to England, and whilst at home he received a letter from the princess's husband, requesting him to go to Paris and see his lady, who, he said, was willing to meet him, in order to prove to him that he was wrong in holding her up in the light of an *apostate* from the Russian Church, rather than as a *convert* to the

Anglican. He went to Paris, saw the lady, and gained nothing from her but a promise that, as a matter of *courtesy* only but not of *principle*, she would hold some communication with Bishop Luscombe before she again attempted to approach the altar and take the Communion at his hands. She did as she promised, but deceived the Bishop, and again received the Communion.

“We have now arrived at a point in the narrative where we can speak in Bishop Luscombe’s own words.

“‘To the Right Rev. Father in Christ, William, Bishop of Aberdeen and Primus, and to the whole Synod of Scottish Bishops, wishing health :

“‘In the spring of the year 1842, a certain lady, a member of the Russian Church, having deceitfully, or rather surreptitiously, taken the Sacraments at my hands, was afterwards refused by me a certificate of communion on these grounds :—first, that she professed to have deserted the Russian Church without any plea of necessity or reason ; and, secondly, because she maintained openly the most pernicious heresies in the name of the British Church. The lady insisting on her supposed right to our communion, and being on the point of returning to her own country, with the avowed intention of there taking the Sacraments surreptitiously from any British priests or chaplains she might find, I gave to my deacon, William Palmer, formal letters to be taken to Russia, and to be used against her in vindication of our religion. For as she, renouncing truths held by the Eastern Churches, and professing heresies not held by ours, had left her own bishop, and come to me to take the Communion as a convert, in spite of my opposition ; so I wished my clerk, on the other hand, to go from me to the Easterns, professing in my name those truths of theirs, which the lady had renounced, and disclaiming those heresies to which, as if held by us, she declared herself a proselyte ; and so coming as an orthodox Christian, from an orthodox Bishop and to orthodox brethren, to seek canonically their communion, in such manner, as might

be the most contrary possible to that in which the lady had invaded ours.

“‘And this having been done, as I desired, the letters themselves were read in the Russian Synod, (which holds the place of Patriarch,) with marks of the most favourable disposition; but, in answer to my clerk’s prayer to be admitted to the Sacraments, it was objected, first, that the letters of a single bishop were no proof of the doctrine of his Church, unless supported by some Synodical Act; and then, further, besides some other accusations of less importance, they objected to him, as if contained or implied in the Thirty-nine Articles, a great number of decided heresies, and required him to anathematize the same heresies, if he would be admitted to communion by the Eastern Church.

“‘Whereupon he, seeing that the propositions objected to him were indeed plain heresies, subversive of the Catholic Christian faith, made no scruple to anathematize them, at the bidding of the Patriarchal Synod; but when they urged that he had now, by this act, anathematized at the same time the Thirty-nine Articles themselves and our whole communion, and cut himself off from us, he made answer that, for a decision on this point, he appealed to myself as the bishop from whom he came, and to the Synod of the Scottish bishops by whom I was consecrated.

“‘Wherefore, my right reverend brethren, I now send him to you and to your Synod, as the bearer of these present letters, at the end of which are appended all those propositions to which he has said anathema, at the bidding of the Easterns. It is for you to declare whether he has indeed, by so doing, cut himself off from our faith and communion, or is still owned by us as a sacred member; whether he has indeed said anathema to the Thirty-nine Articles and our Church, or rather rightly, and as in duty bound, defended our Church and religion against unfair imputations.’

“Bishop Luscombe’s letter to the Synod of the Scottish

bishops contains other matter about the *discipline* involved in the case. It was dated at Paris on Thursday in Easter week, 1844, and again authenticated June 23, 1846, on which latter day he also granted letters authorizing Mr. Palmer to appear and represent him in the Scottish Synod; and, moreover, in furtherance of the *primary* object he had in hand, he received letters from the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, granting 'him leave of absence, that he may freely, and without prejudice to his Fellowship, reside in Scotland or elsewhere, so long as the said business may require.'

"On going into Scotland, and calling personally on all the bishops, previous to the Synod, he found the Bishop of St. Andrew's alone ready and willing to consider his case, as well as to receive him in the character of Bishop Luscombe's clerk, and also to declare that he thought the case involved matters of such consequence to the character of the Scottish Church, as justly entitled it to a fair hearing and full consideration in Synod. The other prelates seemed less inclined to make themselves masters of the merits of the case, and were rather disposed to get rid of it and Mr. Palmer at the same time. They seemed to think it must be something which concerned *him* more than *them*; and so, when he appeared in Synod, it is said they would not even hear his explanation.

"About this time Bishop Luscombe died, and Mr. Palmer, being his clerk or deacon, now perceived that, according to the practice of the Church Catholic in primitive times, he could not act in this affair unless he were recognised and employed by some bishop as his deacon. He therefore applied to the Bishop of St. Andrew's to be received in that capacity, promising to him all canonical obedience, and wishing to remain under his jurisdiction till the matter in hand be advanced to a more favourable position.

"Mr. Palmer's great object *now* is to keep the business *open*, so that it may be taken up by the Scottish Synod at any future period; because, if the Scottish bishops should finally

close the case without a hearing, it would in effect leave the Church not only of Scotland, but of England also, under the stigma of heresy, thrown upon it by the Easterns, and render Mr. Palmer himself helpless in repelling the charge which they have alleged against him.

"Our readers will now be able to form a tolerably correct notion of the whole affair. Mr. Palmer remains a deacon, because, if he were to enter into priest's orders and accept of a living, he could no longer fulfil the wishes of the founder of his Fellowship. He is now under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of St. Andrew's, because he alone, of all the Scottish bishops, saw the importance of Mr. Palmer's case, as it bears on the character and position of the Church of which he is a bishop. It is very satisfactory to all good churchmen that the Bishop of St. Andrew's has so decidedly taken up Mr. Palmer's case, as the lukewarmness of the other Scottish bishops would have placed not only our own Church, but the whole Anglican communion, in a very unfavourable position with the public, and with the Easterns. We trust, however, that the Scottish Episcopal Synod will give a decision in this case that will remove the unjust and hasty determination of the Russian Episcopal Synod that discharges the office of their Patriarch, and pave the way to that Catholic communion which has been so long interrupted."

Extract from the *Tablet*.

"On the evening of Saturday, the 5th of April, 1879, at about 10 p.m., expired Mr. William Palmer, M.A., elder brother of Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor of England. William Palmer was born at Mixbury, Oxfordshire, on the 12th of July, 1811, and was the eldest son of the Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, Rector of Mixbury. He was educated at Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, obtaining First Class honours in Classics. He obtained the Chancellor's Prizes for Latin Verse and for Latin Prose, and eventually became Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen, and Public Examiner. He took orders in the Anglican Church, and travelled extensively in

the East, and especially in Russia, and was at that time of opinion that union was practicable between the Anglican and Oriental Churches. He published in 1844 a book, entitled, *Harmony of Anglican Doctrine with that of the Churches of the East*, and several other controversial works. When in the East he thought that the Oriental Church had good grounds for excluding the *filioque* clause from the Creed, and wrote a letter to that effect addressed to the Eastern Bishops. He also sought admission for himself into the Oriental Church, but declined to receive baptism or conditional baptism, being persuaded that he had rightly received baptism in the Anglican Communion.

“He subsequently came to Rome, and was there convinced of the truth of Catholicism, and was received into the Church in 1856 by the Abbé Passaglia, the ceremony being performed in the Chapel of the Roman College, in the presence of the learned Jesuit, Franzelin, now a Cardinal, and then a Professor in the Roman University. When making his abjuration and reciting the Creed, he repeated twice the word *filioque*.

“Mr. Palmer spent much time and labour on a work which he published under the title of *The Patriarch and the Tzar. Replies of the Humble Nikon, by the Mercy of God Patriarch, against the Questions of the Boyar Simeon Streshneff, and the Answers of the Metropolitan of Gaza, Paisius Ligarides*. Translated from the Russian, 1871. Mr. Palmer was occupied almost up to the hour of his death on a revision in Latin of his *Egyptian Chronicles*. He latterly suffered much from gout, and was aware that the action of his heart was defective. But he was not afraid of death, and he awaited the approach of the final hour with calmness and fortitude. About ten days ago he took to his bed, but still continued to correct proofs for the press. On the 4th of April he became seriously ill, and one of his lungs was found to be affected. His physicians then pronounced him to be almost beyond hope. Father Armellini was in constant attendance on him, and on the night of the 4th gave him the last rites of the

Church. His brother, Archdeacon Palmer, was telegraphed for, and arrived a few hours too late to see him alive. Mr. Foljambe, Lady Herbert of Lea, and Dr. Campbell, Rector of the Scots' College, were unremitting in their efforts to console the last moments of their expiring friend, whose departure was truly Christian and happy.

"The death of Mr. Palmer produces a sad void in English society in Rome. He was modest and unassuming in his manner, notwithstanding his great learning, and endeared himself to his many friends by his amiability and kindness. Protestants, as well as Catholics, admired and respected him. His piety was deep and fervent. He was in the habit of going to confession every week, and was a frequent communicant.

"He resided in the Piazza di Sta. Maria in Campitelli, and in the Church of that parish his funeral was celebrated on Tuesday, the 8th of April, the officiating clergyman being Dr. Campbell, Rector of the Scots' College. His remains were laid in the Cemetery of S. Lorenzo in Campo Verano. R. I. P."

Extract from the *Times*.

"Oxford men of the generation now passing away will have read with regret in our obituary column yesterday the intelligence of the death of Lord Selborne's brother, the Rev. William Palmer, which happened a few days ago at Rome, where he had long resided. He will be remembered as one of the advanced Tractarian party in its early days, when Newman, Pusey, and Keble were its guiding influences, and especially for his efforts to bring about the first steps of friendly recognition and intercommunion between the Greek and the Anglican Churches. He was the eldest of the six sons of the late Rev. William Palmer, many years Rector of Mixbury, Oxfordshire, by his marriage with Dorothea Richardson, daughter of the late Rev. William Roundell, of Gledstone, Yorkshire, and was born in the year 1811, or early in 1812. Elected while very young to a Demyship on the Oxfordshire foundation of Magdalen College, he closed

a distinguished undergraduate career by taking his Bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1830, taking a First Class in the School of *Literæ Humaniores*, where his name appears side by side with those of Henry William Wilberforce, Henry Edward Manning (now Cardinal Archbishop), and Walter Kerr Hamilton, late Bishop of Salisbury. He had already obtained the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse, and subsequently gained that for Latin Essay, on the subject of the Athenian Comedy. He was afterwards appointed Tutor of his College, and also acted as Examiner in the Classical Schools, we believe on more than one occasion. Mr. Palmer was one of those who followed Dr. Newman in seceding to Rome, being dissatisfied with the Protestant character of the English Church; and from that time for the most part resided in Italy, living the life of a student, but never, we believe, taking Priest's orders in the Church of his adoption. He was the author of 'A Harmony of Anglican Doctrine with that of the Church in the East,' 'A Letter to a Protestant Catholic,' 'Dissertations on Subjects relating to the Orthodox or Eastern Communion,' 'An Introduction to Early Christian Symbolism,' and, lastly, of a very learned work, entitled, 'Egyptian Chronicles, with a Harmony of Sacred and Egyptian Chronology, and an Appendix on Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities.' Mr. Palmer of Magdalen has been often confounded with his namesake and contemporary at Oxford, Mr. Palmer of Worcester, the author of 'Origines Liturgicæ,' &c."

Extract from a letter of the Rev. Sir J. L. Hoskyns, dated 13, Trinita de Monte, Rome, April 8, 1879. "It fell to my lot to follow our old fellow-collegian, William Palmer, to his last resting-place in the Cemetery of San Lorenzo this morning. He died last Saturday (April 5), having been unwell with gout, and an affection of the heart. I had a long sit and talk with him about ten days ago. He was in bed, but quite up to conversation, and was busy correcting the sheets of some work he was engaged in. He asked much about Magdalen College, and old friends. He said

he knew his time was drawing to an end, and that he was making all preparation. He had been very kind on our first arrival in Rome at Christmas in giving us a regular lecture in his rooms on the Catacombs, and went through a very elaborate description of them without any difficulty. His rooms in the Piazza Campitelli strongly reminded me of those large outer rooms in the New Buildings at Magdalen. His end was sudden at last, and apparently without any pain. The Archdeacon was telegraphed for, and of course was chief mourner. Lord Selborne could not come. A good many English residents attended, and the service was very long, and very impressive *in the Church*. Not so when we reached the Cemetery, which is a long drive; and I could not help contrasting our beautiful and simple service at the side of the grave with what I witnessed to-day."

The following account of the funeral is from a letter of the Rev. J. S. Campbell, Rector of the Scots' College in Rome, dated 23 May, 1879.

"On Monday evening the body was removed to the parish Church of Sancta Maria in Campitelli. As is usual in Rome, it was accompanied by the parish priest and a large number of clergy, bearing lighted candles, and chanting the *Miserere* and other psalms. On reaching the Church, the coffin, covered by a pall, was placed on a bier in the centre of the nave, where it remained surrounded by lighted candles. Next morning, after the office of the dead had been recited by the clergy of the Church, a high mass of *Requiem* was sung by the Rector of the English College, the students of the Scots' College assisting at the altar. At the conclusion of the mass the celebrant, divesting himself of the black chasuble, assumed a cope of the same colour; the subdeacon, attended by two acolytes and bearing the processional cross, proceeded to the bier, at the head of which he took his station. The clergy followed with lighted tapers, and arranged themselves on the two sides, and lastly, the celebrant and deacon, who took their places at the foot. When the celebrant had said the prayer

Non intres in iudicium, the responsorium *Libera nos Domine* was sung by the choir. The celebrant then passed round the bier, sprinkling the coffin with holy water, and afterwards incensing it in the same manner. The absolution was concluded by the prayer *Deus cujus proprium*. The service of the interment now began with the anthem *In paradisum*. The *Benedictus* was then sung, and the anthem repeated: the final prayer chanted by the priest, the coffin again sprinkled, and two cantors sang the last *Requiescat in pace*. The coffin was now transferred to the hearse in waiting to remove it to the Cemetery of S. Lorenzo. Thither it was followed by the parish priest, his curate, and the cross-bearer. Outside the Cemetery chapel the coffin was placed on a trestle, the parish priest recited alternately with those present the *Benedictus*, and repeated the prayer of the Burial Service already said in the Church; he then made the sign of the cross with the asperges over the body, which was then carried to the vault. The music in the Church was rendered by a choir, under the direction of the leader of the Capella of St. John Lateran."

Extract from the *Guardian*, 26 Nov. 1879.

"The *Tablet* states that the mortal remains of the late Mr. William Palmer, brother of Lord Selborne, were last week removed, under the direction of Dr. Campbell, Rector of the Scotch College, Rome, from their temporary resting-place in the grave selected in the left-hand corner of the principal square on entering the Cemetery of Campo Verano. The site chosen is near the Basilica of S. Lorenzo. Dr. Campbell, the students of the Scotch College, and a few friends, including Mrs. Saville Foljambe, were present at the removal of the body. A monument was afterwards erected over the tomb, consisting of a plain round pillar of grey marble surmounted by a white marble cross. The following is the inscription in red letters on the pillar:—*Hic situm est corpus Gulielmi Palmer, Angli, Coll. S. Mariæ Magdalene apud Oxonienses olim Socii, qui Romæ obdormivit in Christo nonis Aprilibus an. Sal. MDCCCLXXIX, ætatis suæ LXVIII. R.I.P.*

The inscription was composed by Archdeacon Edwin Palmer, brother of the deceased, and the expense of the monument was defrayed by the family."

I am enabled by the courtesy of Lord Selborne, who wrote it down from memory, to give a copy of his brother William's beautiful epitaph on his cousin, John Currer, who was drowned in the Isis many years ago :

Intraverunt aquæ, Carissime, usque ad animam tuam. Venisti in altitudinem aquarum, et tempestas demersit te. Ne te demergat tempestas aquæ, neve absorbeat te profundum, neve urgeat supra te puteus os suum. Sed qui replet in bonis desideria sperantium in se; qui senibus etiam ut aquilæ juventutem renovat, renovet tibi amabilem istam juventutem tuam, et misericordiâ et miserationibus coronet te!

I venture also to give a specimen of his poetry, viz. a translation from the Russ of A. S. Khamrakoff, addressed "TO MY CHILDREN."

"Time was when I lov'd at still midnight to come,

"My children, to see you asleep in your room :

"The Cross' holy sign in your foreheads to trace,

"And commend you in prayer to the love and the grace

"Of our gracious and merciful God.

"To keep gentle guard and watch over your rest,

"To think how your spirits were sinless and blest,

"In hope to look forward to long happy years

"Of blithe merry youth, without sorrows or fears,

"Oh! how sweet, how delicious it was!

"But now, if I go, all is silence, all gloom ;

"None sleep in that crib, nothing breathes in that room ;

"The light that should burn at the image is gone :

"Alas! so it is, children now I have none,

"And my heart how it painfully throbs!

"Dear children, at that same still midnight do ye,

"As I once pray'd for you, now in turn pray for me ;

"Me, who lov'd well the Cross on your foreheads to trace ;

"Now commend me in turn to the mercy and grace

"Of our gracious and merciful God."

1827 Tireman, William Walter. res. 1832. Matr. at Wadham College, 1 June, 1825, aged 18. Eldest son of William Tireman of Chichester, *arm.* Gained the University English Prize Poem in 1826. B.A. 17 Dec. 1830. M.A. 28 June, 1832. Prob. F. 1832—1841. Jun. D. of Arts, 1836. Sen. D. of Arts, 1837. Bursar, 1838. Junior Proctor, 1841. Rector of Bower's Gifford, co. Essex, 1841. Rural Dean of Orsett, 1865. Died 9 Feb. 1872, aged 65, at 45, Queensborough Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

Author of *Trajan's Pillar*. *Oxford University Prize Poem*, 1826.

“Amid these wrecks of age how sweet to stray
 As steals pale twilight o'er the blush of day;
 And see, along those evening-tinted walls,
 Where the tall shadow lengthens as it falls,
 Still spar'd by time, yon storied shaft appears,
 Grey with the triumphs of a thousand years;
 There, in the conscious majesty of might,
 The Father-monarch stood in cloudless light,
 And from his dwelling in the deep-blue sky
 Beheld the vanquish'd world beneath him lie.
 Mark, round its sides, as swells the sculptur'd strife,
 Each warrior-image starting into life;
 The serried phalanx, and the light-arm'd band,
 Their eagles glittering on a foreign strand;
 Here white-rob'd priests in long procession lead
 The victims destin'd to their gods to bleed;
 Disdaining slavery,—there the Dacian foe
 Seeks death and freedom in the dagger's blow;
 And tow'ring in the midst, yon kingly form,
 Whose outstretch'd arm directs the battle-storm.
 Fix'd his firm step, and high unalter'd mien,
 Stern as War's god, yet awfully serene;
 Where'er he moves, destruction marks the way,
 Nor walls, nor woods, nor waves, his hosts can stay:
 Wild as some wintry torrent's echoing roar
 Rolls the dark war on Ister's fated shore;

Affrighted Dacia flies, nor now avail
 Her tempest-footed steeds, and linked mail;
 Still press the victors on—with sudden dread,
 Lo! Danube, starting from his sedge-girt bed,
 Wond'ring, beholds the crowds that throng his flood,
 And stain his angry streams with native blood.

Such were thy sons, O Rome!—thy matchless power
 In the full blaze of thy meridian hour;
 But where are now thy conquests and thy pride,
 Thy steel-clad hosts that swell'd war's sweeping tide?
 On those free rocks where gleam'd the patriot blade,
 The ruffian bandit plies his desperate trade.

Yet 'mid thy setting still some parting ray
 Tells of the brightness of thy former day,—
 Immortal Roman! each time-hallowed place
 Bids pausing memory all thy acts retrace,—
 Though now, thy form by bigot rage o'erthrown,
 Yon pillar bears an image not its own;
 Thy trophies gather'd from the well-fought field,
 That fill recording Victory's pictur'd shield,
 While virtue awes, while valour has its praise,
 Shall still command each rising hero's gaze,
 Bid his young spirit catch th' inspiring flame,
 And soar to deeds that rival Trajan's fame."

A.D. 1841. Jun. *Circiter hoc tempus Gulielmus Gualterus
 Tireman, Socius Cistriensis, uxorem ducit. Idem paulo antea
 Ecclesiâ de Bowers-Gifford in comitatu Essex. fuerat donatus.*
 V. P. Reg.

Wilson, John Posthumus. res. 1834. Matr. at Lincoln
 College, 15 June, 1827, aged 17. Only son of John Wilson
 of Louth, co. Lincoln, *Dris.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.*
 in 1831. B.A. 5 May, 1831. Ordained Deacon 1832,
 Priest 1833. M.A. 14 Jan. 1834. D.C.L. 4 Dec. 1845.
 Prob. F. 1834—1842. Sen. D. of Arts, 1841. Junior
 Proctor, 1841. Rural Dean. Married, 1 July, 1842, Mary,
 d. and h. of the Rev. John Parkinson, D.D. (Demy in 1772),
 after which marriage he changed his name to Parkinson.

He died at Ravendale Hall, near Grimsby, co. Lincoln, 7 Dec. 1874, and was buried in Ravendale Churchyard, where his tomb is thus inscribed:—*To the glory of God, and in memory of the Rev. J. P. Parkinson, D.C.L. J.P. Born July 20, 1809; died Dec. 7, 1874.*

Author of

An Analysis of Butler's Analogy. 8vo. Oxford, 1837. (Magd. Libr.)

A Catechism of the Apostles' Creed. 8vo. London, 2nd ed. 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

Giles Witherne, a Poem. 4to. London, 6th ed. 1862. (Magd. Libr.)

He was also editor of the *Sermons of Bishop Andrewes*, 5 vols. 8vo., for the Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.

A.D. 1841. Oct. 11. *Gulielmo Gualtero Tireman, A.M. Procuratore Juniore, sponte suâ munus deponente, et ab Academiâ recedente, Dominus Præses honorem istius officii assignat Joanni P. Wilson, A.M. Socio Lincolnensi, qui Deputatum vel alio nomine Pro-procuratorem nominat Joannem R. Bloxam, A.M. in sex menses proximè sequentes.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1842. Julii 1. *Hoc die uxorem ducit Joannes Posthumus Wilson, A.M. Socius Lincolnensis, et novum idcirco accipit cognomen, suomet deposito, secundum ultimum testamentum Joannis Parkinson, S. T. P. nostri Collegii quondam Socii. Ita fit ut noster in posterum cognomine gaudeat Parkinsoniano, nec illud Wilsonii amplius sibi vindicet. Quo cuncta sint fausta et felicia, placentam nuptialem cameræ communi præsentat sponsus εὐχολας χάριν.* V. P. Reg.

1828 Borrett, Charles William. res. 1834. Born at Great Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, 20 Nov. 1809. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Matr. 24 July, 1828, aged 18. Younger son of Giles Borrett of Yarmouth, arm. Gained the Dean Ireland's Scholarship in 1829. Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1832. B.A. 13 June, 1832. M.A. 4 Dec. 1834. D.C.L. 16 Nov. 1843. Prob. F. 1834—1867. Bursar, 1851. Died in London, 16 Dec. 1867.

A.D. 1829. Mar. 21. *In literario certamine, quod æmulæ*

juventuti quotannis subeundum a Domino Doctore Ireland, Decano Westmonasteriensi, haud ita pridem institutum erat, Carolus Gulielmus Borrett, Semicommunarius, victor evasit, et electus est, ut apud Academicos vocatur, Dean Ireland's Scholar.
V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1835. Nov. 13. *Ex speciali providentiâ Dni Præsidentis, Vice-Præsidentis, Decanorum aliorumque trium Seniorum data est licentia Mro Borrett et Dno (Roundell) Palmer conferendi se ad studium Juris Civilis.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1836. Mar. 4. *Carolus Gulielmus Borrett, A.M. in locum Prælectoris in Philosophiâ Naturali, per cessionem Jacobi Pears vacantem electus est.* V. P. Reg.

Estridge, John. res. 1829. Matr. at Merton College, 17 Nov. 1826, aged 17. Fourth son of Joseph Estridge of Margate, co. Kent, *arm.*

1829 Greene, Edward. res. 1836. Matr. at Worcester College, 12 April, 1826, aged 18. Third son of Richard Greene of Warburton, co. Sussex, *Cler.* B.A. 5 Nov. 1830. M.A. 13 June, 1833. B.D. 10 Nov. 1842. D.D. 14 June, 1844. Prob. F. 1836—1876. Curate of Tuxlith, near Liphook, Hampshire, 1860. Died at Liphook, 5 May, 1876, aged 69. Buried at Woodman's Green, four miles from Liphook.

Onslow, Henry Cope. res. 1842. Educated at Charterhouse. Matr. at University College, 30 March, 1827, aged 18. Son of Denzil Onslow of Worthing, co. Sussex, *arm.* B.A. 5 May, 1831. M.A. 12 Dec. 1833. Prob. F. 1842—1844.

Harris, Thomas. res. 1835. Entered at Rugby School in 1819. Matr. at Exeter College, 4 March, 1829, aged 17. Son of George Harris of Rugby, co. Warwick, *arm.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1833. B.A. 23 May, 1833. M.A. 12 Nov. 1835. B.D. 18 June, 1846. Prob. F. 1835—1850. Jun. D. of Arts, 1837, 1838. Bursar, 1839, 1842, 1847. Sen. Proctor, 1845. Vice-Pres. 1846. Dean of Div. 1848. Pres. to Swerford, 3 May, 1849. Married Joanna, daughter of J. H. Whitmore Jones, Esq. *arm.* Appointed Magistrate for the County of Oxford, 1852.

Chaplin, George Ayscough. res. 1835. Entered at Rugby School in 1824. Matr. 27 July, 1829, aged 19. Son of William Chaplin of St. Elkington, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* (Demy in 1785). Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1833. B.A. 25 May, 1833. M.A. 5 May, 1837. Prob. F. 1835—1836. Ordained Deacon 1834, Priest 1835. Rector of Raithby, with Vicarage of Hallington, co. Lincoln, 1841, and Vicar of Haugham, co. Lincoln. Died 4 June, 1859. Buried in Raithby Churchyard, near the Chancel. On his tomb is inscribed:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. George Ayscough Chaplin, M.A. sometime Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and for twenty-three years Rector of Raithby, and Vicar of Hallington. He rebuilt the Church of Raithby in 1840, to commemorate which event, and also as a record of his excellent qualities, this tomb has been erected by his parishioners. He was born Feb. 3, 1810, and died June 4, 1859.*

A.D. 1836. June 2. *Georgius Ayscough Chaplin, Scholaris in annum Probationis, Beneficio quodam acquisito, omni jure, quod eo nomine obtinuerat, cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Cholmeley, John Mountague. res. 1835. Matr. 27 July, 1829, aged 16. Son of John Cholmeley of Easton, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* (Demy in 1791). B.A. 6 June, 1833. M.A. 13 April, 1836. Ordained Deacon 1836, Priest 1837. Prob. F. 1835—1838. Pres. to Lower Beeding, Aug. 1838. res. 1848. Incumbent of High Cross, 1848—1856. Vicar of Standon, co. Hertford, 1856—1860. Died at the Vicarage, Standon, 31 Jan. 1860, aged 47. On a white and black marble tablet in High Cross Church is the following inscription:—*The Parishioners of High Cross to the beloved memory of the Rev. John M. Cholmeley, M.A. sometime Vicar of Standon, and for nearly nine years previously the faithful and affectionate Minister of this Church and Parish, who died 31 January, 1860, aged 47 years.*

A.D. 1838. Aug. *Vir Reverendus Joannes Mountague Cholmeley, A.M. Socius, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

1830 Bloxam, John Rouse. res. 1835. Born at Rugby, co. Warwick, 25 April, 1807. Entered at Rugby School in

1814. Exhibitioner of Rugby School, 1826. Matr. at Worcester College, 20 May, 1826, as sixth son of Richard Rouse Bloxam, D.D. (Under Master of Rugby School, Rector of Brinklow, and Vicar of Bulkington, co. Warwick, and formerly Student of Christ Church), and Anne, sister of Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A. Bible Clerk of Worcester College, 1826—1830. Fourth (Honorary) Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1831. Prob. F. 1835—1863. B.A. 9 Feb. 1832. M.A. 12 Nov. 1835. Pro-Proctor, 1841. B.D. 2 Nov. 1843. D.D. 21 Oct. 1847. Jun. D. of Arts, 1838, 1840. Bursar, 1841, 1844, 1850, 1854, 1859. Vice-Pres. 1847. Dean of Div. 1849. Librarian, 1851—1862. Chaplain and Classical Master in a private School at Wyke House, near Brentford, of which Dr. Alexander Jamieson was Principal, in July, 1832. Second Master of Bromsgrove School, co. Worcester, 1833—1836. Curate at Littlemore to the Rev. John Henry Newman, Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford (now Cardinal), 1837—1840. Pres. to Upper Beeding, Feb. 1862.

Editor of *Peter Heylin's Memorial of Bishop Waynflete*, for the Caxton Society. 8vo. 1851.

Compiler of *The Magdalen College Register*. Vol. I. *The Choristers*. Vol. II. *The Clerks, Chaplains, Organists*. Vol. III. *The Schoolmasters and Ushers*. Vols. IV. V. VI. VII. *The Demies*.

A.D. 1838. Mar. 3. *Joannes Rouse Bloxam, A.M. electus est Decanus in Artibus in locum Edvardi Greene sponte recedentis*. V. P. Reg.

Tawney, Edward Archer. res. 1832. Educated at St. Paul's School. Matr. at Wadham College, 10 May, 1828, aged 18. Fourth son of Richard Tawney of Dunchurch, co. Warwick, *gen.* Died 6 Dec. 1832. Buried in the Ante-chapel.

A.D. 1832. Dec. 6. *Obiit Edvardus Archer Tawney, Semicommunarius, anno ætatis xxiii.* V. P. Reg.

The following epitaph, not intended to be engraved, was written by the Rev. George Booth, who nominated him to a Demyskip:—*M.S. Edvardi Tawney in Coll. B. M. Magdalenæ Oxon. aliquandiu Semicommunarii, tum æquo candidoque ani-*

mo, tum corpore decenti concinnoque ornatissimi adolescentis. Probabilem fecerat in litteris profectum; in perspiciendis autem hominum moribus quam pro ætate, ac suo rerum usu, subtilior cum esset Judex, laudem tamen sibi nunquam arrogabat; aliis tribuebât libens, negabat invitissimus, munditiarum elegans estimator. Fuit in omni cultu nec nimis ipse lautus neque parum, indole, vultu, consuetudine, jucundus et amabilis. Vixit ann. xxiii. Repentinâ et præcipiti pulmonum tabe intra menses fere tres confectus in spe salutis Christianâ requievit viii id. Decembris an. p. nat. Servatorem nostrum MDCCCXXXII.

Whorwood, Thomas Henry. res. 1833. Educated at Eton. Matr. at University College, 19 Oct. 1829, aged 17. Eldest son of Thomas Henry Whorwood of Headington, co. Oxford, *Cler.* Fourth (Honorary) Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1832. B.A. 6 June, 1833. Ordained Deacon 1835, Priest 1836. M.A. 13 April, 1836. B.D. 16 Nov. 1843. D.D. 25 Nov. 1847. Prob. F. 1833—1849. Vicar of Marston, 1833—1849. Pres. to Willoughby, 19 March, 1849. In 1855 the parishioners of Marston presented Dr. Whorwood with a silver inkstand as a testimonial of respect.

"On Monday evening (Sept. 27, 1874) a presentation of a very interesting kind was made in the Girls' School-room to the Vicar of this parish (Willoughby). The presentation consisted of a handsome silver-mounted claret-jug, two silver goblets, and an elegant silver fruit-stand, engraved with the crest and motto of the Vicar, and with a suitable inscription. These were accompanied by an illuminated address, and list of subscribers. The presentation was made, on behalf of the parishioners, by Major Mason; and Dr. Whorwood replied in his kindly genial manner, and alluded to his long connection of twenty-six years with the parish, adding that his advancing years compelled him to take a few months' rest. It may truly be added that the parishioners, to whom the Rev. gentleman has endeared himself by his constant acts of love and charity, one and all hope that he may soon return to them, perfectly restored to health, to take his accustomed place." *Local Paper.*

"The property at Headington, as did that of Holton Park, belonged for a long period to the old family of the Whorwoods, one of the most ancient and respectable in the county of Oxford, and was severed from its original lords, owing to a series of improvident proprietors. Not so, however, the last owner, the Rev. Thomas Henry Whorwood, Fellow of Magdalen College, who disposed of the remnant of this fine estate from a nice sense of honour, and from a desire to get rid altogether of incumbrances laid on the estate by those who had gone before him, and which, at the moment, he saw no other means of surmounting, but by a sacrifice painful to himself, and regretted by all his friends; by none more than the writer of this note." Dr. Philip Bliss in *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*. 2nd ed. vol. ii. p. 238, note 1.

Bright, John Edward. res. 1830. Matr. at Christ Church, 18 March, 1830, aged 19. Son of John Bright of Birmingham, co. Warwick, *Dris.* Student of Christ Church, 1832. B.A. 19 Feb. 1835. M.A. 3 Feb. 1837.

A.D. 1830. Dec. *Sub hoc tempus Joannes Edvardus Bright, motus, ut præ se ferebat, nescio quâ de natali comitatu, utrum is reverà Varvicensis esset, conceptâ dubitatione (quam quidem, facili negotio expediendam, tollere aut fastidiosus supersedit, aut se suosque supersedissee minus etiam ingenuè simulavit:) hæc caussatus Semicommunarii apud nos loco, quo, Varvicensis habitus, honorificè admodum ob egregium in literis profectum ornatus nuper fuerat, ultrò renunciavit: eo nempe consilii, ut in Collegium potius Ædis Christi, cui jam prius fuisset adscriptus, remigraret.* V. P. Reg.

1831 Meyrick, Edward. res. 1836. Matr. at Trinity College, 6 April, 1830, aged 17. Eldest son of Arthur Meyrick of Ramsbury, Wiltshire, *Cler.* B.A. 17 Oct. 1833. M.A. 25 May, 1836. Prob. F. 1836—1854. Ordained Deacon, 1838. Vice-Pres. 1848. Married, 23 Feb. 1854, to Mary, youngest daughter of B. Batson of Ramsbury, Esq.

Hotham, John Hallett. res. 1836. Educated at the Charterhouse. Matr. at Oriel College, 14 May, 1830, aged 18. Son of Frederick Hotham of Dennington, co.

Suffolk, *Cler.* Fourth Class in *Math.* in 1833. B.A. 27 Feb. 1834. Ordained Deacon 1835, Priest 1836. M.A. 6 June, 1839. Vicar of Sutton at Hone, Dartford, Kent, 1836.

A.D. 1836. Jun. *Circiter hoc tempus Joannes Hallett Hotham, A.B. Semicommunarius, Beneficio quodam acquisito, omni jure, quod eo nomine obtinuerat, cessit.* V. P. Reg.

Pears, Edmund Ward. res. 1841. Matr. at Exeter College, 4 Feb. 1830, aged 16. Fifth son of James Pears of Pirbright, Guildford, co. Surrey, *Cler.* B.A. 14 Jan. 1835. M.A. 25 May, 1836. Curate of Stoke Goldington, 1860. Rector of St. Peter's, Dorchester, 1864. Died at Fordington, Dorchester, 1 July, 1878, aged 65. Buried at Radipole, near Weymouth, where on a gravestone in the Churchyard is the following:—*Edmund Ward Pears, for fourteen years Rector of Dorchester St. Peter's. Died July 1, 1878, aged 64 years.* There is a memorial of him also in St. Peter's, Dorchester, with the following:—*This Tablet was erected by Members of his congregation and others in affectionate remembrance of the Rev. Edmund Ward Pears, who for fourteen years was Rector of this Parish, and died July 1st, 1878. A man singularly endowed by God with a clear perception of Divine truth. He faithfully preached the Gospel of Salvation by Jesus Christ so simply and clearly that the most unlettered person could understand, and yet so deeply and experimentally that the wisest could feel he had something to learn.*

He married, 31 Dec. 1841, Caroline Margareta, second daughter of Jacob Wilkinson, Esq. of Springfield House, Bath. She died 3 May, 1874.

A.D. 1841. Oct. *Circiter hoc tempus Edmundus Ward Pears, Semicommunarius de Dioc. Winton. uxorem ducit.* V. P. Reg.

Hall, George Charles. res. 1837. Matr. at Pembroke College, 5 Feb. 1830, aged 18. Eldest son of George William Hall of St. John's, Gloucester, *S.T.P.* (Master of Pembroke College). Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1833. B.A. 31 Oct. 1833. Ordained Deacon 1834, Priest 1835. M.A. 25 May, 1836. Vicar of Churcham cum Bulley,

Gloucester, 1836. Select Preacher at St. Mary's, Oxford, 1845—1846.

Smith, Bernard. res. 1836. Educated at Grantham School. Matr. in July, 1831, aged 16. Eldest son of Bernard Smith of Great Ponton, co. Lincoln, *Cler.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1835. B.A. 10 Dec. 1835. M.A. 26 April, 1838. Prob. F. 1836—1839. Rector of Leadenham, co. Lincoln, May, 1839. Received into the Church of Rome at Oscott College, 15 Dec. 1842. Ordained Priest at Oscott College at Easter, 1847. Missionary Apostolic at St. Peter's, Marlow, 21 June, 1853. Canon of Northampton, 1 July, 1858. Missionary Rector of Great Marlow, 7 July, 1859.

My old friend, R. W. Sibthorp, in a letter dated 25 Feb. 1865, gives the following account of a visit to Bernard Smith: "I left London on the 11th for Great Marlow, and spent Thursday, 12th, with our friend Bernard Smith. It is a prettily situated town; the Thames flowing through it, and wooded hills on all sides; about 6000 in population. I found Smith grown considerably stout, but as usual very cheerful, very kind, and giving me a hearty welcome. It would please you much to see his little Church. It is perfection of its kind, one of dear Pugin's parish Churches, just what one might suppose would have been found plentifully scattered through England in the days (say) of Henry VI; chancel or sanctuary, nave, lady chapel, sacristy, all very beautiful and beautifully kept; churchyard cross, monuments all as they should be, (a small convent adjoining with schools,) stained glass windows, plain solid benches and plain handsome font, holy water basin in the porch. Smith's own dwelling of two or three cottages thrown together, nice garden; congregation of (Roman) Catholics about 180. I said mass there each morn, having as acolyte Lord Archibald Douglas, brother of the Marquess of Queensbury, who, with a younger brother, is under Bernard Smith's care. Lady Queensbury, the mother, is a convert. The Marquess and the guardian very hostile, and Smith has to keep watch lest they should pounce on the two lads and carry them

off. Lord Archibald, the eldest, is a very earnest, nice lad, is in fact head Sacristan, and seems bent on taking Holy Orders."

Reade, Charles. res. 1835. Born at Ipsden, 8 June, 1814. Matr. July, 1831, aged 17. Eighth son of John Reade of Ipsden, co. Oxford, *arm.* Elected Vinerian Scholar, 11 Nov. 1835; Vinerian Fellow, 17 Feb. 1842. Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1835. B.A. 18 June, 1835. M.A. 26 April, 1838. D.C.L. 1 July, 1847. Prob. F. 1835. Jun. D. of Arts, 1841, 1843. Bursar, 1844, 1849. Vice-Pres. 1851.

A.D. 1835. Nov. 11. *Carolus Reade, A.B. Scholaris in annum Probationis, Fundationis Vinerianæ Scholaris electus est.* V. P. Reg.

Author of the following STORIES (most of which have passed through several editions):—

Christie Johnson. 8vo. London, 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

The course of True Love never did run smooth. 8vo. London, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

It is never too late to mend. 8vo. London, 1856, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

Peg Woffington. 8vo. London, 1853, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)

Love me little, Love me long. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

White Lies. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)
Re-issued under the title of Double Marriage.

The Eighth Commandment. 8vo. London, 1860. (Magd. Libr.)

The Cloister and the Hearth. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

Cream: containing Jack of all Trades, A matter-of-fact Romance, and the Autobiography of a Thief. 8vo. London, 1858.

The Good Fight.

Clouded Sunshine.

Art.

Propria quæ Maribus.)

} 1 vol. 1857.

Hard Cash. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1863.

Griffith Gaunt. Second edition. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1866.

Foul Play; in conjunction with D. Boucicault. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1868.

Put yourself in his place. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1870.

A Terrible Temptation. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1871.

A Simpleton. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1873.

Trade Malice, Personal Narrative, and Wandering Heir. 8vo. Lond. 1875.

Woman Hater. 3 vols. 8vo. Edinb. 1877.

And author of the following PLAYS:—

In conjunction with Tom Taylor	{	<i>Two Loves and a Life.</i> 8vo. Lond. 1854.
		<i>The King's Rival.</i> 8vo. London, 1854.
		<i>The First Printer.</i>
		<i>Masks and Faces.</i> 8vo. London, 1854. (Magd. Libr.)

Peregrine Pickle; a biographical play. 8vo. Oxford, 1851.
(Magd. Libr.)

Gold. 8vo. London. (Magd. Libr.)

The Ladies' Battle; a Comedy from the French of MM. Scribe and Legouvé. 8vo. London. (Magd. Libr.)

The Lost Husband; a Drama, adapted from the French.
(Magd. Libr.)

Angelo; a Tragedy, adapted to the English stage. 8vo. London.
(Magd. Libr.)

The Courier of Lyons; a Melodrama. 8vo. London, 1854.
(Magd. Libr.)

The Village Tale.

Honour is before Titles.

Art.

The Libertine's Bet; or, the Oath and the Wager.

The Hypochondriac.

Pride and Poverty.

1832 Newman, Thomas Harding. res. 1847. Born at Nelves, Hornchurch, 11 June, 1811. Matr. at Wadham College, 13 May, 1829, aged 17. Eldest son of Thomas Newman of Hornchurch, co. Essex, *arm.* B.A. 17 Oct. 1833. M.A. 13 April, 1836. B.D. 3 Dec. 1846. D.D. 25 Nov. 1848. Prob. F. 1847—1873. Bursar, 1852. Dean of Div. 1850.

Wells, Francis Ballard. res. 1841. Born at Wiston, co. Sussex, 14 May, 1811. Matr. at Christ Church, 27 May, 1830, aged 19. Fifth son of George Wells of Wiston, co. Sussex, *Cler.* B.A. 18 June, 1835. M.A. 20 Oct. 1836. Ordained Deacon 1836, Priest 1837. Private Secretary to Archbishop Howley of Canterbury, 1837—1841. Rector of Woodchurch, co. Kent, 1841. Married, 1 Feb. 1842, Jane Rose Fanny, daughter of E. Hardisty, Esq. of Hampstead.

A.D. 1842. Feb. 1. *Hoc die Franciscus Ballard Wells, M.A. Semicommunarius, beneficio de Woodchurch in co. Cant. ab Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi haud ita pridem donatus, uxorem duxit.* V. P. Reg.

Daman, Charles. res. 1836. Born at Romsey, Hampshire, 20 June, 1813. Matr. at Queen's College, 11 Nov. 1830. Third son of William Charles Daman of Romsey, *gen.* First Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1834. B.A. 27 Nov. 1834. Elected Fellow of Oriel, 8 April, 1836. res. 1842. M.A. 5 April, 1837. Tutor of Oriel, 1837—1868. Ordained Deacon 1837, Priest 1853.

Author of *Ten Letters introductory to College Residence, by a Tutor.* 8vo. Oxford, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

A.D. 1836. Apr. 8. *Carolus Daman, A.B. Semicommunarius Collegii Oriensis Socius electus est.* V. P. Reg.

Hansell, Edward Halifax. res. 1847. Born at St. Mary-in-the-Marsh, Norwich, 6 Nov. 1814. Matr. at Balliol College, 9 June, 1832, aged 17. Son of Peter Hansell of Norwich, *Cler.* (Chorister, 1777). First Class in *Math.* and Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1835. B.A. 28 Jan. 1836. M.A. 6 Dec. 1838. Ordained Deacon 1839, Priest 1843. B.D. 21 Oct. 1847. Prob. F. 1847—1853. Tutor and Mathematical Lecturer, 1842. Vice-Pres. 1852. Married in Aug. 1853, Mary Elizabeth, fifth daughter of David Williams, D.C.L. Warden of New College. Lecturer in Divinity, 2 Feb. 1852—1865. Pres. to East Ilsley, Dec. 1865. Gained the Denyer Theological Prize in 1840. Tutor of Merton College, Oct. 1845, to June, 1849. Grinfield Lecturer, 1861, 1862. Master of the Schools, 1841. Public Examiner in *Literis Humanioribus*, 1842—1843, and 1858—1859. Public Examiner in

Disciplinis Math. et Phys. 1851—1852. Public Examiner in *Jurisp. et Hist. Mod.* 1855—1856. Examiner in *Scholæ Lit. Græc. et Lat.* (Moderations), 1857. Select Preacher to the University of Oxford, 1846—1847.

Author of

The Denyer Theological Prize, 1840. *On the Duties of Christianity, comprehending Personal, Family, and National.*

Christ the Pattern of a Christian's Life. 8vo. Oxford, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Quit you like men; do all with charity. A Sermon on 1 Cor. xvi. 13, 14. 8vo. Oxford, 1850. (Magd. Libr.)

Notes on the First Essay in the series called "Essays and Reviews." 8vo. London, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

Novum Testamentum Græcæ Antiqui Sæculorum Codicum Textus in ordine Parallelo Dispositi. Accedit Collatio Codicis Sinaitici. OXON. MDCCCLXIV.

A.D. 1842. Oct. *Edvardus Halifax Hansell, A.M. Semicommunarius, munere Prælectoris Logicæ et Mathematicæ a Domino Præsidente honoratus, loco Fred. Jac. Parsons ab Academia recedentis.* V. P. Reg.

1833 Dale, Henry. res. 1843. Entered at Rugby School under Dr. Wooll in 1827. Matr. at Worcester College, 6 May, 1830, aged 18. Second son of John Dale of Coleshill, co. Warwick, *gen.* First Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1834. B.A. 27 Nov. 1834. M.A. 20 Oct. 1836. Ordained Deacon 1838, Priest 1839. Principal of Bishop's College, Bristol, 1840—1846. Master of Blackheath Proprietary School, 1846—1852. Vicar of East Stoke, co. Nottingham, 1851—1853. Rector of Wilby, co. Northampton, 1853. Rural Dean of Higham Ferrers, Third Portion. Married Fanny Isabel, daughter of William Davies, Esq. of Tyesaf, Monmouthshire.

A.D. 1844. Jan. 2. *Henricus Dale, S. M. M. Coll. Semicommunarius et Scholæ Episcopalis apud Bristolenses Archididascalus, uxore ductâ, omni Semicommunarii jure se exiit.* V. P. Reg.

Author of

A New Translation of Thucydides. Bohn's Classical Library. 8vo. 1848. And *Part of Xenophon's Hellenics*, 1854.

Translation of Goethe's Kerman and Dorothea. 1859.

Hints for Clerical Reading. 12mo. 1869. (Magd. Libr.)

Daubeny, Edward. res. 1848. Born at Smallburgh, co. Norfolk, 12 June, 1815. Matr. at Trinity College, 13 June, 1833, aged 17. Son of Edward Andrew Daubeny of Smallburgh, *Cler.* B.A. 9 Nov. 1837. M.A. 13 Feb. 1840. Perpetual Curate of Poulton, Wiltshire. Died 2 Aug. 1848. On a tombstone in the Churchyard of Eastington, co. Gloucester, is the following inscription:—*Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Edward Daubeny, M.A. Clerk; Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford; Incumbent of Poulton, Wilts. Died August 2, 1848, aged 33 years.*

Pickin, William Francis. res. 1843. Born at Whitemoor, co. Nottingham, 25 Feb. 1816. Entered at Rugby School in 1831. Matr. 26 July, 1833, aged 17. Only son of William John Pickin of Perlethorpe, co. Nottingham, *arm.* B.A. 9 Nov. 1837. M.A. 7 May, 1840. Prob. F. 1843—1846.

Butler, Thomas. res. 1842. Born at Bramdean, Hampshire, 24 March, 1812. Matr. at Wadham College, 19 May, 1830, aged 18. Eldest son of Thomas Butler of Bramdean, *Cler.* (Demy in 1785). B.A. 30 Oct. 1834. Ordained Deacon 1835, Priest 1836. M.A. 10 Nov. 1836. B.D. 4 Dec. 1845. Prob. F. 1842—1856. Sen. Dean of Arts, 1844, 1845. Bursar, 1846, 1850. Vice-President, 1849. Dean of Div. 1851. Rector of Theale, Berkshire, 1855. Married at Iffley, 30 Sept. 1862, Caroline Emily, daughter of the Rev. John Croome, Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water, co. Gloucester.

Burney, Charles. res. 1838. Born at Greenwich, co. Kent, 9 June, 1815. Educated at Winchester. Matr. at Christ Church, 23 May, 1833, aged 17. Eldest son of Charles Parr Burney of Greenwich, *Doctoris.* B.A. 9 Nov. 1837. M.A. 14 Nov. 1839. Ordained Deacon 1838, Priest 1839. Vicar of Halstead, Essex, 1850—1864. Pres. by Bishop of London to Rectory of Wickham Bishops, dioc. Rochester, 1864. Surrogate, Rural Dean, Hon. Canon of Rochester. Vicar of St. Mark's, Surbiton, 1879. Archdeacon of Kingston-upon-Thames, Sept. 1879.

A.D. 1838. Jul. 16. *Circiter hoc tempus Carolus Burney, A.B. omni jure, quod e Comit. Cantia anno millesimo octingentesimo tricesimo tertio electus, Semicommunarii nomine, apud nos obtinuerat, sponte cessit.* V. P. Reg.

On his appointment to the Archdeaconry he received the following address:—"To the Venerable Charles Burney, M.A. Archdeacon of Kingston-on-Thames. We, the undersigned, members of the congregations of the Churches of St. Mark and St. Andrew, Surbiton, beg to offer you our sincere and hearty congratulations upon your appointment by the Lord Bishop of Rochester as the first Archdeacon of Kingston-on-Thames. We earnestly trust that you may be blessed with health and strength to discharge for many years the important duties attached to your new appointment, for which your long and faithful services to the Church, during the whole course of your ministry, and more especially as Vicar of our Parish, have rendered you so eminently qualified. It is also a sense of especial gratification to us that the honour conferred on you will not deprive us of your services as Vicar."

The address, although restricted to the congregations of the above Churches, and to one member of each household, received about 500 signatures. It was handsomely illuminated and bound up, together with the parchments containing the signatures, in antique morocco, in the form of a book.

Drake, Philip Leopold. res. 1847. Born at Norwich, 5 Dec. 1817. Matr. 26 July, 1833, aged 15. Third son of William Pitt Drake of Norwich, *Cler.* B.A. 2 June, 1838. M.A. 6 June, 1840.

Chaplin, John Edward. res. 1836. Born at South Elkington, co. Lincoln, 5 March, 1812. Entered at Rugby School in 1824. Matr. at Christ Church, 10 Nov. 1831, aged 19. Sixth son of William Chaplin of Elkington, *Cler.* (Demy in 1786). Prob. F. 1836—1853. B.A. 12 May, 1836. M.A. 3 May, 1838. Died Jan. 1852. Buried at the south-west corner of the Chapel outside, near the grave of Henry Balston.

1834 Moor, James Hoar. res. 1843. Born at Clifton on Dunsmore, co. Warwick, 19 May, 1816. Entered at Rugby School in 1823. Son of James Hoar Christopher Moor, *Cler.*, Assistant Master at Rugby School (Demy in 1796). Died 21 Oct. 1856. Buried in the Cemetery of Trinity Church, Rugby. On his tombstone is inscribed—*James Hoare Moor. Born May xix. mdcccxvi. Died October xxi. mdccclvi.*

Emeris, William Robert. res. 1839. Born at Louth, co. Lincoln, 17 Sept. 1817. Entered at Rugby School in 1831. Matr. 25 July, 1834. Son of John Emeris of Louth, *Cler.* Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1838. B.A. 14 June, 1838. M.A. 29 April, 1841. Prob. F. 1839—1843. Married, 20 June, 1850, Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Robert Gordon of Scampton, co. Lincoln.

1835 Worsley, John Henry. res. 1842. Matr. at Exeter College. Son of James Worsley of Billingham, Isle of Wight, *Cler.* B.A. 12 Nov. 1836. Ordained Deacon 1837, Priest 1838. Curate of Churchhill, Oxford. M.A. 17 Dec. 1838. Married, 27 Oct. 1842, Catharine, daughter of Robert Wharton Myddleton, Esq. of Guntle Park, co. York. Curate of Tylehurst, 1838—1841, 1843—1846. Curate of Theale, 1851—1855. Vicar of Leafield, with Wychwood, co. Oxford, 1857—1869. Elected Chaplain of Bromley College, 11 Dec. 1873.

Faussett, Godfrey. res. 1849. Born at Holton, co. Oxford, 30 Jan. 1813. Matr. at University College, 30 Oct. 1831. Second son of Godfrey Faussett of Holton, *Cler.* (Fellow in 1802). Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi College, 1833. B.A. 10 Nov. 1836. M.A. 17 Dec. 1838. B.D. 16 May, 1849. Prob. F. 1849—1853. Married, 10 May, 1853, Jemima, only daughter of Dr. Thomas Bridges, President of Corpus Christi College. Rector of Edgworth, Gloucester, 1860—1864. Gen. Lic. for Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.

Mount, Edward Shaw. res. 1877. Born at Walcot, co. Somerset, 26 July, 1816. Matr. at Corpus Christi College, 16 Oct. 1834, aged 18. Eldest son of Charles

Milman Mount of Walcot, *Cler.* B.A. 14 June, 1838. M.A. 29 April, 1841. Died 19 April, 1879, at 14, St. James's Square, Bath.

Routh, John William. res. 1841. Born at Boyton, Wiltshire, 4 Oct. 1817. Matr. at Queen's College, 2 April, 1835, aged 17. Second son of Samuel Routh of Boyton, *Cler.* (Demy in 1786). B.A. 2 May, 1839. Ordained Deacon 1840, Priest 1841. M.A. 1 July, 1841. Curate of Wick Risington, co. Gloucester. Rector of Tylehurst, Berkshire, 1855. Married, 19 Sept. 1841, Frances, daughter of the Rev. H. Pole of Waltham Place, Berkshire.

Hughes, John Bickley. res. 1848. Born at Bromham, Wiltshire, 13 June, 1818. Matr. at Queen's College, 19 Feb. 1835, aged 17. Fifth son of Robert Hughes of Bromham, *gen.* B.A. 17 Dec. 1839. Ordained Deacon 1841, Priest 1842. M.A. 11 Nov. 1841. Assistant Master at Marlborough College, 1843. Second Master of Tiverton School, co. Devon, 1845. Head Master of Tiverton School, 1847—1873. Curate of Church Thorne, and Surrogate. Vicar of Staverton, co. Devon, 1874.

Author of

Churches in and around Tiverton.

Hints for Improvements of Sunday Schools.

Deans Rural; a Paper read at a Ruri-decanal Chapter in Totnes, 17 Sept. 1878. 8vo. Oxford, 1879.

Nelson, Richard Heydon. res. 1837. Born at Speen, Berkshire, 28 June, 1816. Matr. 25 July, 1835, aged 16. Son of John Nelson of Speen, *Cler.* Died 2 June, 1837.

A.D. 1837. 2 Jun. *Diem obiit Ricardus Heydon Nelson, Semicommunarius.* V. P. Reg.

1836 Turner, Dawson William. res. 1846. Born at Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, 24 Dec. 1815. Entered at Rugby School in 1832, aged 16. Son of Dawson Turner of Yarmouth, Esq. Matr. at Exeter College, 7 May, 1834. 2nd Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1838. B.A. 2 June, 1838. M.A. 17 Dec. 1840. B.C.L. and D.C.L. 12 April, 1862. Ordained Deacon, 1840. Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool.

Author of

Hints to Students in reading for Classical Honours in the University of Oxford. 8vo. Oxford, 1843. (Magd. Libr.)

Notes on Herodotus. 8vo. Oxford, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Analysis of English, French, Greek, and Roman History. 4th ed. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

Translation of Pindar.

Ahn's German Grammar.

First Italian Teaching Book.

The Knights, Acharnians, and Birds of Aristophanes, with English Notes.

German Handbook.

Barker, Arthur Alcock. res. 1853. Born at Norwich, 18 Oct. 1820. Matr. 26 July, 1836, aged 15. Second son of George Barker of Norwich, *gen.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1840. B.A. 26 Nov. 1840. M.A. 18 May, 1843. Ordained Deacon 1843, Priest 1844. B.D. 1 Dec. 1853. Prob. F. 1850—1860. Vice-Pres. 1855. Dean of Div. 1856. Bursar, 1857. Perp. Curate of St. Michael's at Thorn, Norwich, 1849—1853. Rector of East Bridgford, 1860. Vicar of Kneeton, co. Lincoln, 1869. Married, 9 Dec. 1862, Alice, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Bailey Wright, Vicar of Wrangle.

Pearse, Thomas. res. 1850. Born at Hanwell, co. Oxford, 7 May, 1816. Entered at Rugby School in 1830. Matr. at Wadham College, 18 June, 1835. Son of William Pearse of Hanwell, *Cler.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1839. B.A. 28 Nov. 1839. M.A. 17 Feb. 1842. B.D. 7 Nov. 1850. Prob. F. 1850—1856. Vice-Pres. 1853. Dean of Div. 1854. Curate of Wardington, Oxford, 1842—1845. Curate of Sible Hedingham, Essex, 1847—1851. Rector of Fittleton, 1855. Rural Dean of Potterne, Portion II, Diocese of Salisbury, 1874. Domestic Chaplain to Baroness North. Married, 1855, Louisa Cecilia, third daughter of the Rev. R. Roberts, Vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk.

Adams, Henry Cadwallader. res. 1843. Born at 6, Great James Street, in St. Andrew's Parish, Holborn, London,

4 Nov. 1817. Educated at Westminster and Winchester. Matr. at Balliol College, 30 Nov. 1835, aged 18. Third son of John Adams of St. Pancras, London, Assistant Judge. Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1840. B.A. 6 June, 1840. M.A. 6 May, 1842. Examiner in the Responsion Schools, 1843. Prob. F. 1843—1852. Appointed Master of Magdalen College School, 22 March, 1844. Assistant Master at Winchester, 1844—1851. Married, 6 July, 1852, Esther Pell, daughter of the Rev. Richard Edmonds, Rector of Woodleigh, co. Devon. Appointed Chaplain of Bromley College, 25 June, 1855; res. 1867. Vicar of Dry Sandford, with Cothill, 21 Sept. 1867; pres. by Bishop Wilberforce; res. 1878. Pres. to Old Shoreham, and inst. by the Bishop of Chichester in person, 15 July, 1878.

Author of

1. *A Correspondence between Mr. Albion Oram, Independent Minister at Othery, and H. C. A.* 8vo. Bridgewater, 1852. (Magd. Libr.)
2. *The Twelve Foundations, and other Poems.* 8vo. Cambridge, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)
3. *The Text of the Gospels, with prolegomena, notes, references, and appendix.* 8vo. London, 1856. (Magd. Libr.)
4. *A new Greek Delectus, adapted to the arrangement of the Rev. C. Wordsworth's Grammar.* 9th thousand. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)
5. *A new Latin Delectus, adapted to the arrangement of the Eton and Edward VIth's Latin Grammar.* 6th thousand. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)
6. *The Cherry Stones:* partly from the MSS. of the late Rev. W. Adams. 8vo. London, 1855. 4th ed. (Magd. Libr.)
7. *Sivan the Sleeper.* 8vo. London, 1857. (Magd. Libr.)
8. *Greek Exercises, adapted to Adams's Greek Delectus and Wordsworth's Grammar.* 8vo. London, 1856. (Magd. Libr.)
9. *The First of June; or, Schoolboy Rivalry.* 8vo. London, 1858. 2nd ed. (Magd. Libr.)
10. *Schoolboy Honour: a Tale of Halminster School.* 8vo. London, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

11. *Latin Exercises, adapted to the arrangement of the Eton and Edward VIth Grammar.* 8vo. London, 1858. (Magd. Libr.)

12. *Tales of Charlton School.* 8vo. 1872. (Magd. Libr.)

13. *Tales of Nethercourt.* 8vo. 1876. (Magd. Libr.)

14. *Walter's Schooldays.* (Magd. Libr.)

15. *White Brunswickers.* (Magd. Libr.)

16. *Barford Bridge; or, Schoolboy Trials.* (Magd. Libr.)

17. *Wroxby College.* 8vo. London, 1874. (Magd. Libr.)

18. *Winborough Boys.* 8vo. London, 1872. (Magd. Libr.)

19. *Boys of Westonbury.* 8vo. London, 1878. (Magd. Libr.)

20. *Tales upon Texts.* 8vo. 1870. (Magd. Libr.)

21. *Sunday Evenings at Home.* 2 vols. 1875. (Magd. Libr.)

22. *Encombe Stories.* (Magd. Libr.)

23. *Woodleigh Stories.* (Magd. Libr.)

24. *Balderscourt; or, Holiday Tales.* (Magd. Libr.)

25. *Falcon Family.* (Magd. Libr.)

26. *Original Robinson Crusoe.* (Magd. Libr.)

27. *Tales of the Civil Wars.* (Magd. Libr.)

28. *Hairbreadth Escapes.* 8vo. London, 1877. (Magd. Libr.)

29. *Frank Lawrence.* 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1873. (Magd. Libr.)

30. *Tales illustrative of Church History.* 1878. (Magd. Libr.)

31. *Wilton of Cuthberts.* 8vo. London, 1878. (Magd. Libr.)

32. *Wykehamica.* 8vo. London, 1878. (Magd. Libr.)

In his Dedication of 'Wilton of Cuthberts' the author gives us the following stanzas, not unacceptable to old Magdalen College men.

I.

Queen of the Cherwell's lily-bordered shore,

Magdalen, thou peerless gem in Oxford's crown!

In modern age, not less than days of yore,

How many are thy sons of high renown!

From thy grey pinnacles and turrets hoar,

The glories of the past look proudly down.

Historian, Statesman, Scholar, Bard, Divine—

Search every clime and age, what praise can equal thine?

II.

Full in the front how stately soars thy Tower,
 The first great work by Wolsey's hand essayed !
 How calm thy greenwood-walk's o'erarching bower,
 Where Collins mused, and Addison has strayed !
 How grand thine Hall, where, spite the frown of power,
 Hough and his liegemen nobly disobeyed !
 How dear thy shrine, where Horne and Hammond prayed,
 Beneath whose marble floor the dust of Routh is laid !

III.

To those loved friends—friends of life's earlier hours,
 Whose glow still lights the gathering eventide
 In the sweet shelter of thy classic bowers,
 Who grew to thoughtful manhood at my side,
 With me in prime of youth's exultant powers
 Swung the light bat, the lusty oar who plied,
 Or in the quiet of thy Cloister's pale
 Drank deep of learning's fount—I dedicate this tale.

IV.

Perchance the varying scenes that it pourtrays
 Some gentle memories of those times may wake.
 Past joys shine brighter through the softening haze,
 Past sorrows stir not now the old heart ache.
 If ought we suffered in those early days,
 We may forgive it sure for old sake's sake.
 What words can cheer the heart, or melt the foe,
 Like those "we once were friends in the sweet Long Ago!"

Knollis, Francis Minden. res. 1839. Born at Donnington, Berkshire, 14 Nov. 1816. Matr. at Lincoln College, 28 Oct. 1833, aged 18. Eldest son of James Knollis of Donnington, Berkshire, *Cler.* B.A. 23 Nov. 1837. M.A. 6 June, 1840. B.D. 7 Nov. 1850. D.D. 12 June, 1851. Prob. F. 1839—1863. Tutor in Lord Howe's family, 1837, 1838. Jun. D. of Arts, 1844, 1845. Bursar, 1846. Rector of Congerstone, 1840—1842. Pres. to Brandeston, 1847. res. 27 June, 1848.

Domestic Chaplain to Lord Howe. Pres. to Curacy of Horspath, 3 April, 1849—1850. Domestic Chaplain to Lord Ribblesdale. Incumbent of Fitzhead, co. Somerset, 1858. Curate of High Ercal, Shropshire. Died at Bourne-mouth, 26 Aug. 1863, aged 47.

Author of

1. *The Sophistry of Words, or the Cause and Effects of inadequate appellations of sin considered.* (Anon.) 12mo. Oxford. 1837.

2. *A Wreath for the Altar.* 8vo. Leicester, 1838. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *A Voice from the Minister's Grave; an Address occasioned by the death of Archdeacon Watson.* 12mo. Hertford, 1839. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *The Silver Trumpet; or, The Child's Companion to the Christian Year.* 8vo. Norwich, 1849. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *A Garland for the School; or, Sacred Verses for Sunday Scholars.* 8vo. London, 1854. (Magd. Libr.)

6. *A Short Explanation of the Holydays of the Church of England.* 2nd ed. 8vo. London, n. d. (Magd. Libr.)

7. *A Word of Kindness to the Flock on the sin and folly of slander and tale-bearing; being a Pastoral Letter to the inhabitants of Horspath; by the Incumbent of that Parish.* 8vo. 1858. (Magd. Libr.)

8. *The Dregs of the Drunkard's Cup, etc.; a Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Congerstone, 24 Jan. 1841.* (Magd. Libr.)

9. *Farewell Counsel; a New Year's Address read before the Children of the Sunday and National Schools of Penn, co. Buckingham, on Jan. 6, 1839.* 32mo. London. (Magd. Libr.)

10. *An Address, occasioned by the death of the Countess Howe, read before the Children who form the Schools of Penn, Congerstone, Twycross, and Nailstone.* 1837.

11. *A few last words, and a Poem of nineteen stanzas, entitled, A Minister's last Bequest on leaving Congerstone in Jan. 1842.*

12. *A Sermon preached at Mansfield Woodhouse, co. Nottingham, and at Normanton-on-Soar, co. Leicester, in behalf of the Sunday Schools, on the tenth and eleventh Sundays after Trinity, 1842.*

13. *The Sunday School Teacher's Question Book.*

14. *A Farewell Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Diggeswell, 18 Aug. 1839.*

15. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Martin's, Leicester, before the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, 29 July, 1840, being the day of his Lordship's Primary Visitation.*

16. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Congerstone, 24 Jan. 1841.*

17. *A Sermon preached in Hinckley Parish Church, 17 June, 1841, on behalf of the Shakenhoe District Committee of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

18. *A Sermon preached in Holy Island, Sept. 1845.*

Welby, John Earle. res. 1840. Born at Stroxton, co. Lincoln, 2 March, 1820. Educated at Shrewsbury School. Matr. 26 July, 1836, aged 16. Eldest son of John Earle Welby of Stroxton, *Cler.* Prob. F. 1840—1872. B.A. 10 June, 1840. M.A. 18 May, 1843.

Henderson, William George. res. 1846. Born at Harbridge, Hampshire, 25 June, 1819. Educated at Bruton School, co. Somerset. Matr. at Wadham College, 30 June, 1836, aged 17. Eldest son of George Henderson of Harbridge, *arm.* Prob. F. 1846—1853. B.A. 26 Nov. 1840. M.A. 14 Jan. 1843. D.C.L. 2 June, 1853. First Class in *Lit. Hum.* and Second Class in *Disciplinis Math. et Phys.* 1840. Junior Proctor, 1850.

In 1839 he obtained the University Latin Prize Poem, *Marcus Atilius Regulus fidem hostibus solvit.* (Magd. Libr.)

A.D. 1839. *Circiter hoc tempus Gulielmus Georgius Henderson, Semicommunarius, præmio Academico, pro poemate Latinè scripto, dignatus est.* V. P. Reg.

In 1842 he gained the University Latin Prize Essay, *De re frumentariâ apud Athenienses.* (Magd. Libr.)

A.D. 1842. Maii 27. *Præmium Academicum, Domini Cancellarii donum, pro oratione "de re frumentariâ apud Athenienses" reportat Georgius Gulielmus Henderson, A.B. Semicom. egregiæ spei juvenis, victoria apud nondum-graduatos quondam insignitus, quum præ omnibus in certamine pro Latino poemate eminuisset, A.D. 1839. V. P. Reg.*¹

In 1843 he gained the University Ellerton English Prize Essay, on *The Style and Composition of the Writings of the New Testament*.

A.D. 1843. Junii 26. *Præmium Theologicum, e munificentia Edvardi Ellerton, S. T. P. in Academia fundatum, reportat Georgius Gulielmus Henderson, A.M. Semicommunarius, jam antea lauru bis insignitus annis 1839, 1842. Magna ex inde et Fundatori et Collegio gratulatio: nemini etenim a Magdalenensibus antea contigerat, ut in certamine pro Theologica oratione evaderet victor. V. P. Reg.*

In May, 1844, he was appointed Master of Magdalen College School, which he resigned in Sept. 1846. In October, 1846, he became Tutor at Durham University, and, with the exception of his Procuratorial year, retained that situation till 1852. He married, 4 Aug. 1852, Miss J. M. Dalyell, daughter of John Dalyell, Esq. of Lingo, Fife; about which latter time he was appointed Principal of Victoria College, Jersey, which office he resigned in 1862, being elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Leeds.

Editor of

1. *Missale ad usum insignis Ecclesiæ Eboracensis.* 2 vols. 8vo. Surtees' Society. vols. lix. lx. 1874. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *Liber Pontificalis Chr. Bainbridge, Archiepiscopi Eboracensis.* 8vo. Surtees' Society. vol. lxi. 1875. (Magd. Libr.)

¹ A.D. 1842. Jun. 8. *Quo die, post annuam in Theatro Sheldoniano habitam commemorationem cum Vice-Præsidente et Sociis in Aula publicâ epulatur Henricus Philpotts, S. T. P. Dominus Episcopus Exoniensis, Collegii nostri olim Socius. Adest quinetiam vir egregius et fortis Georgius Henderson armiger, capitaneus navalis, cujus filius, Semicommunarius noster, orationem suam coram Academicis hodiè palam recitavit. Quem adolescentem, omni laude dignum, laudibus extollere ipse Dominus Episcopus minime dignatur, patre auscultante, et cum ingenti convivarum consensu. Dies cretâ notandus, et inter Magdalenenses perpetuè dignus memoriâ. V. P. Reg.*

3. *Manuale et Processionale ad usum insignis Ecclesiæ Eboracensis.* 8vo. 1874–5. Surtees' Society. vol. lxiii. 1874. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *Missale ad usum percelebris Ecclesiæ Herfordensis.* 8vo. 1874. (Magd. Libr.)

1837^r Balston, Henry. res. 1840. Born at Maidstone, Kent, 10 April, 1816. Entered at Rugby School in 1828. Matr. at Oriel College, 21 Oct. 1833, aged 17. Fourth son of William Balston of Maidstone, arm. First Class in *Lit. Hum.* and Second Class in *Disciplinis Math. et Phys.* 1837. B.A. 2 Nov. 1838. Died 23 Dec. 1840. Buried outside the College Chapel at the S. W. corner.

A.D. 1840. Dec. 23. *Hoc die, gravi morbo (phthisi nempe, quâ usque a vernis anni mensibus laboraverat), mœrentibus amicis et Collegio, ereptus est optimus et ornatissimus juvenis Henricus Balston, A.B. Semicommunarius. In insulâ Samiâ ob mitiorem cœli temperiem commoratus, ibi sanctam animam in manus Redemptoris resignavit. Percaræ autem et pretiosæ reliquiæ, huc revectæ, intra muros Collegii, tanquam in sinu dilectissimæ matris, requiescunt, felicem expectantes ἀνάστασις.* V. P. Reg.

Hoskyns, John Leigh. res. 1843. Born at Cheltenham, co. Gloucester, 4 Feb. 1817. Entered at Rugby School in 1828. Matr. at Balliol College, 10 April, 1835, aged 18. Son of Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Bart., of Harewood, co. Hereford. B.A. 18 May, 1839. M.A. 11 Nov. 1841. Prob. F. 1843—1845. Curate of Dunchurch, 1840—1841. Curate of Lugwardine, Hertfordshire, 1841—1845. Pres. to Aston-Tirrold, 1844. Rural Dean. Succeeded his brother, as ninth baronet, 21 Nov. 1877. Married, 1846, Phillis Emma, daughter of Commodore Sir John Strutt Peyton, R. N. Ordained Deacon 1840, Priest 1842. Hon. Canon of Christ Church, 1880.

^r A.D. 1837. Nov. 22. *Quum convenerant Præsides et Socii, quò perpenderet res in mense Junii antea deliberata, et in hunc diem prorogata, videlicet si Semicommunarii ultra annum suæ ætatis vigesimum quartum completum in Collegio stare in futurum permetterentur, majori parti placuit rem denuò prorogare.* V. P. Reg.

Goddard, George Frederick. res. 1840. Born at Hitcham, co. Buckingham, 17 June, 1817. Matr. at Oriel College, 3 Dec. 1835, aged 18. Eldest son of Charles Goddard of Hitcham, *Archidiaconus*. B.A. 10 Oct. 1839. M.A. 7 April, 1859. Curate of Ibstock, co. Leicester, 1842. Curate and Lecturer of St. James's, Piccadilly. Vicar of Chigwell, co. Essex. Vicar of Isleham, co. Cambridge. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester. Rector of Southfleet, 1854. Hon. Canon of Rochester, 1858. Married, 19 May, 1840.

A.D. 1840. Maii 19. *Georgius Fredericus Goddard, A.B. Semicommunarius, uxore ductâ, recessit.* V. P. Reg.

Harris, Henry. res. 1850. Born at Rugby, 12 Oct. 1819. Entered at Rugby School in 1827. Matr. at Oriel College, 23 Feb. 1837, aged 18. Fifth son of George Harris of Rugby, *arm.* B.A. 2 June, 1841. M.A. 7 June, 1843. B.D. 1 Dec. 1853. Prob. F. 1850—1859. Sen. D. of Arts, 1852, 1853. Vice-Pres. 1854. Bursar, 1855. D. of Div. 1857. Curate of Horspath, 8 June, 1853, to 10 March, 1858. College Tutor, Jan. 1855—1858. Pres. to Winterborne Bassett, 2 Feb. 1858. Married, 1 July, 1858, Elinor Marian, youngest daughter of J. H. Whitmore Jones of Chastleton, co. Oxford, Esq. Ordained Deacon 1842, Priest 1853.

Author of

1. *Trust and Reason; or the Christian's Belief, its rise, progress, and perfection, gathered from the facts of human nature, &c.* 8vo. Oxford, 1843. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *An Essay on the Priesthood, intended chiefly as an Answer to the theory of the Church as advanced by Dr. Arnold, &c.* 8vo. Oxford, 1849. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *The Inspiration of Holy Scripture considered in reference to objections; a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford on the Festival of St. Mark the Evangelist.* 8vo. Oxford, 1849. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *An Essay on the Priesthood.* 8vo. Oxford, 1849.

5. *Scepticism and Revelation.* 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

6. *Historical Religion and Biblical Revelation.* crown 8vo. Oxford, 1867.

7. *The Claims of the Priesthood considered.* crown 8vo. Oxford, 1868. (Magd. Libr.)

8. *The Church and the Priesthood: a Review of Moberley's Bampton Lectures.* crown 8vo. Oxford, 1869.

9. *The two Blasphemies. Five Sermons preached before the University of Oxford.* crown 8vo. Oxford, 1874. (Magd. Libr.)

10. *The Powers of the World to come.* crown 8vo. Oxford, 1879. (Magd. Libr.)

11. *Death and Resurrection, with an Introduction on the value of External Evidence.* 1880. James Parker and Co.

1838 Burney, Edward Kaye. res. 1842. Born at Greenwich, co. Kent, 10 Jan. 1817. Matr. at Christ Church, 4 June, 1835, aged 18. Second son of Charles Parr Burney, D.D. Archdeacon of Colchester. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1837. B.A. 28 Nov. 1839. M.A. 6 May, 1842. Prob. F. 1842—1847. Ordained Deacon 1840, Priest 1841. Pres. to Brandeston, 6 Dec. 1848. Vicar of Thornham cum Allingham, co. Kent, 1849. Married Emily Dulcibella, daughter of George Moore, Canon of Canterbury (eldest son of John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury). Died at Thornham, 2 Feb. 1880. Buried in the Cemetery opposite to the east window of the Church.

A.D. 1846. Aug. 12. *Edvardus Kaye Burney, Socius, matrimonium contraxit.* V. P. Reg.

Parsons, George Henry Joseph. res. 1844. Born at Arundel, co. Sussex, 23 June, 1831. Matr. 26 July, 1838. aged 17. Son of Henry James Parsons of Arundel, *Cler.* (Demy in 1815.) B.A. 18 May, 1842. M.A. 2 April, 1845. B.D. 2 June, 1852. Prob. F. 1844—1861. Dean of Div. 1858. Died at Littlehampton, 1861; and was buried with his mother, brother, and sister, in Angmering Churchyard; one stone marks their resting-place.

1839 Rawnsley, Robert Drummond Burrell. res. 1840. Born at Spilsby, co. Lincoln, 7 Oct. 1817. Entered at Rugby

School in 1830. Matr. at Brasenose College, 4 Feb. 1836, aged 18. Second son of Thomas Hardwick Rawnsley of Spilsby, *Cler.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1840. B.A. 18 June, 1840. M.A. 23 Nov. 1843. Ordained Deacon 1841, Priest 1842. Prob. F. 1840—1843. Married, 15 Sept. 1842. Vicar of Shiplake, co. Oxford, 1849. Rector of Halton Holgate, co. Lincoln, 1861. Rural Dean and Surrogate. Prebendary of Welton Painshall, Cath. Lincoln, 1877.

A.D. 1842. Sept. 15. *Robertus Drummond Burrell Rawnsley, Socius Lincolnensis, uxorem ducit.* V. P. Reg.

Author of

1. *Village Sermons, preached in the Parish Churches of Little Hadham, Herts, and Hartley Wespall, Hants.* 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *Sermons chiefly Catechetical.* 8vo. London, 1851. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *Preaching; a Sermon on 2 Tim. iv. 2, preached in Henley Church, 6 June, 1855, at the Archdeacon of Oxford's Visitation.* 8vo. London, 1855. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *Club Fellowship; a Sermon on Gal. vi. 2, preached at Rotherfield Greys, 6 June, 1856, before the S. Oxfordshire Friendly Society.* 8vo. London, 1856. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *Village Sermons.* 2nd Series. 1853.

6. *Sermons for the Christian Year.* 1861.

Pretyman, Frederick. res. 1842. Born at Lincoln, 21 Oct. 1819. Matr. at Balliol College, 28 March, 1838, aged 18. Second son of George Pretyman of Lincoln, *Cler.* B.A. 29 Oct. 1841. M.A. 30 May, 1844. B.D. 27 Oct. 1852. Prob. F. 1842—1859. Jun. Dean of Arts, 1846. Bursar, 1848. Dean of Div. 1855. Rector of Carlton Magna, co. Lincoln, 1850. Rural Dean. Prebendary of Stow in Lindsey, Cath. Lincoln, 1873. Married, 21 Aug. 1858, Georgiana Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Knight of Chawton House, Hants, Esq.

1840 Fell, George Hunter. res. 1853. Born at Henley-on-Thames, co. Oxford, 7 Nov. 1820. Elected Lord Crewe's

Exhibitioner at Lincoln College, Dec. 1838. Matr. at Lincoln College, 6 Dec. 1838, aged 18. Son of Hunter Francis Fell of Henley, *Cler.* B.A. 3 June, 1843. M.A. 2 April, 1845. B.D. 31 Mar. 1855. D.D. 10 Dec. 1858. Prob. F. 1853—1861. Sen. D. of Arts, 1855. Bursar, 1856, 1860. Vice-Pres. 1857. Dean of Div. 1859. Rector of Horsington. Pres. to Worldham, Hampshire, 13 Oct. 1860. Married, 14 Oct. 1860, by Claughton, Bishop of Rochester, at Empshott Church, Hampshire, to Katharine S. Rickards, eldest daughter of George Kettleby Rickards, Esq., Counsel to the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons. Perpetual Curate of All Saints, Islington, 1848—1849. Chaplain to Lady Croke, 1855. Deacon 1843, Priest 1844.

Cooke, George Theophilus. res. 1855. Born in the parish of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, 24 Sept. 1819. Entered at Rugby School in 1834. Matr. at Balliol College, 22 March, 1839, aged 19. Son of George Leigh Cooke of Cubbington, co. Warwick, *Cler.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1843. B.A. 7 Dec. 1843. M.A. 22 May, 1845. B.D. 15 Nov. 1855. Prob. F. 1855. Vicar of Beckley, with Studley and Horton, co. Oxford, 1847. Deacon 1844, Priest 1845. Diocesan Inspector.

Rigaud, John. res. 1849. Born at Richmond, co. Surrey, 5 July, 1821. Matr. at Corpus Christi College, 14 May, 1840, aged 18. Son of Stephen Peter Rigaud of Richmond, *arm.* (Savilian Professor of Astronomy and Radcliffe Observer). Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1844. B.A. 6 June, 1844. M.A. 22 Oct. 1846. Ordained Deacon 1847, Priest 1851. B.D. 3 June, 1854. Prob. F. 1849. Jun. D. of Arts, 1852. Bursar, 1853, 1859, 1866, 1870, 1876. Vice-President, 1858. Dean of Div. 1861, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1875, 1878. Librarian, 1874—1879. Assistant Curate in St. Mary Magdalen Parish, Oxford.

Editor of *Essays and Lectures*, by W. Mills. 8vo. Oxford, 1846.

Author of

The History of Greece; published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 8vo. London, 1846. (Magd. Libr.)

The Truth of the Story of the Gospel; three Sermons for the Unlearned. (Magd. Libr.)

1841 Smith, Harris. res. 1843. Born at Grantham, co. Lincoln, 2 Sept. 1821. Matr. at Oriel College, 22 May, 1839, aged 18. Fourth son of Bernard Smith of Grantham, *Cler.* Scholar of Oriel, 1839. University Latin Scholar, 1840. Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1843. Gained the University Latin Prize Essay in June, 1844. Prob. F. 1843—1857. B.A. 3 June, 1843. M.A. 14 Jan. 1846. B.D. 1856, D.D. 7 May, 1857. College Tutor. Ordained Deacon 1844, Priest 1855. Pres. to New Shoreham, 16 April, 1856. Married Adelaide, daughter of Richard Hutchins, Rector of East Bridgeford, co. Nottingham.

Author of *Literarum Humaniorum Utilitas; Oratio in Theatro Sheldoniano habita.* 8vo. Oxon. 1844. (Magd. Libr.)

1842 Pritchard, Theodore Joseph. res. 1846. Born at Bristol, 27 June, 1821. Matr. at Oriel College, 6 Dec. 1836, aged 17. Son of James Cowles Pritchard of Bristol, *Med. Doctoris.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1844. B.A. 4 Dec. 1844. Died 24 Feb. 1846.

A.D. 1843. Mar. 25. *Theodoro Josepho Pritchard, eximie spei adolescenti, certificato per patrem suum, in Medicinâ Doctorem, juvenem studia literarum nimis acriter consecutum jam diu serio ægrotare, neque sine periculo vitæ in Collegium redire posse, ex speciali gratiâ venia absentie per duos terminos (Pasch. et Trinit.) a Præsidente, Vice-Præsidente, et Decano Artium, concessa est.* V. P. Reg.

A.D. 1846. Feb. 27. *Sub hoc tempus mortuus est Semicommunarius Theodorus Josephus Prichard e co. Glocest. ætat 25. triste sui desiderium relinquens.* V. P. Reg.

Wenham, John George. res. 1846. Born at Walthamstow, co. Essex, 6 Dec. 1820. Matr. at St. John's College, 5 Dec. 1839, aged 18. Son of John Wenham of West Clandon,

co. Surrey, *Rectoris*. Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1843. B.A. 8 Feb. 1844. Chaplain to Her Majesty's Troops at Kandy, Ceylon. Received into the Church of Rome, 29 June, 1846. Curate at Mortlake, 1850. Canon of Southwark, 1871. Diocesan Inspector of R. C. Schools.

Author of

Readings from the Old Testament: arranged, with Chronological Tables, Explanatory Notes and Maps, for the use of Students. 8vo. London, 1875. (Magd. Libr.)

Manual of Instruction in Christian Doctrine. 8vo. 1861. (By Three Priests.)

Religious Reading Books. 8vo. 1871.

The New Testament Narrative, in the Words of the Sacred Writers; arranged for the use of Students and Higher Classes in Schools. 8vo. 1868. (By Two Priests.)

The School Manager. 8vo. 1878.

Smith, Goldwin. res. 1846. Born in St. Lawrence's parish, Reading, 30 Aug. 1834. Matr. at Christ Church, 26 May, 1841, aged 17. Son of Richard Smith of Reading, Berkshire, *Med. Doct.* University Latin Scholar, 1840. Gained the University Latin Verse Prize, 4 June, 1845. B.A. 10 May, 1845. Elected Fellow of University College, 1846. M.A. Univ. Coll. 10 Oct. 1848. Gained the University Latin Prize Essay, 1846; also the University English Prize Essay, 1847. First Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1845. Appointed Professor of Modern History, 1859. Professor of Cornell University, Ithaca (State of New York), 1868—1871. Member of the University of Toronto, Canada. Married, 3 Sept. 1875, at St. Peter's Church, Toronto, to Harriet Elizabeth, widow of William Boulton, Esq. of the Grange.

Author of

1. *Numa Pompilius, Carmen Latinum in Theatro Sheldoniano recitatum.* 8vo. Oxon. 1845. (Magd. Libr.)

2. *Quænam fuerit mulierum apud veteres Græcos conditio? Oratio in Theatro Sheldoniano habita die Junii 24, 1846.* 8vo. Oxon. 1846. (Magd. Libr.)

3. *The Political and Social Benefits of the Reformation in*

England; an Essay read in the Theatre, Oxford, June 16, 1847. 8vo. Oxford, 1847. (Magd. Libr.)

4. *An Inaugural Lecture delivered by Goldwin Smith, Professor of Modern History.* 8vo. Oxford, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

5. *The Study of History; a Lecture delivered by the Regius Professor of Modern History.* 8vo. Oxford, June, 1859. (Magd. Libr.)

6. *The Foundation of the American Colonies; a Lecture delivered before the University of Oxford, 12 June, 1860.* 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

7. *'The Suppression of Doubt is not Faith;' a Letter to the Lord Bishop of Oxford on his two Sermons entitled, "The Revelation of God the Probation of Man." By a Layman.* 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

8. *Concerning Doubt; a reply to "A Clergyman," by a Layman.* 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

9. *The Study of History; two Lectures.* 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

10. *On some supposed consequences of the Doctrine of Historical Progress; a Lecture.* 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

11. *Irish History and Irish Character.* 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

12. *Rational Religion, and the Rationalistic Objections of the Bampton Lectures for 1858.* 8vo. Oxford, 1861.

13. *Three English Statesmen: a Course of Lectures on the Political History of England.* 8vo. London, 1867. (Magd. Libr.)

14. *The Empire: a Series of Letters published in "the Daily News," 1862, 1863.* 8vo. Oxford, 1863. (Magd. Libr.)

15. *Does the Bible sanction American Slavery?* 8vo. 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

16. *A Plea for the Abolition of Tests.* 8vo. Oxford, 1864. (Magd. Libr.)

17. *The Reorganization of the University of Oxford.* 8vo.

18. *The Irish Question, in three Letters.* London, 1868.

19. *Cowper: for Morley's English Men of Letters.* cr. 8vo. 1880.

Bradley, William Windham. res. 1855. Born at High Wycombe, co. Buckingham, 17 April, 1823. Educated at Clapham Grammar School, and admitted at Rugby School, 1838. Matr. at Lincoln College as Scholar, 11 Dec. 1841, aged 18. Fifth Son of Charles Bradley of Wycombe, *Cler.* Hon. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* and Hon. Fourth Class in *Math.* 1845. B.A. 13 Nov. 1845. M.A. by decree of Convocation, 11 May, 1848. Ordained Deacon, 1855. Married, 10 June, 1855, Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Manley of Manley, co. Devon, Esq.

Author of *Latin Prose Exercises*. 5th ed. 8vo. London, 1859. (Magd. Lib.)

Continuous Lesser Exercises. 8vo. London.

Troy taken.

Millard, James Elwin. res. 1853. Born in the parish of St. George Tombland, Norwich, 18 May, 1823. Chorister, 1835—1841. Matr. at Magdalen Hall, 28 Jan. 1842, aged 18. Third Son of William Salter Millard of St. George's, Norwich, *gen.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1845. B.A. 4 Dec. 1845. M.A. 14 June, 1848. B.D. 15 Nov. 1855. D.D. 10 Oct. 1859. Ordained Deacon 1846, Priest 1847. Appointed Master of Magdalen College School, 8 Sept. 1846.* Prob. F. 1853—1865. Dean of Div. 1863. Pres. to Basingstoke, 1864. Appointed by Bishop Wilberforce Rural Dean of the South Western Division of Basingstoke. Married, 5 April, 1866, at St. Mary's, Upton Gray, Hampshire, to Dora Frances, second daughter of William Lutley Selater, Esq. of Hoddington House, Hampshire. Curate of Bradfield, Berkshire, 1846.

Author of .

The Island Choir, or the Children of the Child Jesus. 12mo. London, 1847. (Magd. Lib.)

Historical Notices of the Office of Choristers. 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Lib.)

The Christian Knight. 12mo. London, 1851. (Magd. Lib.)

* See *Register of the Informers in Grammar*, p. 286.

A Sermon preached in the Cemetery Chapel of St. Cross, Oxford, to the Boys of Magdalen College School, in reference to the death of Henry Coles Bird, a Chorister of that College, on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1856. (Magd. Libr.)

The Sin of Blood-guiltiness. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity, 1862. 8vo. Oxford, 1862. (Magd. Libr.)

A Short Account of Basingstoke, Basing, and the Neighbourhood. (Magd. Libr.)

A Practical Guide to the Services of the Church of England. 8vo. 1870. (Magd. Libr.)

The Ancient English Guild. A Sermon preached in Winchester Cathedral on the 153rd Anniversary of the Charitable Society of Aliens. 1873.

Hill, Richard Humphry. res. 1850. Admitted Chorister, 23 Jan. 1834. res. 1842. Born at Wolverton, co. Somerset, 21 Oct. 1824. Matr. at Exeter College, 2 June, 1842. Son of Richard Humphry Hill of Wolverton, co. Somerset, *Cler.* Second Class in *Literis Humanioribus*, Michaelmas Term, 1846. B.A. 17 Dec. 1846. M.A. 15 Jan. 1849. Ordained Deacon, 3 June, 1849, by Wilberforce, Bp. of Oxford. Master of the Schools, 1850. Head Master of Beaumaris Grammar School, July, 1850. Ordained Priest, 17 Feb. 1856, by Bethell, Bp. of Bangor. Precentor and Canon of Bangor, 31 Dec. 1864. Head Master of Magdalen College School, Jan. 1865. Rector of Stanway, co. Essex, Dec. 22, 1874. Res. the College School, July 23, 1876. Dioc. Inspector of Schools (St. Albans'), 1877.

His appointment as Chorister was the result of a mistake. The President, Dr. Routh, having promised a nomination to the nephew of a non-resident Fellow, and forgetting the nephew's name, but not the neighbourhood in which he lived, sent for the Rev. Jos. Corfe, then Chaplain, and asked him to name the boy in question from his knowledge of the locality. Mr. Corfe named Richard Hill as answering to the description, who was accordingly admitted. The mistake was eventually discovered, but the intended nominee (now,

1879, Vicar of Warminster) not then desiring the appointment, no change was made. Hill was able to sing, and sing most beautifully, at a time when few of the Choristers possessed that qualification, and, at a period when the fortunes of the College School were at a very low ebb, gained, with some others of his contemporaries, a good education from private tuition in the University. In July, 1839, he narrowly escaped election as Demy, being then fourteen years old; and eventually secured his election in 1842. After taking his degree he was engaged in private tuition in Oxford, and accepted, in July, 1846, a Mastership at Cowbridge School, under his friend Dr. Harper, the present Principal of Jesus College. After two years he removed to the higher responsibility of a Head Mastership at Beaumaris. Here he lived fourteen years and a half, and served his office with some success, staying long enough to see his charge, the Grammar School, splendidly furnished with new buildings, its finances greatly improved, and its character restored. Here seven out of his eight children were born. On the retirement of Dr. Millard, he was selected for the Mastership of the College School, an office he held for eleven years and two Terms.

The Masters associated with him in the conduct of the College School were as follows:—

Rev. H. E. F. Garnsey, B.D. Fellow.

T. Clayton, M.A. Trinity Coll., Hertford Scholar.

Rev. E. M. Acock, M.A. Chaplain.

A. W. Croft, B.A. Scholar of Exeter Coll.

Mr. Jenkin (Chairman of Board of Guardians, Oxford).

Rev. R. P. Norwood, B.A. Oxon.

Mr. Harris, Charsley's Hall.

M. Jules Bué, M.A. University Teacher of French.

Mr. Reinagle.

Mr. J. S. Clifton.

Rev. H. Daman, M.A. Fellow; Junior and Senior Mathematical Scholar.

Rev. H. C. Ogle, M.A. Fellow; Ireland and Craven Scholar.

Rev. A. G. Girdlestone, M.A. Demy.

W. T. Goolden, M.A. Scholar of Merton.

Rev. E. Worsley, M.A. Fellow.

Geoffrey Hill, M.A. Exhibitioner of Exeter Coll.

Rev. S. B. Smith, M.A. St. Alban Hall.

M. Manier.

W. Acock, B.A. St. Edmund Hall.

W. F. Donkin, M.A. Demy.

W. T. H. Allchin, Mus. Bac.

John Robinson, F.G.S.

J. E. Earwaker, M.A. Scholar of Merton.

J. L. Watson, M.A. Scholar of B. N. C.

Mr. Barling.

E. B. Elliott, M.A. Fellow of Queen's.

C. A. Buckmaster, M.A. Scholar of Lincoln.

Rev. J. H. Audland, M.A. Demy.

Rev. James Rumsey, M.A. Pembroke Coll.

W. E. Sherwood, M.A. Junior Student of Ch. Ch.

C. J. Yule, M.A. Fellow.

During Dr. Hill's time the School Chapel and Chapel Organ were enlarged, the Infirmary built, and large additions made to Dormitories, Laboratory, and Studies, on the High Street side of the School; and on the College side one Fives Court was built, the other restored, and the Class-room added to School. The attendant expenses of these alterations were borne mainly by the College, but not entirely, it not being always possible at each step to await College authority for the pressing wants of a rising School. The limit set to the numbers of the School at this period was 130 boys, a number long kept up, and capable of being greatly increased had the College so wished. From this number there went forth a good proportion of men distinguished in all those accomplishments which were in vogue at the time—cricket, boating, athletics, &c.; and the School Cadet Corps formed an efficient element in the University Rifle Volunteers.

During Dr. Hill's time the School gained five Fellowships, the Craven and the Senior Mathematical Scholarships, the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Essay, twenty First and twenty-three Second Classes, twelve Demyships and twenty-six other Scholarships, one Choral Scholarship, thirteen Open Exhibitions, a Woolwich Cadetship, two appointments to the Royal Engineers, three to the Royal Indian Engineering College, the Argyle Scholarship there, seven Goldsmiths' Company Exhibitions (given after examination), and mention as *proximè* twice to Junior and once to Senior Mathematical Scholarships, once to Gaisford Greek Verse, and ten times to Scholarships.

On the May-day breakfast of the year 1876, which was Dr. Hill's last in the office of Schoolmaster, sixty-two resident members of the University received invitations as old boys : there were at the same time a few such resident also at Cambridge. To appreciate the work done, statistics of this and other Schools are needed : these may be found scattered in the reports of University and School Commissions, with which this period was rife. But it can truly be said that no School during Dr. Hill's incumbency gained so large a proportion of University Honours, or did this so continuously, or sent so large a proportion of pupils into Academic life, as did this ancient School of Magdalen.

Keble, Thomas. res. 1846. Born at Southrop, co. Gloucester, 24 March, 1826. Matr. 27 July, 1842, aged 17. Son of Thomas Keble of Southrop, *Cler.* Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1846. B.A. 3 June, 1846. M.A. 18 April, 1849. Ordained Deacon by Bishop Philpotts, 3 June, 1849; Priest, 26 May, 1850. Curate of St. Mary Church, co. Devon, 1849. Curate of Bussage, co. Gloucester, 1852 and 1869. Curate of Flaxley, co. Gloucester, 1862. Curate of West Ilsley, Berkshire, 1863. Perpetual Curate of Bishopsworth, co. Somerset, 1865. Vicar of Bisley, co. Gloucester, 1873. Married, (1st) 3 Sept. 1851, at Salcombe Regis, Cornelia, daughter of the Rev. George Cornish, Preb. of Exeter; (2nd) at Holy Trinity, Brompton, 2 Jan. 1862, Mary

Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Turner of Lower Norwood, co. Surrey.

1848 Pott, Alfred. res. 1855. Born at Norwood, co. Surrey, 30 Sept. 1822. Educated at Eton. Matr. at Balliol College, 16 Dec. 1840, aged 18. Second Son of Charles Pott of Norwood, *arm.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1844. B.A. 17 Oct. 1844. Johnson Theological Scholar, 1845. M.A. 14 April, 1847. B.D. 18 Dec. 1854. Ordained Deacon 1845, Priest 1846. Prob. F. 1854—1855. Curate of Cuddesdon, 1850. Vicar of Cuddesdon, Aug. 1851. Principal of Training College, Cuddesdon, 1854. Rector of East Hendred, Berkshire, 1858. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce). Surrogate, 1854. Vicar of Abingdon, 1867. Archdeacon of Berkshire, 1869. Vicar of Clifton Hampden, 1874. Honorary Canon of Christ Church, 1867. Rector of Brightwell cum Sotwell, Berkshire, 1879; res. same year, and returned to Clifton Hampden. Married, 1855.

Author of

Lectures on Confirmation.

Lectures on Occasional Services of the Church.

Many Sermons and Charges.

Conington, John. res. 1846. Born at Boston, co. Lincoln, 10 Aug. 1825. Entered at Rugby School, under Dr. Arnold, in 1838. Matr. at University College, 30 June, 1843, aged 17. Son of Richard Conington of Boston, *Cler.* Dean Ireland's Scholar, 9 March, 1844. Hertford Scholar, 2 March, 1844. University Latin Scholar, 1844. Scholar of University College, 20 March, 1846. First Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1846. Fellow of University College, 1847. Latin Verse Prize, 1847. B.A. 22 April, 1847. English Prize Essay, 1848. Latin Prize Essay, 1849. M.A. 2 Feb. 1850. First Professor of Latin Literature in Corpus Christi College, 1854. Died 22 Oct. 1869. Buried at Fishtoft. On a monument of white and veined alabaster, designed by Sir George Gilbert Scott, and erected in St. Botolph's Church, Boston, is the following inscription:—*To the beloved memory*

of John Conington, eldest and last remaining son of the Rev. Richard and Jane Conington; and Corpus Professor of Latin in the University of Oxford. As a Classical Scholar and Literary Critic he had few equals among his contemporaries. As a son and friend he will be long and lovingly remembered for his Christian principles, and for his rare simplicity, truthfulness, tenderness of sympathy, wise counsels, and perfect filial devotion. Born at Boston, Aug. 10, 1825. Died at Boston, Oct. 23, 1869.

Author of

Turris Londinensis. (University Latin Prize Poem.) Oxon. 1847.

The Respective Effects of the Fine Arts and the Chemical Skill on National Character. (University English Prize Essay.) Oxford, 1848.

Quænam fuerit Platonis idea in politid sua conscribenda. Oratio in Theatro Sheldoniano habita. 8vo. Oxon. 1849. (Magd. Libr.)

The Agamemnon of Æschylus; the Greek text, with a translation into English Verse, and notes critical and explanatory. 8vo. London, 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

Epistola Critica de quibusdam Æschyli, Sophoclis, Euripidis, fragmentis ad virum admodum reverendum Thomam Gaisford, S.T.P. etc. 8vo. Oxon. 1852. (Magd. Libr.)

On the Academical Study of Latin; an Inaugural Lecture delivered in the Theatre, Oxford, Dec. 2, 1854. 8vo. London, 1855. (Magd. Libr.)

Virgil, with Notes by J. Conington and H. Nettleship. 3 vols. 8vo. (Magd. Libr.)

The Æneid of Virgil translated into Verse. 1866. (Magd. Libr.)

The Odes and Carmen Sæculare of Horace rendered into English Verse. 12mo. 1865. (Magd. Libr.)

The Satires, Epistles, and Art of Poetry of Horace translated into English Verse. 3rd edit. 1872. (Magd. Libr.)

The University of Oxford and the Greek Chair. 1863. Parker, Oxford and London. (Magd. Libr.)

In the two volumes of his miscellaneous writings, edited by J. A. Symonds, and published in 1872, appear—

Vol. I. English Literature :—

The Poetry of Pope.

Lecture on King Lear.

Lecture on Hamlet.

The English Translators of Virgil.

Latin Literature :—

The Academical Study of Latin.

Review of Munro's 'Lucretius.'

The Style of Lucretius and Catullus.

Early Roman Tragedy and Epic Poetry.

The later Roman Epic—Statius.

The later Roman Tragedy—Seneca.

General Scholarship :—

The Fables of Babrias.

Critical Notes.

M. V. Martialis Epigrammata Selecta.

Essays from the 'Contemporary Review':—

A Liberal Education.

*The Annotated Book of Common Prayer on the
Communion Service.*

Bishop Forbes on the Articles.

Vol. II. *A Prose Translation of Virgil.*

*Epistola Critica de quibusdam Æschyli, Sophoclis,
Euripidis fragmentis, ad Th. Gaisford, S. T. P.*

*De parte Babrianarum fabularum secunda: re-
printed from the Rheinisches Museum fur
Philologie, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)*

Instead of making use of the newspaper extracts, which I had collected respecting J. Conington, I have ventured to select, by permission, some portions of the valuable Memoir of him, which has been prefixed to the first of the two volumes above mentioned by his friend, H. J. S. Smith, F.R.S. &c.

"His father, the Rev. Richard Conington, was at first Curate of the Parish Church of Boston, and afterwards

Incumbent of the Chapel-of-Ease in the same town. This Incumbency he held till the year 1827, when he was presented to the Rectory of Fishtoft, a retired village in the neighbourhood. In 1823 he married his cousin, Jane Thirkill, and their eldest son John was born on August 10, 1825. John was from his birth a grave, quiet child, preferring books to play, and as he grew older he always chose the society of grown-up people in preference to that of children of his own age. He knew his letters when he was fourteen months old, and could read well for his own amusement at three and a half. From his earliest years until he went to School he was his father's constant companion, and under his careful training was laid that solid foundation of reverence for the Word of God, which was the safeguard of his after life amidst the snares of an intellectual career. Before he was six years old he was well acquainted with the historical parts of the Scriptures, and it was his constant habit to sleep with a Bible under his pillow, that he might read it as soon as he awoke in the morning. Books, and especially poetry, were ever his delight, and the greatest treat that could be given was to allow him to go into the study and choose a book for himself. When he was eight years old he would in this way amuse himself by comparing different editions of Virgil, and even before he was eight he repeated 1,000 lines of Virgil to his father. From that early age, in all his varied reading, the purity and refinement of his taste was remarkable. In 1834 he was sent to a small school at Silk Willoughby, where the Rev. J. Sanders became his tutor. The trial of leaving home for the first time was great, but his spirits were cheered by the promise of being allowed to go into the study when he liked. At the end of two years he was removed to the Beverley Grammar School, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Warren.

“At Beverley he appears to have acquired the love of letter-writing, which he retained through his whole life, and which formed a marked peculiarity in his tastes in an age which is said

to have almost forgotten the art. His early letters to his father are characterised by an ease and freedom from stiffness which tell not only of the affectionateness of his temper, but also of the command over expression to which he had already attained.

“In 1838, at the age of thirteen, he was sent to school at Rugby, then at the height of its fame, under Dr. Arnold. He was placed in the house of Mr. Cotton (afterwards successively Head Master of Marlborough School, and Bishop of Calcutta), to whom he became strongly attached, and whom he regarded through life as one of his most valued friends. But the earlier part of his time at Rugby was not a very happy one. His near-sightedness unfitted him for the active amusements of a public school, and he probably never took part in a game of cricket or football, except against his will. The old custom of the School, by which all the boys, with hardly any exceptions, were compelled to join in certain football matches, or big-sides, was singularly irksome to him as a young boy, and never found much favour with him when he was older. Indeed, the first recollection of him which I myself retain is that of seeing him wearily pacing to and fro inside the goal at the sixth form match. Conington had never been a fag, having been placed on first coming to the School in the fifth form. By the end of 1839 he was already at the top of the twenty; and in after years he could still remember with pleasure ‘the second Sunday in Advent 1839, when I got perhaps my greatest κῆδος at Rugby, being thanked for my examination by Price (the present Professor of Political Economy at Oxford) before the Form, as having beaten every body by 1,300 marks.’

“The work of the School had at no time (as may easily be believed) been too hard for him, and in the sixth form which he now entered, and in which, as in most public schools, the boys did not change places, he sometimes found the incentives to exertion insufficient to induce him to put any great strain on his faculties. But he was never idle, and at the times when he was least absorbed in the work of the Form, he read largely for himself. Dr. Arnold’s estimate of his powers may

be gathered from the following passages in letters addressed to his father:—

“ ‘Ambleside, June 20, 1840. I spoke to him a little before he left Rugby, advising him rather to read during the holidays any good works in English Literature than to work at Latin or Greek. He has an immense advantage in his good scholarship, which will tell with double effect when his general powers of mind are more developed, and his knowledge becomes more extensive.’

“ ‘Fox How, Ambleside, Dec. 26, 1840. In his work I observe with great pleasure his remarkable memory and very good scholarship: his general knowledge is deficient, and his powers of thought or fancy are not in proportion to his memory; but this is the right order in which the faculties should develop themselves, and I have no doubt that his compositions will regularly improve in point of matter, when his great facility and correctness of language will be an immense advantage to him.’

“ ‘Rugby, Nov. 2, 1841. I have the greatest pleasure in telling you that your elder son’s mind seems to me to have grown very considerably during the long holidays, and I find a great improvement in the matter of his compositions, which used to be unequal to the exceeding goodness of his scholarship.’

“ ‘To his schoolfellows his conversation was delightful, and was certainly as instructive as it was entertaining. In the long summer walks, which then as now were one of the chief pleasures of Rugby boys, he would sometimes, if we pressed him to do so, awaken our admiration with some marvellous display of his powers of memory, repeating to us, for instance, our own unsuccessful and forgotten prize poems. But he would much oftener interest us in a discussion relating, it might be, to some incident of our school life, or to some question of literary or poetical criticism, or perhaps to matters of graver import; and to these discussions his genial wit and pleasant fancies, and above all his varied stores of knowledge, which to us seemed inexhaustible, gave a perpetual charm.’

“One unfortunate incident in his school history it may be proper to mention here, as it was not without influence on the formation of his character. He may be allowed to tell the story as he told it to his father at the time:—

“‘Rugby, Nov. 8, 1841. You have, I suppose, ere this received a letter from Dr. Arnold, informing you of my recent degradation. I was doubtful at first whether you would expect to hear from me before you wrote yourself, but on consideration I thought you would be better pleased if I wrote forthwith, without waiting to hear from you. The facts of the case are these. Friday being the 5th of November, preparations were made as usual for a display of fireworks. Mr. Cotton happened to find a parcel containing the greater part of the purchases, which, to use his own expression, he confiscated as contraband goods. However, as there were still a few left, they were discharged forthwith, partly in the open air, and partly in the passage. Mr. Cotton, instead of coming out himself, which would have been the natural course to pursue, sent for me, as being the then head of the house (a title of ostensible responsibility, though in reality it confers no actual power), and told me to send up those who had discharged the fireworks in the passage. I accordingly represented the matter to the rest, and the consequence was that two out of the fifth form (over whom we have no power, and consequently could only *recommend* them to surrender themselves) gave themselves up as having taken a part in the affair. I was then sent for again, and desired to ask a number of boys, whom he named, if they were guilty or not guilty. The question having been put, three out of the number were sent up. On the next morning we (i.e. the whole sixth form in our house, being five in number, — having been absent that evening) were unexpectedly charged by the Doctor for not having stopped the fireworks as they were going on. Having nothing to say in exculpation of ourselves, sentence was pronounced upon me, to take my place below — (who, as I told, was not implicated, owing to absence), and moreover a severe punishment was threatened to myself and the rest,

which was to be considered of. This evening we were accordingly desired to translate Cicero de Republicâ, lib. II, as a penalty.

“ ‘I do not wish to say any thing in self-vindication, but merely to give a statement of facts which may speak for themselves. I took care of course not to participate in the discharge of fireworks myself, and also not to be a looker on, lest my presence might be interpreted into countenancing the proceeding.... I do not think that, if you had been informed of my conduct without reference to punishment, you would have been very seriously displeased ; so I cannot believe that the magnitude of the punishment will aggravate the offence in your eyes, as the case would have been different had we known the penalty, and done the thing (I should say, left it undone), knowing what we should incur by so doing.’ ”

“ After a little time however had passed, Dr. Arnold intimated to Conington that he no longer took so severe a view of the matter as he had done at first ; and before Dr. Arnold's death, which took place in the following Midsummer, he had been completely restored to the confidence and favour of one to whose teaching he owed so much.

“ His strongly felt wishes to go to Oxford rather than Cambridge were allowed by his father to prevail, and he matriculated at University College, Oxford, on June 30, 1843. But he did not commence residence at that College. In Midsummer of the same year he offered himself as a candidate for a Demyship at Magdalen, and was successful. The Demyships at that time were filled up by nomination, there being always, however, an examination of a more or less competitive character. It was understood that the venerable President of the College, Dr. Martin Routh, made it a rule never to pass over any young man of eminent merit ; and in this instance he gave his first nomination to the Rugby candidate, unsupported as he was by any private interest or influential recommendation[†]. Dr. Routh's advanced age at this time

[†] The following recommendation, however, of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tait, then Head Master of Rugby School, was probably

prevented him from seeing much of the undergraduate members of his College, or from exercising any important influence on the course of their education. Conington was much impressed by his kindness and old-world courtesy on all occasions when he had to call on him officially; and it would seem that the old man had no difficulty in discerning the true character of his visitor; for instead of exhortations to steadiness of conduct, or encouragement to diligent study, he would give him shrewd lessons of worldly wisdom, and hints as to the best way of succeeding in life.

"Conington now finally quitted Rugby, where he had been elected an Exhibitioner for three consecutive years, and commenced residence at Oxford in the October Term. In the following Lent he succeeded in carrying off both the Hertford and Ireland Scholarships, which are looked upon as the highest classical distinctions attainable by any Undergraduate in the University. It was the custom then, much more than it is at present, for young men to read with private tutors; and soon after coming up to Oxford he had the good fortune to become the private pupil of a justly eminent scholar, the Rev. W. Linwood of Christ Church; and no doubt his early success in these two examinations is in great measure to be attributed to the good use he made of this advantage. He had been unusually anxious about the result; and, conscious that he would not

not without its value:—"To the Rev. the President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Rev. Sir, I take the liberty of introducing to your notice Mr. John Conington, a Scholar of Rugby School, who is about to offer himself as a candidate for one of the Demyships now vacant in your College. Mr. Conington has been under my charge since my appointment to succeed Dr. Arnold, and I am only doing him justice when I say, that I never met with any young man of his age who took so lively an interest in all matters of Classical Scholarship, or who possessed so great power of collecting and retaining information on this subject. I have also the pleasure of being able to add that his character and conduct at Rugby School have been uniformly good, and I feel confident that he will do credit to whatever College in the University may receive him as a member. I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient humble Servant, A. C. TAYLOR, D.C.L., Head Master of Rugby School. Park Place, 7th July, 1843."

win without a great effort, he had taxed his strength of mind and body to the utmost in order to secure his victory. It is not, therefore, very surprising to find that, when the contest was over, his energies somewhat flagged so far as his University work was concerned. The course of reading required for the final examination was far from enough to find him occupation for the whole of his time. The Greek and Latin Scholarship, which at that time was an essential requisite for a first class, was already at his command in an abundant measure. For history he never had any special predilection, and he used often to say regretfully that he considered himself to be without any natural aptitude for that study. But his gift for reading rapidly, and remembering accurately after the most cursory perusal, made it very easy for him to acquire as much knowledge of ancient history as he needed for the purposes of the Schools. In Moral Philosophy, which formed the third and perhaps even then the most important subject of the examination, he took a livelier interest. His love for the discussion of political and moral questions had here full scope; and under the skilful training of another excellent tutor, the Rev. C. P. Chretien of Oriel, he soon became a fair Aristotelian.

"Before offering himself for his final examination he quitted Magdalen, having been elected in March, 1846, to a Scholarship at University, thus returning to the College at which he had been originally matriculated. He took this step because, having already determined not to take Holy Orders, he found that there was only a very remote prospect of succession to a lay Fellowship at Magdalen. 'I shall never fail,' he wrote, 'to speak of the authorities there as having been very kind to me personally, and as having made my residence there as comfortable as they could; and it is a satisfaction to me to think that in leaving them I acted with their entire concurrence.' He obtained his first class in December, 1846, and his Fellowship at University College fourteen months later, in February, 1848.

"In competing for the University Prize Poems and Prize Essays he was less immediately fortunate than he had been in the examinations for the University Scholarships. The Newdigate Prize for English Verse he never obtained at all; and the Prize for Latin Verse not till 1847, after two unsuccessful efforts. The subject set for the poem in that year was *Turris Londinensis*, and, perhaps owing to its somewhat trite character, it failed to interest him seriously. There is, consequently, a certain want of life about his composition, which prevents it, notwithstanding its correctness, from being a very favourable specimen of his powers of Latin versification. He regarded it himself in this light, and thought it not so good as some of his own unsuccessful poems; while with his usual candour he placed it much below the brilliant *Numa Pompilius* of his friend Mr. Goldwin Smith", which he always looked on as one of the very best among recent pieces of Latin Verse. Something of the same ill fortune attended him with regard to the English and Latin Essays, the Prizes for which he obtained in the years 1848 and 1849, and in each case on his first attempt. But the subjects of these Essays, *The Respective Effects of the Fine Arts and Mechanical Skill on National Character*, and *Quænam fuerit Platonis idea in Republicâ suâ conscribendâ?* were neither of them exactly suited to him, and did not excite in his mind that sort of enthusiasm without which he found it difficult to put forth his full powers. Thus his Essays, though they do not fall below, do not rise very much above, the standard of merit usually found in compositions of this kind.

"During his undergraduate career, and for two or three years after taking his degree, he took an active part in the discussions of the Union Society, of which he was Secretary in 1845, President in 1846, and Librarian in 1847.

"The summer preceding his election to his Fellowship he spent at Dresden with his friends, Mr. Goldwin Smith and Mr. Philpot. This was the only visit he ever paid to the Continent, and, though he retained some pleasant recol-

^u Demy in 1842. See page 350.

lections of it, he never ventured on another. Before quitting the Continent he did not fail to visit Leipsic in order to see Hermann, the veteran chief of Greek Philology. Hermann received him very cordially, and talked freely with him on literary subjects. But the visit, embarrassed as it was by difficulties of language, (they were obliged to talk in Latin, and each of course pronounced it after the manner of his own country,) did not lead to any further intercourse or correspondence.

"The years which elapsed between his election to his Fellowship and his appointment to the Professorship of Latin were the most unsettled of his life; and although the restless activity of his mind prevented them from being fruitless, there was a want of definite purpose in his efforts at this time which was a cause of some regret to him afterwards. At length he determined (though not without most anxious deliberation) to abandon his favourite studies and his Oxford life, and to try his fortune in a more active profession. He accordingly applied for and obtained the Eldon Law Scholarship, which is awarded by its Trustees to the candidate whose University distinctions have in their judgment established the best claim to it. The Eldon Scholar is required to keep his terms regularly at one of the Inns of Court, and, during his tenure of the Scholarship, is considered bound in honour to be a *bonâ fide* student of the law. In compliance with these regulations Conington gave up residence in Oxford in Michaelmas 1849, and, establishing himself in London, began to read in chambers, and for some time used his best endeavours to transfer his affections from the Greek Poets to Jurisprudence. Fortunately the experiment proved a complete failure before too much time was wasted on it. After six months' trial of the law, during which he became very dissatisfied with himself, and more or less dissatisfied with everything about him, he wisely gave up a useless and irritating struggle against the natural bent of his genius; and, resigning the Eldon Scholarship, he returned, with a

sense of extreme relief and thankfulness, to the quiet of his rooms in University College.

"During his stay in London he formed a connection with the *Morning Chronicle*, and became for a time a regular contributor to that journal. Some articles in 1849 and 1850, which relate to University Reform, are chiefly from his hand.

"Before he went to London he had already (in 1848) edited the *Agamemnon* of Æschylus, with English notes, and an interleaved translation into English Verse. After his return to Oxford Æschylus continued to be his favourite. He knew the whole of the seven plays by heart, and lavished time and thought upon the criticism and explanation of their text. His *Choephoræ* appeared in 1857, and is one of the best editions of that play in existence, contributing only a little, it is true, to the settlement of the text, but very much to its right interpretation. He had also collected the materials for a similar edition of the *Supplices*; but he was prevented from carrying out this design, in the first instance by his undertaking in conjunction with Mr. Goldwin Smith to edit Virgil, and afterwards by his appointment to the Chair of Latin.

"The edition of Virgil was begun in 1852, and the first volume, containing the *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, was published in 1858. The greater part of the work had to be done alone, as Mr. Goldwin Smith, on becoming Secretary to the Oxford University Commission, was obliged to retire from the joint editorship. The lecture *On the Style of Lucretius and Catullus as compared with that of the Poets of the Augustan Age*, expresses the judgment at which he finally arrived, and contains some fine criticism on the minuter details of Virgil's consummate art, as well as an earnest vindication of his claim to genuine originality.

"His election to the Professorship of Latin took place in 1854. The Chair was a new one in the University, having just been founded by Corpus Christi College to carry out a provision in the statutes of their Founder,

which had been allowed to fall into abeyance. Conington's success gave him all the external advantages that he desired in life; and, if in the few preceding years his mind had been sometimes disturbed by an under-current of restlessness and discontent, these feelings passed away at once and for ever.

"The general character of his professorial teaching is described by anticipation in his inaugural lecture. In the preface to the *Choephoræ*, he had insisted strongly on the necessity of examining *Æschylus* 'line by line and word by word'; and the main object that he proposed to himself in his lectures was to promote the study of Latin in the same spirit of elaborate and even microscopic inquiry. It was in accordance with this general purpose that in a course of lectures he never made his class travel over very much ground; he aimed rather at teaching them how to read a little aright, than how to read much or easily. For the more public and formal lectures required by the statute of his Chair, he either chose some subject connected with Latin literature, and capable of a treatment more satisfactory to his sense of artistic completeness, or else he read a portion of his prose translation of *Virgil*.

"His warm interest in all that tended to the advancement of classical learning, as well as his sense of what was right, led him to join actively in the long contest relating to the Regius Professorship of Greek; and even to write a pamphlet in support of its endowment by the University.

"In the last two or three years of his life his interest in academic discussions became even more prominent. He gave but a qualified approval to the proposals relating to the admission of Unattached Students; fearing in common with many others that such students would be dangerously exposed to temptations, from which students living within the walls of a College are to a certain degree protected. But he was an earnest supporter of the establishment of a School of Theology, as an independent branch of the final examination. He was himself slowly but steadily

acquiring a large amount of theological knowledge, and he naturally thought highly of a scheme which had for its object the encouragement of sacred learning, and which was also a step towards that specialisation of University studies, which he believed to be essential to the right development of any one of them.

“During the whole of the fifteen years for which he held the Professorship of Latin, his intellectual activity may be fairly described as unceasing. Upon his edition of Virgil he spared no time or labour: indeed, he found the demands it made upon him so exacting, that in order to get leisure for other work, he was glad, in the latter half of the *Æneid*, to obtain the assistance of a friend, Mr. Nettleship, by whom the third volume of the work, the result of their joint labours, was brought out shortly after his death. His study of Virgil made him turn to the English translators of Virgil; and thus the old love—dating at least as far back as the purchase of Sotheby’s Homer in his school-boy days at Beverly—for poetical translations of the Classics revived within him. He had become so dissatisfied with his *Agamemnon*, that he hesitated a little before a second venture; but when at last he did give way to the strong inward impulse, he chose no task less difficult than the *Odes* of Horace; but he had the pleasure of finding his work received with a large measure of approbation by the most competent judges. His success determined him to proceed. The *Odes* had appeared in 1863; they were followed by the *Æneid* in 1866, by the last twelve books of the *Iliad* in 1868, and finally by the *Satires*, *Epistles*, and *Ars Poetica* of Horace in 1869, the last appearing at the very time of his death. The translation of the last twelve books of the *Iliad* was undertaken in order to complete the unfinished work of the lamented Mr. Worsley, during whose last illness he had promised to discharge this office of piety and affection.

“When he had sent the last sheet of the *Ars Poetica* to the press he determined to give up translating for a while,

and to take for the subject of his next task the History of Latin Literature, or at least of Latin Poetry during the silver age. One other work he had marked out for himself, but as one which he desired rather than hoped to accomplish—a complete edition of Tacitus.

“His activity as a correspondent kept pace with his activity as an author. His letters were models of the “familiar style,” if this expression may be allowed; and they exemplify a still higher sort of excellence, for it would be difficult to find in them a trace of unkindness towards any human being. It was his custom for many years to spend a portion of every Long Vacation with a reading party of young friends, not acting in any formal manner as their private tutor, but often giving them as much of his time as if he had undertaken that duty. Latterly, indeed, he gave up his yearly reading parties; not that the society of young men had grown less congenial to him, but because a nearer duty claimed him elsewhere. His father had died in 1861, his brother Frank in 1863, his brother Henry early in 1868; his still surviving sister was settled in the south of England. Thus the care of his aged mother devolved very mainly upon him; and, in order to be with her as much as possible, he never stayed in Oxford a day longer than the statutes of his Chair required.

“It only remains to record the closing scene of this uneventful but busy life. For two or three years Conington’s health had given his friends some slight uneasiness. Continued work, rather than over-work, had begun to tell on him; and he found himself at times suffering from headache, and a sense of oppression, the natural consequences of a too sedentary life, and of a mental activity too uninterrupted. He spent the Long Vacation of 1869, as usual, with his mother, and was described as having completely recovered his health and spirits, and as looking forward with pleasure to the recommencement of his work at the University. But just before he was to leave Boston for Oxford, symptoms appeared which soon assumed a deadly character. His

illness began on Friday, October 15, and did not seem to be serious until Wednesday night. On Thursday all hope of his recovery was over. The eminent surgeon, who was summoned from London to see him, and whose painful duty it was to confirm the worst fears of his friends, wrote to Oxford: 'I am on my way home from a sad visit to Boston, where I have left Professor Conington, apparently dying quickly....He is the last son of his mother, who is a widow, blind, and past eighty. It would have been nearly the saddest sight I have ever seen, but for his calmness and resignation.' The whole truth was communicated without reserve to the sufferer, who even knew how many hours he had to live. As soon as some necessary business was done he dismissed all earthly cares, and set himself to prepare for the immediate presence of death. Not in the remembrance of a life useful and innocent as his must be accounted among men, but only in the simplest teaching of his childhood could he find any comfort. And even as he listened anew to these, his mind was harassed by the terrible doubt, whether indeed they had any personal interest for him. While his consciousness remained unimpaired by the poison which was working in his blood, this state of anxiety and depression lasted; but those who watched by his bedside observed that it vanished at the first approach of the delirium which was to end in death. His utterances were now full of triumph; and so long as any fair light of reason was left unquenched, his wandering words seemed to tell of a divine ecstasy. At one time he would again and again repeat the lines, whence taken none of the listeners knew—

‘Now the vision is complete;

That is the way they speak in heaven:’

while again a little later his thoughts seemed to turn once more to earth, or at least to her who on earth was dearest to him—‘There was God, and me, and my mother, and I was her guardian angel.’ He breathed his last in the early morning of Saturday, October 23, and was buried on the

following Tuesday by the side of his father and his brothers in the Churchyard at Fishtoft."

Coffin, Edmund. res. 1851. Born at Broadwater, co. Sussex, 10 Dec. 1825. Educated at the Charterhouse. Matr. at Christ Church, 9 June, 1843, aged 18. Third son of Robert Coffin of Broadwater, *arm.* B.A. 27 June, 1847. M.A. 14 Jan. 1850. Curate at East Farley, co. Kent, 1850. Received into the Church of Rome at St. Trond, Belgium, in March, 1851. Married, at Arundel, 7 July, 1862, Clara Matilda, widow of George James Hill, Esq. and daughter of the late Thomas Wyatt of Willin Hall, co. Warwick, Esq.

Moon, Edward Graham. res. 1851. Born in the parish of St. Benet Fink, London, 1 March, 1825. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Matr. 27 July, 1843, aged 18. Son of Sir Francis Graham Moon of London, *Bart.* B.A. 11 Nov. 1847. M.A. 18 April, 1850. Ordained Deacon 1849, Priest 1851. Curate of St. John's, Worcester, 1849—1851. Curate of Bredon, co. Worcester, 1851—1852. Curate of Fetcham, Surrey, 1853—1859. Married, 3 July, 1851, Ellen, daughter of Alderman Thomas Sidney, M.P. Inst. Rector of Fetcham, co. Surrey, 1 Nov. 1859. Succeeded his father as Baronet, 13 Oct. 1871.

M^cCarogher, John Ommaney. res. 1858. Born at Oving, co. Sussex, 19 Sept. 1826. Matr. 27 July, 1843, aged 17. Son of Joseph M^cCarogher of Oving, *Med. Doct.* B.A. 26 May, 1847. M.A. 18 April, 1850. Ordained Deacon 1849, Priest 1850. *Locum tenens* for the Rector of Fishbourne, co. Sussex, 1849—1851. Curate of Nuthurst, co. Sussex, 1851—1859. Rector of Nuthurst, 1859. Married, at Midhurst, 3 Aug. 1858, Frances, second daughter of Thomas Sanctuary of Springfield, Horsham, Esq. Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Richmond. Honorary Prebendary of Chichester, 1867.

Author of

The Stumbling Blocks removed; or the Common Objections against receiving the Lord's Supper shortly and plainly considered. 8vo. Chichester, 1860. (Magd. Libr.) Bell, 2nd edition. Out of print.

- Church Ornaments.* 1854. Mason.
- Israel's Forgetfulness of God.* 1869. 8vo. Ling, Dorchester. (Magd. Libr.)
- Christian Loyalty.* June 20, 1869. 8vo. Ling, Dorchester. (Magd. Libr.)
- Hay Time.* 1873. 8vo. Ling, Dorchester. (Magd. Libr.)
- The Care of the Sick, a Christian Duty.* Hospital Sunday. Skeffington, 1877.
- The Angel in the Lion's Den.* Skeffington, 1877.
- The Sun Dial of Ahaz.* Catholic Pulpit. Masters. 1874. (Magd. Libr.)
- New Year's Eve.* Catholic Pulpit. Masters. 1874. (Magd. Libr.)
- The Holy Marks and Happy Portion of the Elect People of God.* Catholic Pulpit. Masters. 1874. (Magd. Libr.)
- The Seraphim's Song.* 1867. Dorchester.
- Trinity Sunday.* 1867. Dorchester.
- 1844 Sedgwick, John. res. 1854. Born at Wimbledon, co. Surrey, 24 April, 1823. Matr. at Christ Church, 26 May, 1841, aged 18. Son of John Sedgwick of Wimbledon, Esq. and Anne Isabell his wife. Fell Exhibitioner at Christ Church, 1842. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1845. Deacon 1846, Priest 1848. Senior Classical Master of the Ordnance School, 1848. B.A. 14 Jan. 1846. M.A. 18 May, 1848. B.D. 10 May, 1855. D.D. 30 June, 1859. Chaplain to Earl of Guildford, 1850. Domestic Chaplain to Lord Chancellor Chelmsford, 1859. Prob. F. 1854—1862. Bursar, 1858. Vice-Pres. 1859. Curate of Greinton, co. Somerset, 1853. Chaplain of High Legh, co. Chester, 1858. Rector of Great Houghton, co. Northampton, 1862. Rector of Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, 1872. Rector of Birdbrook, co. Essex, 1878. Married, 5 Aug. 1862, Rebecca Maria Mostyn, daughter of Roger Mostyn Humffreys, Captain of 2nd Regiment of Madras Native Infantry.
- Publications. *A History of France, from the earliest period to the Revolution of 1848; for the use of young persons and Schools.* Edited by J. S. 8vo. London, 1849. (Magd. Libr.)

A History of Europe and her Dependencies during the last four centuries; for the use of young persons and Schools. Edited by J. S. 8vo. London, 1850. (Magd. Libr.)

Oremus: Short Prayers in Verse for Sundays and Holydays; suggested by the Services of the Church of England. 8vo. Lond. 1852. (Magd. Libr.)

Hints on the Establishment of Public Industrial Schools for the Working Classes. 8vo. Lond. 1853. (Magd. Libr.)

Shall we elect Mr. Gladstone? a Letter to the Author of a Letter to the Electors of the University of Oxford, by a Resident Member of Convocation. Vincent, Oxford, 1859.

Wickham, William Fiennes. res. 1845. Born at Winchester, 3 Oct. 1825. Matr. at Wadham College, 15 June, 1843, aged 17. Son of William John Wickham of Winchester, gen. Died 14 Jan. 1845.

A.D. 1844. Jan. *Sub hoc tempus exitum habuit funestissimum Gulielmus Fiennes Wickham, hujus Collegii Semicommunarius, qui, quum non procul ab urbe Ventâ iter fecerit, equo effusus, propè ex templo expiravit, triste sui desiderium relinquens.* V. P. Reg.

He was riding with his younger brother about two o'clock on Jan. 14, 1845, and had proceeded about three miles on the road, when the horse, which was very fresh, not having been ridden for some time, but not vicious, started at something, and ran away with him, and, after doing so for about a mile, at the bottom of a steep hill struck against a post by a bank with immense violence, and pitched him off in an instant on his head, his hat having been blown off before. He was instantly picked up by the people of the village, Itchin Abbas, and taken to a public house close by, where a surgeon, who happened to be there at the time, bled him, but without the least hope of success, as the skull had been fractured right across. He never was sensible for a moment after the accident, but breathed his last in about half an hour. He was buried in the Cemetery at Winchester on Jan. 18.

Hessey, Robert Falkner. res. 1853. Born in Fleet

Street, Parish of St. Bride, London, 23 Nov. 1827. Educated at Hampstead, Huddersfield, and Kensington Schools. Matr. 27 July, 1844, aged 17. Third son of James Augustus Hessey of London, *gen.* Gained Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse, 1848. First Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1848. B.A. 1 Dec. 1848. M.A. 30 April, 1851. Ordained Deacon 1855, and Priest 1857, by Bishop Wilberforce. Prob. F. 1853—1865. Appointed Tutor at Durham University, 1853, but resigned before residence. College Tutor, 1853—1865. Jun. D. of Arts, 1857. Sen. D. of Arts, 1858. Vice-Pres. 1861. Pres. to Basing-cum-Upnately, 1864. Senior Curate of Abingdon, 1863—1864. Chaplain of Basingstoke Union, 1875. Married, 13 Dec. 1864, Emma, third daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Dodson, Vicar of Abingdon.

Author of

Tubus Astronomicus; Carmen Latinum in Theatro Sheldoniano recitatum. 8vo. Oxon. 1848. (Magd. Libr.)

The Clergyman in his Study and Society; an Address delivered in St. Mary's Church, Andover, on Thursday, March 27, 1879, to the Clergy of the Rural Deaneries of West and South Andover, by the Rev. Robert Falkner Hessey, M.A. Vicar of Basing with Upnately, Hants; formerly Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford. 8vo. Winchester, 1879. (Magd. Libr.)

A Christmas Letter to the Parishioners of Basing and Upnately. 8vo. Basingstoke, 1880. (Magd. Libr.)

1845 Knight, John Walker. res. 1849. Born at Overstone, co. Northampton, 20 May, 1827. Chorister, 1835—1844. Matr. 26 July, 1845, aged 18. Second son of Robert Henry Knight of Overstone, *Cler.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1849. B.A. 7 June, 1849. M.A. 13 May, 1852. Ordained Deacon 1852, Priest 1853. Curate of Bradfield-on-the-Green, co. Northampton, 1852—1862. Prob. F. 1849—1865. Vice-Pres. 1862, 1863. Librarian, 1852. Sen. D. of Arts, 1864, 1865. Master of the Schools, 1854. Pres. to Washington, 15 Sept. 1865. Married, 29 May, 1866, Elizabeth Jane Francis of Tysoe, Warwickshire.

Author of *Passages from the Life of a Church Owl*. 8vo. London, 1878. (Magd. Libr.)

1846 Rice, John Morland. res. 1847. Born at Godmersham, co. Kent, 31 Jan. 1823. Educated at Eton. Newcastle Scholar, 1842. Matr. at Merton College, as Postmaster, 1843. Third son of Edward Rice of Dane Court, co. Kent, Esq. Hon. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1846. Prob. F. 1847—1864. B.A. 3 June, 1847. M.A. 15 Jan. 1849. B.D. 12 June, 1856. Jun. D. of Arts, 1854. Bursar, 1860. Ordained Deacon 1848, Priest 1849. Inst. to the Perpetual Curacy of Wye, 10 Aug. 1854. res. 1858. Chaplain to Royal East Kent Mounted Rifles, 1854—1858. Pres. to Boyton, 23 April, 1860. Pres. to Bramber-cum-Botolph, 1864. Married, 20 Sept. 1864, at St. Paul's, Wilton Crescent, London, by the Rev. C. Hotham, to Caroline Penelope, second daughter of the late Edward York of Wighill Park, co. York, Esq.

Garnsey, Henry Edward Fowler. res. 1851. Born at Coleford, co. Gloucester, 14 July, 1826. Matr. at Worcester College, 26 Oct. 1843, aged 17. Son of Thomas Rock Garnsey of Christ Church, Forest of Dean, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* Hon. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1848. B.A. 8 July, 1848. M.A. 13 March, 1851. B.D. 25 Feb. 1858. Prob. F. 1851. Jun. D. of Arts, 1856. Sen. D. of Arts, 1857. Bursar, 1858, 1865, 1869, 1874. Vice-Pres. 1860. Usher of the College School, 1861—1867, 1869—1876. Dean of Div. 1866, 1870.

Miller, Henry. res. 1858. Born at Radway, co. Warwick, 7 March, 1828. Matr. at Worcester College, 6 Feb. 1846, aged 17. Second son of Edward Miller of Radway, co. Warwick, *Cler.* Hon. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1850. B.A. 2 May, 1850. M.A. 25 June, 1852. Prob. F. 1858—1861. Ordained Deacon 1854, Priest 1855. Curate of Littleham with Exmouth, Devonshire, 1854. Rector of Radway, co. Warwick, 1858. Pres. to Ashbury, July, 1860. Married, (1) Oct. 1, 1860, at Dent, co. York, Nina, daughter of the Rev. W. Matthews, Incumbent of Cowgill; (2) Aug. 6,

1878, at St. Andrew's, Clevedon, Somersetshire, Elizabeth Joanna Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Carter, Rector of Compton Beauchamp, Berkshire.

Author of *The Question of Inspiration plainly stated in reference to Certain Views put forth by the Authors of the Book termed Essays and Reviews*. 8vo. Oxford, 1861. (Magd. Libr.)

Letters to the Parishioners of Ashbury on the Observance of Holy Week. 1867.

Sermon on The Census, preached in St. Mary's Church, Ashbury, 16 April, 1871. 8vo. London, 1871.

Some Account of the Parish of Ashbury in Berkshire. 8vo. London, 1877. (Magd. Libr.)

Welby, Montague Earle. res. 1853. Born at Stroxton, co. Lincoln, 17 Dec. 1827. Educated at Eton. Matr. 25 July, 1846, aged 18. Son of John Earle Welby of Stroxton, *Cler.* B.A. 22 May, 1850. M.A. 6 April, 1853. Prob. F. 1853—1857. Ordained Deacon and Priest 1851. Perpetual Curate of St. Paul, Sketty, Glamorganshire, 1851—1865. Vicar of Oystermouth, Swansea, Glamorganshire, 1865—1867. Vicar of Shrigley, Pott, Macclesfield, 1872. Vicar of Llanlleonvel with Egllys-oen Duw, Breconshire, 1873. Rural Dean of Builth.

Nutt, Charles Henry. res. 1861. Born at Twerton, co. Somerset, 6 Jan. 1829. Matr. 25 July, 1846, aged 17. Son of Charles Nutt of Twerton, *Cler.* (Demy in 1817.) Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1851. B.A. 7 June, 1851. M.A. 6 April, 1853. Tutor at the Military Academy, Carshalton, 1851—1864. Ordained Deacon 1851, Priest 1855. Vicar of East Harptree, co. Somerset, 1864. Married, 15 Aug. 1861, Isabella Sophia, daughter of Charles Andrew, Esq. of Hounstrete House, Somerset.

Cholmeley, Charles Humphrey. res. 1855. Born at Waynflete, co. Lincoln, 1 April, 1829. Matr. 25 July, 1846, aged 17. Eighth son of Robert Cholmeley of Waynflete, *Cler.* Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1851. B.A. 7 June, 1851. M.A. 6 April, 1853. Prob. F. 1855—1869. Ordained

Deacon 1857, Priest 1858. Rector of Sherborne St. John, Hampshire, 1864—1865. Jun. D. of Arts, 1858. Sen. D. of Arts, 1859—1863. Bursar, 1864. Vice-Pres. 1866, 1867. Senior Proctor, 1868—9. Pres. to Dinton-cum-Teffont-Magna, 1868.

Walker, Richard Zouche. res. 1856. Born at Camberwell, co. Surrey, 1 Sept. 1829. Chorister, 1835—1846. Matr. 25 July, 1846, aged 17. Son of John Fortye Walker of Camberwell, *Cler.*, and grandson of John Walker, Chorister in 1761. B.A. 30 May, 1850. M.A. 21 April, 1853. Prob. F. 1856—1862. Ordained Deacon 1852, Priest 1854. Curate of Sparsholt and Kingston-Lisle, 1858. Pres. to Boyton, 1861. Married, (1) 23 Oct. 1867, at Woodbeding Church, co. Sussex, Caroline Arnold, daughter of the Rev. Th. Walsh, Rector of Bishopstrow; (2) 24 Nov. 1880, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Edgell, Rector of Bromham.

1847 Ridding, Charles Henry. res. 1856. Born in Winchester College, 26 Nov. 1825. Educated at Winchester. Matr. at Trinity College, 14 Nov. 1844, aged 18. Son of Charles Henry Ridding, Second Master (*Ostiarius*) of Winchester College, *Cler.* B.A. 1 Dec. 1848. M.A. 30 May, 1851. Prob. F. 1856—1866. Jun. D. of Arts, 1859. Bursar, 1862. Vice-Pres. 1864, 1865. Ordained Deacon 1849, Priest 1850. Curate of Theale, Berkshire, 1849—1852. Curate of Faccombe with Tangle, Hampshire, 1852—1857. Pres. to Slymbridge, 1865. Married, 23 Oct. 1866, at St. Mary's Church, Andover, Emma, youngest daughter of Thomas Lamb of the Elms, Andover, Esq.

Bowles, Samuel James. res. 1855. Born at Milton Hill, in the parish of Milton, Berkshire, 22 Nov. 1826. Entered at Rugby School in 1839. Matr. at Christ Church, 5 May, 1845. Fifth son of Thomas Bowles of Milton Hill, *arm.* Elected Michel Exhibitioner of Queen's College, 22 May, 1845. B.A. 16 May, 1849. M.A. 19 Feb. 1852. Ordained Deacon at Burford, 7 March, 1852, and Priest at Cuddesdon, 3 June, 1856, by Bishop Wilberforce. Curate of Honiton, 1855—1857. Curate of Baltonsborough, 1859—1867. Prob.

F. 1855—1868. Pres. to Beaconsfield, 1867; inst. 12 April, 1867. Surrogate.

Daubeny, Giles Edwin. res. 1850. Born at Ampney Crucis, co. Gloucester, 13 Dec. 1829. Matr. at Wadham College, 21 April, 1847, aged 17. Fifth son of Edward Daubeny of Ampney Crucis, co. Gloucester, *Cler.* Died 25 Feb. 1850. Buried in Eastington Churchyard, near his brother, Edward Daubeny (Demy in 1833).

On his tombstone is inscribed: *Giles Edwin Daubeny, S. M. Magdalen College, Oxford. Died March 5, 1850, aged 20.*

“He came to his death by a concussion of the brain, caused by falling accidentally from part of an unfinished bridge over the Isis on the south-west side of Oxford, on Monday, 25th of Feb. 1850. The circumstances were these: On the Monday week previous he was one of a party of five, who dined at Godstow, leaving at about half-past seven in the evening. On reaching Medley Lock, their coxswain, owing to the dusk of the evening, and being short-sighted, ran them against the bank, and consequently they thought it advisable to relinquish the boat, which was a four-oared outrigger. Daubeny, with Messrs. Crockett and George, Commoners of Trinity College, walked along the towing-path by the river-side. They had arrived at the iron-bridge in course of construction for the railway over the Isis, close by Boney’s bridge, when they heard a cry from Prentice, one of the party, who had preceded them down the river in a skiff, and they found that, in taking the arch, his skiff had got entangled with the piles of the bridge, and he wanted assistance to get it clear. The skiff was on the side of the river opposite to that on which they stood. Mr. George, alarmed lest something should happen to Mr. Prentice, immediately proceeded along the plank, which, owing to the unfinished state, was the only foot-way across the piers, and Crockett followed him, leaving Daubeny behind. George in about twenty minutes succeeded in getting the skiff clear. Crockett then recrossed by the plank, and, not seeing Daubeny, looked about to ascertain

if he had left the spot, when his attention was caught by something white on the towing-path below. Led by this, which proved to be part of Daubeney's dress, he found him sitting on the bank against the wall of the bridge, vomiting, and blood flowing from his nose. He was insensible, and could only mutter something about his cap. Crockett and George then put their arms round him, and supported him along the towing-path, till they met two of King the boat-builder's men, and with their assistance they carried him down to Folly-bridge, where he was placed in a boat and finally landed at Magdalen-bridge. On getting him to his rooms in College, medical assistance was called. After lingering for a week, he died on Tuesday morning, Feb. 25th. Nutt the Demy, and Hore of Trinity, were also of the party."

Ingilby, Henry Day. res. 1848. Born at West Keal, co. Lincoln, 12 Oct. 1826. Matr. at Trinity College, 14 Nov. 1844, aged 17. Eldest son of Henry John Ingilby of West Keal, *Cler.* Prob. F. 1848—1855. B.A. 8 July, 1848. M.A. 30 April, 1851. Married, 26 June, 1862, Alicia Margaret, youngest daughter of David Robertson, Esq. M.P. of Lady Kirk, Berwickshire. Succeeded his father as Second Baronet, 4th July, 1870. J. P. and D. L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire*.

1848 Henderson, John Edward. res. 1858. Born at Northend, Hampshire, 4 June, 1826. Matr. at Christ Church, 1845. Second son of George Henderson of Harbridge, Hampshire, *arm.* B.A. 27 Feb. 1851. M.A. (when absent, by decree of Convocation) 14 May, 1853. Prob. F. 1858. Employed under Her Majesty's Government in the Convict Service in Western Australia, 1852—1861. Bursar, 1863, 1866—1881.

Meyrick, Llewellyn. res. 1854. Born at Ramsbury,

* Sir H. D. Ingilby was the last Demy who was elected on the Octave, there being an unknown vacancy at the time. The President, being unwell, requested me, then Vice-President, to admit him formally in the Hall *auctoritate med.* J. R. B.

Wiltshire, 11 March, 1831. Matr. 26 July, 1848, aged 17. Sixth son of Arthur Meyrick of Ramsbury, *Cler.* Hon. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* and Hon. Fourth Class in *Math.* 1852. B.A. 10 June, 1852. M.A. 18 April, 1855. Prob. F. 1854. Ordained Deacon 1854, Priest 1855. Curate of Tubney.

Hollway, James. res. 1855. Born at Hundleby, co. Lincoln, 17 June, 1830. Matr. at Exeter College, 22 June, 1848, aged 18. Second son of John Hardwick Hollway of Hundleby, *arm.* Hon. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1851. B.A. 5 May, 1852. M.A. 1 Feb. 1855.

1849 White, Frederick Meadows. res. 1865. Born at Blackheath, co. Kent, 21 Dec. 1829. Matr. at Balliol College in Nov. 1848. Son of John Meadows White, Esq. of 2, Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, and 6, Whitehall Place, London. Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* and Third Class in *Math.* 1852. Ellerton Essayist, 1854. B.A. 2 Dec. 1852. M.A. 18 April, 1855. Prob. F. 1865—1867. Married, 2 Jan. 1867, at St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, Alice Mary, daughter of Richard Smith, Esq. of Guildford Street, Russell Square. Called to the Bar, Mich. Term, 1853. Appointed Queen's Counsel, Feb. 1877. Bencher, Inner Temple, July, 1878, of the South-eastern Circuit.

Author of

The State of the Church in Britain at the time of Augustine's Mission. Ellerton Theological Essay. 8vo. London, 1854. (Magd. Libr.)

A Report of the cases of R. v. Goodchild, R. v. Lamb, R. v. Goodchild and Lamb, and R. v. Hawkins, recently decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, on rating of Tithe-commutation Rent-charge; with an Appendix of observations. 8vo. London, 1858. (Magd. Libr.)

Report of the further arguments and judgment in the cases of R. v. Goodchild and R. v. Lamb; with observations thereon. 8vo. London, 1858. (Magd. Libr.)

Bird, Reginald. res. 1863. Born at Rugby, co. Warwick, 30 June, 1831. Educated at Harrow School. Matr. at

Trinity College, 8 March, 1849, aged 17. Son of Roger Bird of Rugby, *Cler.* (Demy in 1817). B.A. 20 Oct. 1853. M.A. (when absent abroad, by decree of Convocation) 26 Oct. 1859. Prob. F. 1863. Bursar, 1868, 1876. Vice-President, 1874, 1875. Master of the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons in 1872. Acting as Deputy Master for H. R. H. The Prince of Wales in 1873. Appointed Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire by H. R. H. Prince Leopold in 1876. Appointed Officer in the Grand Lodge and Chapter of England in 1879. First Master, and one of the Founders, of the St. Mary Magdalen Lodge, the members of which almost entirely belong to the College, in 1875.

Hill, Edward. res. 1865. Born at Britford, Wiltshire, 12 May, 1831. Chorister, 1843—1849. Matr. 26 July, 1849, aged 18. Fourth son of Richard Humphrey Hill of Britford, *Cler.* B.A. 18 May, 1853. M.A. 2 May, 1856. Ordained Deacon 1860, Priest 1862. Pres. to Ashurst, co. Sussex, 1865. Married, 26 Aug. 1873, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles W. A. Napier, Rector of Wiston, Sussex.

1850 Hart, William Henry. res. 1861. Born at Dorking, co. Sussex, 6 Jan. 1831. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Matr. as Andrew's Exhibitioner at St. John's College, 25 June, 1849. Only son of William Hart of Dorking, *arm.* Elected Blount Scholar of Trinity College, 1850. Hon. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1852. B.A. 6 April, 1853. M.A. 15 March, 1856. After taking his degree of M.A. he became Tutor in the families' of T. Cubitt, Esq. and A. K. Barclay, Esq. Assistant Curate at Hawkhurst, Kent, 1855—1860. Curate of St. Luke's, Chelsea, 1860. Appointed Resident Chaplain to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, London, 1860. Died, 5 Oct. 1861. He was buried in the parochial Cemetery at Brighton, where his father, mother, and a sister have since been buried. On his gravestone is inscribed:—*The Rev. William Henry Hart, M.A. Chaplain to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. Departed, Oct. 5, 1861.*

Testimonial of Dr. Bulley, President of Magdalen College, dated 24 Sept. 1860. "To the Benchers of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn. Gentlemen, The Rev. W. H. Hart, Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, having informed me that he is a candidate for the office of Chaplain to your Honourable Society, I have great pleasure in recommending him to your notice. During the latter years of my College Tutorship he was one of my pupils, and, I may add, one of the most promising of them. He was always very punctual in the discharge of his duties, and conducted himself in every respect to the satisfaction of the officers of the College. He is a man of very good abilities, and strenuous and energetic in whatever he undertakes. He is also a person of an amiable disposition, and of gentlemanly manners. In the exercise of his ministerial duties he combines soundness of judgment with earnestness. It may be worth while to mention that, when an undergraduate, he was twice elected to the College Exhibition for the best reader of the Lessons in Chapel. He is, I believe, quite qualified for the situation of a Choral Chaplain, if such is required. I have heard him chant the Service in Magdalen Chapel, and my opinion is, that he has a clear voice, a correct ear, and a considerable knowledge of Church music. I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant, FREDERIO BULLEY, President of Magdalen."

Extracts from a Sermon preached, 13 October, 1861, in Gray's Inn Chapel, on the death of W. H. Hart, by Archdeacon Hessey, Preacher to the Hon. Society, etc.

"William Henry Hart was born January 6, 1831, and entered Merchant Taylor's School September 11, 1839. He continued in the School until June 11, 1849, obtaining various distinctions in his course through it, and in 1848 one of the four chief classical prizes. Two years before he left, he had raised himself by his industry to the position of third Monitor, or third in the whole School, and might reasonably have expected to gain a Fellowship at St. John's College. One year passed away, and no vacancy occurred. His resource

was an Andrew's Exhibition to St. John's, a preferment given to those for whom there are no Fellowships. But though thus disappointed in his desire to be on the foundation of a College, he was not cast down. Within a year, although during part of it he had been seriously ill, he was elected in succession to a Blount Scholarship at Trinity College, and a Demyship at Magdalen College. He accepted the latter most gratefully; and I am informed by the Rev. Dr. Bulley, now the President of Magdalen, who was then his Tutor, was one of the most amiable and well-conducted men in the Society. His health was not strong enough to allow him to compete for honours; but he was complimented by the University Examiners, and distinguished from the Passmen, by an Honorary Fourth Class. On taking Holy Orders, he became Curate to the Rev. H. A. Jeffreys, M.A., of Hawkhurst; with him he remained nearly five years. He was afterwards for a short time Curate to the Rev. Gerald Blunt, M.A., of Chelsea; and, in the autumn of 1860, was elected Chaplain of Gray's Inn. In this congenial position he was very happy, and in July last had the additional satisfaction of learning that his Fellowship at Magdalen, for which he had long waited, would be his in a year's time. But it was not to be. On September 26th he was attacked by that sharp and sudden illness, which ended his earthly career on the 5th of October. We must indeed mourn his loss, but not too deeply, lest we mourn faithlessly. He lived long enough to adorn his Christian profession, to do much good in a quiet unassuming way, to win many friends, and to give cause to those who had trained him in his early years, and seen in him the fruit of their labours, to 'thank God and take courage.'

Preface.

"As far back as one can remember him, he appears to have lived under a constant and abiding sense of God's presence within him and without him. Kind, and gentle, and pure, and duteous to his parents, he could scarcely as a child injure any—or even think injuriously of any,—nay, such was his simplicity of soul, that he could hardly be

brought to believe that all were not as himself; he could not imagine an unjust man, or a disobedient son. Even when it might have been said of him, as of the child Samuel, that 'he knew not the Lord', he was, like that child, already in the Divine presence, and in the Divine temple. Then came the trying ordeal of a public school. Here he was brought under my own immediate notice. I can recall at this moment his look of earnest attention, his obvious desire for improvement, his sensitiveness to well-earned praise, and his thorough grasp of the view that the relation of master and pupil is one of mutual trust and honour, not of suspicious antagonism. He was, indeed, remarkable for a quality, the value of which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the young—integrity. He could not understand that half-heartedness, which compensates for unfaithfulness in one department by faithfulness in another. Everything mean or vicious was his abhorrence, and his intimate friends were chosen from the best-toned and truest of his companions. I do not dwell on his School distinctions, or on those which he obtained at the University, which, considering his health, were neither few, nor unworthy of notice by his biographer. It is more to my present purpose to observe that, what the child was, and what the youth was, such, only more matured and developed by God's grace, became the man. He never seemed to forget that he was of the planting of the Spirit, created in Christ Jesus to good works. And, though he was full of cheerfulness, and entered keenly into all honest and harmless recreations, and though none enjoyed society more than he did, one could not be with him without being charmed with his purity, his unselfishness, his expansive charity. At the root of this, as you may suppose, was something like what the Psalmist experienced when he said, 'Have I not remembered Thee in my bed, and thought upon Thee when I was waking?' This it was that wrought in him that

'Gentleness,

Which, when it weds with manhood, makes the man.'

But over and above the thoughts of God, which every true

servant of Christ ought to entertain, I have reason to know that from his very earliest years he desired to approach God in special service at His Altar. Many interesting anecdotes of the evidence of this feeling are preserved among his friends. He was never happier, even as a child, than when in Church. The Bible and Prayer-book were his favourite study. He had an exquisite taste for ecclesiastical music, which induced him, when quite a boy, to visit and try with his own hands nearly every organ in the city churches, and brought him into familiar contact with the compositions of the greatest masters of chants and antiphones. A Cathedral Service was his delight; and the glorious Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was a member, found him early and late, during his residence, in its 'dim religious' choir, 'praising God with joyful lips.' Nothing was unimportant to him which connected itself with Divine worship; and any thing acquired dignity from connection with it. Architecture, painting, music, the concourse of Christian men, the confluence of Christian voices, the union of Christian hearts, the keeping of Christian holy-day, were his most special enjoyments; he was lifted up by them to the invisible—to angels and archangels, and all the company of heaven.

"His history, as a Clergyman, is not eventful; a country Curacy in Kent, with a Rector of kindred spirit, and kind neighbours, and a Church and labouring population in which he was much interested, and where all took interest in him, occupied him some five years. He was a short time at Chelsea, and afterwards came here. How we all loved him for his ministrations—how especially he was valued by the afternoon congregation which gathered round him—how he was earnest in visiting the sick and poor—how he concerned himself in the improving and disciplining our choir, going frequently a long distance to practise with them—how he took a lively pleasure in our recent attempts to embellish this building (Gray's Inn Chapel)—how every day in Lent, and every Saint's day and Friday, found him with a little flock, lifting up pure hands to God for themselves, and those whom

urgent duties or other causes detained elsewhere—how at the very time when his last fatal illness overtook him, he had returned to London expressly to attend on a dying person whose incurable illness he had watched over—how, amidst all this, he kept himself humble—ever believing that he was doing no extraordinary thing—ever ‘felt his work was neither great nor wonderful’—ever looked elsewhere for support—ever begged the prayers of those whom he loved and respected—ever looked to their example, and endeavoured to correct himself—and how, most affecting scene of all, he prayed, and entreated the prayers of his attendant, even when he felt his mind failing; this, dear brethren, I do not pause to tell. He is at rest.” *Sermon.*

Kempe, Reginald Carlisle. res. 1859. Born at Newington, co. Surrey, 23 Nov. 1831. Matr. 25 July, 1850, aged 18. Fourth son of Alfred Kempe of Newington, *arm.* B.A. 7 June, 1855. M.A. 22 April, 1857. Married, 23 April, 1859, Ada Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Robert Bristow of 101, Piccadilly, and Brockmore Park, Wiltshire, Esq. Rector of Hawkwell, co. Essex, 1858. Living at Niton, Isle of Wight, in 1873. Joined the Church of Rome.

Deane, Charles Henry. res. 1855. Born at Reading, Berkshire, 20 Oct. 1832. Entered at Rugby School in 1844. Matr. 25 July, 1850, aged 17. Son of Robert Micklen Deane of Reading, *arm.* Hon. Fourth Class in *Jur. et Hist. Mod.* 1854. B.A. 1 Feb. 1855. M.A. 22 April, 1857. Prob. F. 1855—1863. Jun. D. of Arts, 1860. Bursar, 1861. Ordained Deacon 1856, Priest 1857. Perpetual Curate of West Tisted, 1860—1863. Married, 10 Feb. 1862, at St. Thomas's Church, Pendleton, Maria Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. H. Cox, Rector of Oulton, Suffolk. Chaplain of Cananore, Madras Presidency, India, 1863. Chaplain of South Black Town, Madras, in 1879.

1851 Hansell, Henry. res. 1861. Born at Eaton St. Andrew's, Norwich, 12 Dec. 1829. Matr. at Balliol College, 30 Nov. 1848, aged 18. Son of Henry Hansell of The Close, Norwich, *gen.*, and grandson of Peter Hansell, Chorister in

1777. B.A. 2 Dec. 1852. M.A. 18 April, 1855. Prob. F. 1861. Jun. D. of Arts, 1863. Sen. D. of Arts, 1865—1871. Bursar, 1864, 1874. Vice-President, 1872, 1873. Librarian, 1865—1875. Ordained Deacon 1854, Priest 1855. Curate at Halton Holgate, co. Lincoln, 1855—1862. Chaplain to the Seventh Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers, 1874—1875.

Greenwood, Henry. res. 1866. Born at Thrapstone, co. Northampton, 1 June, 1830. Entered at Rugby School, 1840. Matr. at Queen's College, 14 Dec. 1848, aged 18. Son of William Greenwood of Thrapstone, *Cler.* Lord Crewe's Exhibitioner at Lincoln College, March, 1849. B.A. 27 July, 1852. M.A. 14 June, 1855. Assistant Master at Shrewsbury School, Jan. 1855. Ordained Deacon 1856, Priest 1857. Rector of Beelsby, co. Lincoln, Oct. 1865. Married, 12 Sept. 1872, at Monkstown Church, Dublin, Henrietta Maria, third daughter of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Francis Fetherston, Bart.

Miller, Edward Mansel. res. 1862. Born at Bognor, co. Sussex, 13 Dec. 1828. Matr. at Brasenose College, 2 Feb. 1849, aged 21. Son of Edward Miller of Bognor, *Cler.* Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1852. B.A. 7 July, 1855. M.A. 2 May, 1856. Prob. F. 1862. Bursar, 1878.

Gardiner, Allen Wearé. res. 1858. Born at Reading, Berkshire, 1832. Educated by the Rev. F. Faithfull, Heady Rectory, Epsom. Matr. at University College, 20 Nov. 1850, aged 18. Son of Allen Francis Gardiner of Reading, *arm.* First Class in *Jur. et Hist. Mod.* 1854. B.A. 15 Feb. 1855. M.A. 30 May, 1857. Married at King's Stanley, co. Gloucester, 5 Oct. 1858, Eliza Rose, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel Lloyd (Gen. Comm. in 1815) of Stanley Hall (Vicar of Horsley), and grand-daughter of Vice-Admiral James Young of Barton-end House⁷. Curate of Lower Beeding, Sussex, 1870. Died at Durban, 11 Dec. 1878.

"I have just heard of the sudden death of a very brave and noble-hearted man. Allen Gardiner was the only son of the

⁷ His second wife was Amy Eliza, daughter of Cornelius John Watt, born in New South Wales.

Commander Allen Gardiner, who perished of starvation on the shores of Tierra del Fuego, when on a mission to the natives*. His miserable end was announced to his heroic son when he was Demy of Magdalen, and he forthwith registered a vow that his sire's life and death should not be wasted. He took a 'First,' and might have had a Fellowship and Tutorship, with the ball of success at his feet; but, true to the memory of his martyr-father, he resigned the honours and ease of Magdalen for the wild, rough life of South America. The story of his achievements there has yet to be written. Mr. Gardiner left South America for Bathurst, and he was about to settle in Natal at the moment of his decease. He was a member of the good old Oxfordshire family, whose seat is Combe Lodge, on the river, and a first cousin of the late Mr. Ward Hunt, one of the few genuine zealots Anglicanism can boast; he embraced as his portion holy poverty; he never asked a favour, and not once was offered preferment. Modern Magdalen can boast no worthier son." *Whitehall Review*, 25 Jan. 1879 (corrected).

Extract from *The South American Missionary Magazine*, March, 1879.

"Allen Weare Gardiner was born in 1832. He was the only son of Captain Allen Gardiner, R.N., the Founder of the South American Mission. When quite a child he accompanied his father and other members of the family on long voyages to Africa, South America, and the Islands of Timor, Temate, Celebes, and Java. The object of all these voyages was to attempt Missionary enterprise 'in the regions beyond' those which were occupied by the great Missionary Societies. One effect of these voyages was to add vigour to the young child's delicate frame, and another was to fill him with admiration for the single-mindedness of his father. At the age of ten the boy for the first time went to School, and never accompanied his father again on his long and distant expeditions. In 1851 he kept his first term at University

* See Marsh's Memoir of Captain Gardiner (Nisbet). Also *Mission Life* (Rivington), 1866, pp. 848. 898.

College, Oxford, and the same year obtained a Demyship at Magdalen.

"Having gained a First Class in *Modern History*, he took his degree early in 1855. The shock of his father's death in Tierra del Fuego, which came to his knowledge in the second year of his Oxford life, led to a resolve, if God should enable him, to take up his father's work. A still more powerful influence was felt by him from the preaching of the Rev. Robert Aitken of Pendean in 1854. In conversation and in letters he has often referred to this as an epoch in his life, when he realized more fully than ever before the forgiving mercy of God through Jesus Christ. Towards the close of his life he divided the experience which he had been permitted to gain in the 'walk with God' into three steps of progress, viz. 1. The prayer of faith revealed to me in 1854, that being the year of Mr. Aitken's influence over him; 2. The righteousness of faith revealed to me in 1869, that being the year of his departure for Australia; 3. The communion of faith revealed to me at a much later period.

"While he was thus brought to the point of giving himself to the Saviour, the warmth of his young enthusiasm was not allowed to cool, for already a Missionary schooner was built, and called by his father's name; and his father's friend, the Rev. G. Pakenham Despard, was ready to conduct an expedition to take up his father's work in the South. At once he volunteered to accompany this expedition, and sailed with Mr. Despard and his party for the Falkland Islands in 1856. Much hard work had to be done before Keppel Island could become a Mission-station, where Fuegian natives might be received and instructed. Building and fencing formed a rough preparation for Missionary work; but all were cheered by a sermon of Mr. Despard's on the text, 'Let ours also learn to maintain useful works:' and Allen Gardiner found much encouragement in the Book of Nehemiah, where 'The nobles, who put not their necks to the work of the Lord,' were contrasted with

Baruch, who 'earnestly repaired' the piece assigned to him.

"In 1857 he was enabled to visit the Fuegian coast.

'Twelve years ago, the very day my father anchor'd here,
Our errand and our hope the same—the Indian's heart
to cheer!

Twelve years ago, the very day he sought the mountain side,
To trace as now the Indian camp, with a Fuegian guide.
Twelve years ago, the sun went down, he slept in the open air;
Twelve summers, and the evening star, as it rose, beheld
me there.

With joy I hail'd the morning cloud in the early twilight grey,
And tidings in the east appear'd, to tell of advancing day.'

"He had ample experience of the storms which beat on the Fuegian shores. When visiting Spaniard Harbour, the scene of his father's death, he was detained by a gale, which, coming from the south-west, returned again from the east, and continued for five days.

"In the following year Allen Gardiner had the happiness himself to bring the first Fuegian family to the Missionary-station at Keppel, and then his work in those southern regions was done. On his return to England in 1858 he was ordained by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, after which he gave much time to the study of medicine, a very useful qualification for a Missionary life. This was also the period of his marriage.

"In 1860 he and his wife sailed for the west coast of South America, that he might take up another portion of his father's work. The spirit in which he entered upon it is shewn in the following lines, written on his arrival at Valparaiso :—

'Forward and onward! wrestle and fight!
Suffer, and share, with the children of light!
Look unto Jesus! gird on the sword!
Victory gain by the grace of the Lord.'

"Adopting the best advice he could obtain at Valparaiso, he settled at Lota, as Chaplain to a community of English and Scotch miners. As he began to gain influence there, he was enabled thankfully to say, 'I being in the way, the Lord led me.' He formed large plans for penetrating among the Indians of the interior, and with that view made many pioneering journeys. As a medical man he was in much request. But his chief success was as Chaplain of Lota, where his name has ever been remembered with affectionate interest.

"But the simultaneous pressure of many burdens began to tell upon Mr. Allen Gardiner's health. He had no help in his medical work, and his long journeys and continual efforts to carry on all his occupations at once, broke down a frame which was never robust. He returned to England in 1868, and took such rest as his lively temperament rendered possible in a temporary Curacy among the retired glades of St. Leonard's Forest*.

"He longed to go out again to South America, but the Committee insisted on his contracting his sphere, taking either the Chaplaincy or the Missionary work, but not both; while he was tenacious of the plans he had laid out, and refused to take the one without the other. His disappointment is hardly veiled under the following lines, written in 1869:—

'Meekness is the child of God,
Chasten'd with affliction's rod;
It will own a Father's will,
Learn to suffer and be still.'

"After this he accepted a charge in Australia, in the Diocese of Bathurst, whither he went in 1870. Here, till the lamented death of his (first) wife in 1874, he worked with his usual energy, and seemed to find enjoyment in the wide range of his district, with its three bush Churches. But he was stunned and shattered by the loss of his wife.

* He was Curate at Lower Beeding to the Rev. J. H. Masters during the greater part of 1870.

He remained in that country three more years, but they were years of trouble to him. His health failed again, the sight of one eye was irreparably lost, and he began to fear the loss of the other. The following lines shew the working of his mind at this time:—

‘I often wonder, as with trembling hand
I cast the seed along the furrow’d ground,
If ripen’d fruit for God will there be found;
But I can trust.

‘I cannot know why suddenly the storm
Should rage so fiercely round me in its wrath;
But this I know, God watches all my path,
And I can trust.

‘I have no power to look across the tide,
To know, while here, the land beyond the river;
But this I know, I shall be God’s for ever,
So I can trust.’

“As this period drew to a close he married again, and brought his wife and boys home to England. Here he was always ready, as in past times, to preach and to speak in the cause of South America and of the Society, and he was always welcome as the Society’s representative. He will not be forgotten at St. Mary’s, Hastings, where he assisted Mr. Whitfield, nor at St. Paul’s, Leamington, where he assisted Mr. Bradley. There, in his note-book, he wrote the couplet:

‘O keep my spirit and my conscience pure;
O make my calling and election sure.
Amen, and Amen.’

“His unsolicited appointment to a Church in Durban took him once more, with his family, across the sea. On his arrival he entered in his note-book:—

‘Holy! holy! holy!
Make me pure and keep me lowly:
Each affliction sanctify,
Grace and glory multiply.

Let me not falter, Lord !
So near the promised goal.
Father ! I feel the Comforter
By faith hath made me whole.'

But his time was short. He passed away (*suddenly*) on December the 11th, 1878, and much lamentation was made over him."

All the leading people of Durban and the neighbourhood attended the funeral, in spite of a drenching rain; and the Sunday after the Church was hung with black, and the great majority of the congregation were in tears as the Service proceeded. I need hardly add, that the bereaved family received the most affectionate attentions from sympathising friends, who had not seen them a month before.

A short summary of his labours has been supplied to me by a near and dear relative. "The time spent in foreign service was the following: June, 1856, to August, 1858, Tierra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands, as lay-missionary under the Rev. G. P. Despard. October, 1860, to 1868, at Lota in Chili, as Chaplain to a mining colony of our own countrymen. October, 1870, to 1878, in the Bathurst Diocese of New South Wales, first at a town called Orange, and then at Molony, each town including in its parochial boundary a country district of many miles in extent, where detached farm-houses and small hamlets had to be visited periodically. As you have observed, it was a real missionary and self-sacrificing spirit that actuated him; but his chief work was not what is usually expressed by the term missionary, but lay among his own countrymen. His services under Mr. Despard were very valuable, and most loyally rendered. To the last it was a pleasure to him to remember, and to know that others remembered, that he brought the first Fuegian family to the Falkland Islands for instruction, and thus helped to found what is now a Christian Church in Tierra del Fuego, i. e. a village of baptized natives living a civilized life under the guidance of an English Clergyman. But twenty years ago the plan to which the Committee (in view of past disaster) were

pledged seemed to his young and ardent mind too circuitous. He did not therefore return thither, but, on his own responsibility and at his own expense, went to Valparaiso, hoping to gain immediate access to the partially-civilized heathen tribes who live to the south of Chili. To found a Church among them was indeed his heart's desire. But insuperable difficulties attended him, and he was thankful to find a sphere at Lota among his own countrymen, where, as preacher, teacher, and medical adviser, he is not forgotten."

In the beautiful Cemetery at Port Natal there is a simple head-stone to his memory, which describes him of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of St. Paul's, Durban, with the date of his birth and death; and the text, out of 2 Timothy xi. 19, *The Lord knoweth them that are his.*

1853 Branson, George. res. 1867. Born at Rockingham, co. Northampton, 23 April, 1831. Matr. at Pembroke College, 1849. Son of John Branson, *arm.* Elected Lord Crewe's Exhibitioner at Lincoln College, March, 1851. Second Class in Moderations, 1852. Fourth Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1853, and Fourth Class in *Jur. et Hist. Mod.* 1855. B.A. 7 June, 1855. M.A. 25 May, 1857. Assistant Master at Marlborough College, 1855—1861. Prob. F. 1867—1879. Vice-President, 1868, 1869. Bursar, 1872. Pres. to West Tisted, 1863. Died at Rotherfield, near West Tisted, 23 Oct. 1879. He was buried at West Tisted on the left hand side of the path leading to the Church door, under the shadow of a beautiful Oak tree, the spot having been selected by himself. The monumental memorial is about two feet in height, and extends to the full length of the grave. On the top is carved in relief a St. Patrick's Cross. Round the base of the monument is inscribed:—*Sacred to the Memory of George Branson, M.A. Oxon., for sixteen years Vicar of this Parish. Born April 23, 1831. Died October 23, 1879.*

A.D. 1879. Oct. 23. *Obiit vir Reverendus Georgius Branson, A.M. Socius, necnon West Tisted in com. Hants. Vicarius. Natus A.D. non. Kal. Maii (23 April), MDCCXXXI, apud Rockingham in com. Northants. arm. fil.*

MDCCCXLIX. *In Matriculam Academicæ Coll. Pemb. commens. relatus est unde,*

MDCCCLI. *In Coll. Linc. Portionista Crewianus et MDCCCLIII. hujus Collegii Semicom. electus est.*

MDCCCLII. *In Primâ Exam. Publ. in secundam classem relatus est.*

MDCCCLIII. *In Fin. Exam. in Lit. Hum. in quartam classem relatus est, et gradum A.B. capessivit.*

MDCCCLV. *In Fin. Exam. in Jur. et Hist. Mod. quartam classem consecutus est. Et eodem anno hypodidascalus in Coll. apud Marlborough factus, per annos insequentes sex ibi commoratus est.*

MDCCCLVII. *Gradum A.M. capessivit.*

MDCCCLXIII. *Ecclesiæ de West Tisted a Collegio præsentatus est.*

MDCCCLXVII. *Socius in annum probationis electus insequente anno inter veros et perpetuos socios annumeratus est.*

MDCCCLXVIII. IX. *Vice-Præsidis officio functus est.*

Singulari quodam lepore præditum egregieque doctrina ac literis eruditum, non facile invenias comitem jucundiorum nec inter æquales majus desideratum. V. P. Reg.

“Mr. Branson was staying with a Mr. Scott some three miles from Tisted, and had appeared rather better than usual, for during the last two years he had shown paralytic symptoms, and had lost a good deal of the use of his arms and legs: he walked, dragging one leg somewhat; and at table he could not reach a thing, and took the left hand to help carry the wine glass in his right hand. But he was about, and had only just returned from a pilgrimage to Waynflete and York, of which he had written an account in a longish note to H. Hansell; and to me he had sent a sonnet the day week before his death, as his pilgrimage had prevented him coming up as usual to look at the red creeper on the Founder's Tower. He was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning, Oct. 23, and was buried on Sunday. Ogle, Bernard, and Fell, were there, I believe. His brother is a medical man, and as two Doctors certified to heart disease there was no inquest.” *Letter from Major General Rigaud, dated 5 Nov. 1879.*

He was accustomed to exchange versicles with the General, and on the 14th of Oct. 1879, he sent him the following sonnet, inscribed, *Ad Ducem quemdam emeritum, immò optimè de patriâ meritum et de Musis.*

O General! when-as thy martial lyre
 Was strung to notes of invitation bland,
 My feet were wandering on a distant strand,
 Mine heart was burning with a sacred fire;
 For sacred must I deem that strong desire,
 Which long had held me, to behold the place
 Where he was born, in whom our clerkly race
 Still hail their Benefactor and their sire!
 Then dream not, General; dream not that mine eyes
 Have lost their longing, nor this heart grown cold
 To glories which it wont to prize of yore.
 Hope rather that returning pilgrim-wise
 Back from *his cradle* I may soon behold,
 And love, if possible, his *house* the more.

Shuldham, Naunton Lemuel. res. 1865. Born at Melton, co. Suffolk, 24 Sept. 1830. Educated at Eton. Matr. at Pembroke College, 7 March, 1850. Youngest son of Molyneux Shuldham of Melton, *arm.* (Commander R.N.), and grandson of Arthur Lemuel Shuldham of Deer Park, co. Devon, Esq. Fourth Class in *Jur. et Hist. Mod.* 1854. B.A. 7 Dec. 1854. M.A. 4 April, 1857. Prob. F. 1865—1868. Conduct of Eton. Married to Fanny, only child and heiress of Major Quantock, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Somersetshire. Vicar of Scawby, co. Lincoln, 1867. Died 14 July, 1874.

"The Rev. N. L. Shuldham, 'Conduct' of Eton, having been appointed to the Living of Scawby, in Lincolnshire, the past and present Etonians have presented him with a beautifully chased silver claret jug, 'with the good wishes of all in the College.' The inhabitants of Eton have likewise given him an elegant silver epergne, accompanied by an address. The Rev. N. L. Shuldham held the appointment of Assistant Master at Eton College, and was daily Tutor

at Windsor Castle to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold." *Times*, 26 Aug. 1867.

Mr. Collins, Secretary to the Prince Leopold, in a letter dated 9 August, 1879, from Boyton Manor, Codford St. Mary, Wilts, writes:—"Dear Sir, Mr. Walker, Rector of this parish, has informed Prince Leopold that you would be glad to have any record of his Royal Highness's connection with Mr. Shuldham, late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. The Prince is exceedingly glad to testify to the very favourable impression that Mr. Shuldham made upon him, young as he was at the time. His Royal Highness invariably found Mr. Shuldham gentle, kind, and sympathetic. Faithfully yours, R. H. Collins."

Oakley, Charles Edward. res. 1856. Born at Brompton, co. Kent, 9 Jan. 1832. Admitted at Rugby School, 1845. Exhibitioner at Wadham College, 1850. Matr. Scholar of Pembroke, 20 Feb. 1851, aged 19. Only son of Richard Cater Oakley, K.C., Captain 20th Reg. of Foot (Judge Advocate General to the Presidency of Bombay). First Class in Moderations (Classics), 1853. Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1854. First Class in *Jur. et Hist. Mod.* 1855. Johnson's Theological Scholar, 1855. B.A. 21 June, 1855. B.C.L. 12 June, 1857. M.A. 12 May, 1857. Public Examiner in the School of Law and Modern History, 1859. Rector of Wickwar, co. Gloucester, 1855. Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, 1857. Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 1863. Married, 29 Jan. 1856, Lady Georgiana Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Earl Ducie. Died at Rhyl, 15 Sept. 1866.

"The Rev. Charles Edward Oakley, of Magdalen College, Oxford, whose death at the early age of 32 or 33 [34] was announced yesterday to the congregation, was educated at Rugby (under Dr. Tait), and at Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1853 he became Demy of Magdalen, whence in 1855 he graduated as Second Class in Classics, First Class in Law and Modern History, and Johnson's Theological Scholar. Shortly after his Ordination (1856) he became Rector of

Wickwar, Gloucestershire, and married the sister of the Earl of Ducie. In 1863 the Duke of Bedford presented him to the important Metropolitan Living of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. How he worked for the Church and his Schools, how his excellent wife, Lady Georgiana Oakley, seconded all his zealous efforts for the good of the parish, is known to all. Seldom has there been any London Rector more universally beloved and esteemed. It was reported a day or two ago that Mr. Oakley was designated by the Colonial Secretary for the Bishopric of Melbourne, supposed to be vacated by Bishop Perry. The rumour was unfounded. Mr. Oakley died on Friday, at Rhyl, from a severe bilious fever, aggravated by his pertinacious desire to lecture on Palestine for the benefit of St. Thomas's Church, Rhyl, being at that time in bad health." *Times*, 19 Sept. 1865.

Hopkins, Thomas Henry Toovey. res. 1856. Born at Joyce Grove, Nettlebed, co. Oxford, 19 July, 1832. Matr. at Trinity College, 16 June, 1851. Son of William Toovey Hopkins, Rector of Nuffield, co. Oxford. Second Class in Classics in Moderations 1853. Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1855. B.A. 2 May, 1856. M.A. 2 Feb. 1858. Prob. F. 1856. Tutor, 1858—1881. Junior Dean of Arts, 1861, 1867, 1868. Bursar, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1881. Vice-President, 1870, 1871. Dean of Div. 1872, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1879.

Austin, William George Gardiner. res. 1861. Born in the parish of Bathwick, Bath, co. Somerset, 16 April, 1835. Educated at Radley. Matr. at Exeter College in Lent Term, 1853. Son of William Piercy Austin, Bishop of Guiana. Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1855. B.A. 10 June, 1858. M.A. 10 Nov. 1859. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Radley, 1858—1861. Chaplain to the Bishop, and Registrar of the Diocese, of Guiana. H. M. Inspector of Schools in Guiana, 1862.

Millard, Frederick Maule. res. 1868. Born at Sprowston, co. Norwich, 7 Nov. 1835. Educated at Magdalen College School. Matr. 27 July, 1853. Son of William Salter Millard of Norwich, *gen.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1855.

B.A. 10 June, 1858. M.A. 18 May, 1860. Ordained Deacon 1859, Priest 1860. Head Master of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, 1862—1869. Prob. F. 1868—1870. Married, 18 April, 1871, Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Hoar, Esq. Solicitor, Maidstone. Pres. to Otham, co. Kent, 1869.

Author of *St. Peter's Denial of Christ; Seven Short Lectures*. Masters, London, 1869.

Whinfield, Edward Henry. res. 1859. Born at Bradford, Wiltshire, 28 Aug. 1835. Entered at Rugby School, 1850. Son of the Rev. Edward Turner Whinfield of Leigh, near Bradford, *Cler.* Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1858. B.A. 14 Jan. 1859. M.A. 22 May, 1862.

Anderson, Henry Robert. res. 1858. Born at East Dulwich, co. Surrey, 7 Feb. 1837. Educated at King's College School, London, where he obtained two Scholarships. Matr. 21 Oct. 1854. Son of the Rev. Matthew Anderson, Vicar of St. Paul's, Herne Hill, Dulwich. B.A. 1862. Ordained Deacon 1865, Priest 1866. Curate of Snenton, 1865. Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral, 1867. Died 22 April, 1873. Buried in the Cathedral Cemetery, Rochester.

1854 Coleridge, Alfred James. res. 1857. Born at Eton, 5 July, 1832. Educated at Eton, on the Foundation. Matr. at University College, 20 Oct. 1851. Son of the Rev. Edward Coleridge, Fellow of Eton College. Second Class in Moderations, 1853. B.A. 17 Dec. 1855. Ordained Deacon 1856, Priest 1857, by Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford. Curate of Great and Little Haseley, co. Oxford, 1857—1861. Rector of Rokeby, co. York, 1861—1866. Vicar of Bromham cum Oakley, co. Bedford, 1866.

1855 Osborn, Edward Haydon. res. 1857. Born at Sutton Valence, co. Kent, 23 Feb. 1832. Educated at the Charterhouse. Matr. at St. John's College, 18 Oct. 1852, aged 15. Son of Edward Osborn of St. Magnus-the-Martyr, London, *Cler.* First Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1855. Gained the Newdigate Prize for English Verse Composition, 1855. B.A. 11 Dec. 1856. Inspector of Factories, Rochdale.

Author of *The Mosque rising in the place of the Temple of Solomon*. The Newdigate for 1855. (Magd. Libr.)

I cannot resist giving a specimen of this beautiful poem.

“ I saw too, when her day was sinking fast,
And darkness swiftly closing o'er her sky,
Great Seers and Bards rise up,—as wailful winds
Spring up at sunset,—prophesying woe,
Preaching repentance, both alike in vain ;
And still the clouds loom'd darklier, and still
The warnings pass'd unheeded ; and they seem'd
A people's dirge sung by that holy few.
Nor yet amid their sorrowfulest strains
Ceas'd there an under-melody of hope,
Of brighter day to follow the long night,
As one may hear a low sweet undersong
Wake from a solitary string, whene'er
The wind-harp thrills with wildest agony.
But all was fruitless, unavailing all ;
And then at last the arrow left the string,
And from the land the long-uplifted sword
Swept them as grass before the mower's scythe,
Yet did uproot them not, that, lapse of time
Bringing repentance, and continual tears
Softening their hearts of marble, might grow up
A happier aftermath ; for still that law
Is fix'd to nations as to every man,—
' Who sow in tearfulness shall reap in joy ;'
If not in this world, in the world to come.

“ Then, as the years roll'd on, came One, their King,—
King of all peoples ; not as earthly lords,
With pomp and trumpet-flourishes, He came,
But meek and lowly,—Love within His soul,
And words of Love upon His tongue, more sweet
Than honied eloquence of him, whose lips,
Sweeter than old Hymettus' thymy bloom,
While yet a cradled babe, drew the wild bees.

And by His life and words He taught mankind
 How souls are purified in mortal clay,
 Like golden ore in earthen crucibles ;
 And all the wiles of Satan were to Him
 As breath upon a mirror idly breath'd,
 Or water-drops upon a wave-dipt sword.
 But Sion scorn'd her King, and knew Him not.
 And then there was a yelling multitude,
 A Cross,—and darkness over all the earth,
 And all the holy Angels wept in Heaven ;
 And He had come, even as a planet comes
 And shines some little while within our sky,
 Then to abysses of invisible space
 Departs, and not for long long time returns."

Evered, John Jeffery Guy. res. 1857. Born at Exton, co. Somerset, 23 Oct. 1832. Educated at Eton. Matr. at Wadham College, 17 March, 1852. Youngest son of Robert Guy Evered, *arm.* Lusby Scholar at Magdalen Hall. Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1856. B.A. 11 Dec. 1856.

Thorold, Edmund. res. 1857. Born at Blyth, co. Nottingham, 22 Sept. 1832. Matr. at Worcester College, 20 March, 1852, aged 20. Son of Michael Thorold of Blyth, co. Nottingham, *gen.* Third Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1856. B.A. 11 Dec. 1856. M.A. 17 Dec. 1859.

Tanner, Joseph. res. 1857. Born at St. Mary's, Devizes, co. Wiltshire, 10 Oct. 1832. Entered at Rugby School in 1849, under Dr. Tait. Matr. at Queen's College, 18 March, 1852. Son of Joseph Tanner of Devizes, *gen.* First Class in Moderations. Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* in 1856. B.A. 11 Dec. 1856. Ordained Deacon 1875, Priest 1878. Curate of Emmanuel Church, Maida Hill, London, 1875.

Holland, Thomas Erskine. res. 1859. Born at Brighton, co. Sussex, 17 July, 1835. Matr. at Balliol College in Lent Term, 1854, aged 18. Son of Thomas Agar Holland of Poynings, co. Sussex, *Cler.* First Class in the Final Classical School, Trinity Term, 1858. Elected Fellow of Exeter

College, 30 June, 1859. Gained the English Essay Prize, 1860. B.A. 10 June, 1858. M.A. 14 June, 1860. B.C.L. 15 June, 1871. D.C.L. 15 June, 1876. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 26 Jan. 1863, and joined the Home Circuit. Law Examiner at Oxford, 1868, 1873-74, 1880; for the University of London, 1871-75; for the Inns of Court, 1878-80. Vinerian Reader in English Law, March, 1874. Elected Chichele Professor of International Law, July, 1874. Hon. Professor of Law in the University of Perugia. Elected Fellow of All Souls' College, October, 1875. Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, October, 1876.

Author of

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Charitable Endowments, especially for purposes of Education: being the Oxford Prize Essay, 1860.

An Essay on Composition Deeds. Sweet, London, 1864.

Essays on the Form of the Law. Butterworth, London, 1870.

The Institutes of Justinian as a recension of the Institutes of Gaius. Clarendon Press, 1873; second edition, 1880.

Select Titles from the Digest of Justinian. (With C. L. Shadwell.) Clarendon Press, 1874-1878.

An Inaugural Lecture on Albericus Gentilis. Macmillan, London, 1875.

The Brussels Conference of 1874. Parker, Oxford, 1876.

The Treaty relations of Russia and Turkey. Macmillan, London, 1877.

Alberici Gentilis de Jure Belli libri tres, edidit T. E. Holland. e Typogr. Clarendon. 1877.

The Elements of Jurisprudence. Clarendon Press, 1880.

Articles on Legal Subjects in English and Foreign Reviews.

Alington, Henry Giles. res. 1861. Born at Candlesby, co. Lincoln, 25 July, 1837. Entered at Rugby School, under Dr. Goulburn, in 1851. Matr. 26 July, 1855. Son of John Alington of Candlesby, *Cler.* (Demy in 1818.) First Class in First Public Examination in *Lit. Græc. et Latin.* 1857. B.A. 8 Dec. 1859. M.A. 3 June, 1865. Ordained Deacon 1866. One of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

1856 Blunt, Joseph. res. 1861. Born in New Burlington Street, St. James', London, 2 Oct. 1836. Entered at Rugby School in 1851. Matr. at Balliol College, 27 June, 1855, aged 18. Eldest son of Joseph Blunt of Mortlake, co. Surrey, and Austin Friars, London, *gen.* B.A. 7 June, 1860. Died at York Villas, Campden Hill, 28 Oct. 1861.

Richards, Edward Saxon. res. 1857. Born at Farlington, Hampshire, 23 March, 1837. Educated at St. Peter's College, Radley. Matr. at Trinity College, Oxford, 14 June, 1855, aged 18. Second son of Edward Tew Richards of Farlington, *Cler.* Died at Farlington, 20 Jan. 1857. He was buried in a vault outside the Chancel and immediately under the east window of the Church. When his father restored the Chancel in 1871, he placed the following inscription on the wall under the east window on the outside: *In honorem Dei omnipotentis et in memoriam filiorum, Georgii Harris, Edwardi Saxon, Horatii: necnon filiae Carlotta, Hoc Cancellum extructum circiter MCXX—MCL, denuo ædificandum curavit Pater Superstes, Edwardus Tew Richards, Rector, MDCCCLXXI.* One of the windows also on the south side of the Chancel bears the following: *To the Glory of God, and in loving memory of Edward Saxon Richards. Born 23 March, 1837. Died 20 Jan. 1857.*

Rivington, Luke. res. 1862. Born at No. 3, Waterloo Place, London, 19 July, 1838. Educated at Highgate School. Matr. 29 Oct. 1857, aged 19. Fourth son of Francis Rivington of 3, Waterloo Place. Third Class in *Schola Lit. Gr. et Lat.* 1859. B.A. 12 Dec. 1861. M.A. 18 June, 1863. Ordained Deacon 1861, Priest 1863. Curate of St. Giles', Oxford, 1861 and 1864. Curate of St. Clement's, Oxford, 1863. Curate of All Saints, Margaret Street, Marylebone, London, 1867. Superior of a Religious Society in the Diocese of Lichfield, 1870. Member of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Cowley^b. Licensed Preacher in the Diocese of Oxford and the Diocese of Bombay. Now

^b Sometimes also called 'the Evangelist Fathers,' sometimes 'the Cowley Fathers.'

(1881) residing at Cannes for restoration to health from a fever, but hoping to go to Africa and again to India in the course of the year.

Author of *The Inward Part, or Thing signified, in the Lord's Supper*. Oxford, 1866.

Extract from a Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts:—

A.D. 1877. p. 27. Madras. "In many of the reports of the native Clergy are allusions to the labours of the Rev. Luke Rivington, who has visited many of the Missions in company with Bishop Caldwell and others of the Clergy, addressing both Christians and heathen, but chiefly the former. While at Edeyangoody, Mr. Rivington asked some of the christians to write a letter to some brethren to whom he had preached in America, and in the letter they state, 'Dear Brethren, the Rev. Mr. Rivington, who preached to you, came and preached to us also some time ago..... Mr. Rivington's Sermons gave us great pleasure, and roused us very much.'"

Extract from a Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for the year of our Lord 1877, p. 39:—

Bishop Caldwell of the Diocese of Madras states, "Mr. Rivington had frequently expressed a wish to pay a visit to some place where I was carrying on my evangelistic work, and I had promised that, if I found it possible, I should invite him to join me, if only for a day, at Alvâr-Tirunagari^c. As soon as I had given my first address in the great hall, I saw at once not only that there would be no difficulty in the way of his addressing the same class of people in the same place, but that his doing so would probably be attended with very great advantage. It would be necessary,

* "The population of Alvâr-Tirunagari in 1871 was 5629, of whom 1498 were Brâhmans. It is especially a Brahmanical town, the Temple to the Alvâr (the Alvâr referred to being one of the twelve disciples of the great Varshnava, teacher or reformer Râmânuga-Achârya, who lived in the beginning of the twelfth century A.D.) being the holiest Varshnava Shrine in Tinnevely." *Ibid.*

it is true, that he should speak in English, and that what he said should be translated sentence by sentence into Tamil; but he is so much at home now in this kind of light speaking, and the translator who usually accompanies him, Mr. Granamuttu, translates so correctly, rapidly, and forcibly, and is so much in sympathy with the speaker's purpose, that I anticipated that the impression produced by this new style of address would certainly not be weaker, and might possibly even be deeper, than that produced by an address delivered in the ordinary way in a single language. I may add, that I was already well aware that Mr. Rivington's style of preaching was accustomed to attract and impress the native mind in a remarkable degree."

"As soon as I returned to my tent from the first day's meeting I sent off a messenger to Mr. Rivington to Mudalur, and on the morning of the second day I had the satisfaction of seeing him arrive, preceded as I had been by the elephant, etc. Mr. Rivington's address in the great hall of the Temple was a perfect success. Nothing could have been more appropriate to such an audience than the subjects and illustrations chosen; and as I had no work myself to do, I could see that the great majority of the people listened most attentively, with frequently repeated signs of approval. The number of non-christians present was over 1000, and in addition to this the number of christians was nearly 200. The spectacle, with all its surroundings, was quite unprecedented in my experience—I had seen before nothing at all resembling it—and I think it must have been unprecedented in India. I trust that the burning words then uttered will leave an indelible impression in many minds, and I believe that even the spectacle itself, considered simply as a spectacle, will teach useful lessons and do good. Every heathen, every Brahman, must have gone away with the impression that after all Christianity was not fitted to be the religion merely of the poorer classes, but was born to rule and save the world."

Steward, Charles Edward. res. 1861. Born at Caistor, co. Norfolk, 22 Jan. 1838. Educated at Clapham Grammar School. Matr. 18 Oct. 1856. Third son of George William Steward of Caistor, *Cler.* First Class in *Scholâ Litt. Gr. et Lat.* 1858. B.A. 6 June, 1861. M.A. 13 May, 1863. Ordained Deacon 1862, Priest 1863. Curate of Farnham, Hampshire, 1862—1865. Perpetual Curate of Churt, near Farnham, 1865—1869. Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Southampton, 1869.

Author of

Free Thoughts on Christianity; a Lecture delivered before the Southampton Secular Society, 4 Oct. 1875. Printed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 8vo. London. (Magd. Libr.)

Modern Sabbatarianism; its history and meaning. A Lecture delivered in the Kell Memorial Hall, on Thursday, Nov. 20, 1879. 8vo. Southampton. (Magd. Libr.)

1857 Worsley, Charles Fortescue. res. 1861. Born at New Village, Isle of Wight, 23 May, 1838. Educated at Highgate School. Matr. at University College, Dec. 1856. Son of Charles Worsley of Finchley, *Cler.* (Rector of Lesnewth, Cornwall.) Second Class in *Scholâ Litt. Gr. et Lat.* 1859. Indian Civil Service, Bengal, 1860.

Alington, John Wynford. res. 1863. Born at Candlesby, co. Lincoln, 19 Feb. 1839. Educated at Uppingham. Matr. 25 July, 1857. Third son of John Alington of Candlesby, *Cler.* (Demy in 1818.) First Class in *Scholâ Litt. Gr. et Lat.* 1859. B.A. 12 Dec. 1861. M.A. 3 June, 1865. Died 10 Oct. 1879.

Extract from *The Guardian* of Nov. 16, 1879.

"On the tenth of October John Wynford Alington entered into his rest at Utrecht on the borders of Zululand. He had been appointed to head the Mission, which was formed by Miss Mackenzie as a memorial to her brother, Bishop Mackenzie, principally through the Missionary publication known as *The Net*. Without awaiting the particulars of his death, we must not allow weeks to pass

without some record of another Missionary Martyr, who has given his life to the South African Church. John Wynford Alington graduated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1861, having been educated at Uppingham School under Mr. Thring. He was ordained Deacon in 1863, and Priest in 1864, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. His first Curacy was at St. James's, Gloucester, where he was instrumental in erecting Schools, which have been styled, and are ever to be called, 'The Alington Schools.' When the Uppingham School-boys adopted North Woolwich as their Home Mission in 1869, Mr. Alington became the first resident Curate there. The self-sacrificing work he did in North Woolwich, the Last Day only will declare. The most humble of men, he had that persistent faith, which, whether in Gloucester, or North Woolwich, or Zulu-land, must bear fruit in God's good time."

Extract from *The Net* of Jan. 1, 1880.

"There are those, whose lives, like rain, fall gently on the earth, and are not seen, save in the fructifying power they give to others; lives, that silently take their place in many hearts, which hardly know the largeness of their presence, till death with prophet-hand draws back the veil, and reveals the greatness of the space they filled.

"Such a life was John Wynford Alington's, who has just entered into his rest. He was born in 1839, at Candlesby, in Lincolnshire, of which place his father is Rector; and he died at Utrecht, in the Transvaal, on the 10th of October last.

"In the year 1854 he went to Uppingham, where he will long be held in honour. He came at what may be called the very birth-hour of the present School; and as Captain of the School, and Captain of the Eleven in those early years, foremost in every thing that was manly and true, he may fitly be regarded as the foundation-stone of the boy-life within the School. He left Uppingham in 1857 for Magdalen College, Oxford, having been elected to an Open Scholarship; and he took an Exhibition also from the School.

At the University he obtained a First Class in Moderations; and in 1863 was ordained by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol to a Curacy in the suburbs of Gloucester, where he remained to the end of 1869. His work there was so effectual—in the words of his Vicar, ‘simple, consistent, disinterested, unselfish, modest, laborious’—that on leaving his post it was unanimously resolved by the people and their pastor that a new School built in the district should bear his name, and be called ‘The Alington School.’

“He went from thence to North Woolwich, to undertake the Uppingham School Mission, under Dr. Boyd, the present Principal of Hertford College, Oxford. He remained there eight years. None but those who know North Woolwich can understand what an eight years’ ministry as Curate there means; and none but those who knew Wynford Alington can picture the quiet, devoted, unflinching work, which this retiring but resolute man continued to do during these long years of labour. Go, see the place, and learn what a life he must have led, who was so deeply mourned even there, when the news came that they would see him no more.

“In 1878 he went out as Commissary and Vicar-General in Zulu-land of the Metropolitan of South Africa. And he was indefatigable with the colonists, and, when the war broke out, with the soldiers. Then, just at the moment that he had fixed for entering Zulu-land, even when ready to start in hope, God called him. So he passed, without having done the deeds which those, who knew him, trusted he would do; so he passed, with no visible greatness that men wonder at or record; but he had lived the great life of purest Christian heroism. And the great life he lived is a quickening power buried in many hearts to grow into life again. And those, who reap the harvest, will perchance little know whence the seed came. Even so grows the kingdom of God.”

“Mr. Alington was unwell on Sunday (16th after Trinity), 28 September, and it was an effort to him to get through the

Services; but he still intended to start in that week to Maritzburg. On the 20th he wrote to Mr. Moore to say his doctor had ordered him to keep quiet for a few days. From that day he seems to have been steadily worse. There was no means of communication with Wakerstroom; but on Monday, the 8th, Mr. Samuelson was getting alarmed, and hoped in the course of that day the telegraph would be in working order. It was not; and the next morning the authorities sent a mounted orderly with the messages. Mr. Ransom started instantly, and was at Utrecht on Wednesday evening. During the time Mr. Alington remained conscious, Mr. Ransom was able to read portions of the Psalms, which he knew were his favourite subjects for meditation, to him, and portions of the Visitation Office. He died, most calmly and quietly, early in the morning of the 10th of October. He was buried the next day in that part of the Cemetery which the military have enclosed. The various branches of the service were present, and most of the inhabitants, for though so short a time among them he had won their confidence and respect.

“The Bishop of Capetown in writing to the Bishop of Carlisle, to give this sad news, says:—‘This is a most sharp trial of our faith. He seemed the very man for the post. The sudden death of Alington and other circumstances are altogether enough to damp the spirit of all who do not feel that through disappointments and hindrances the cause of Christ is only the more certain to come forth triumphant. I do hope and trust that God will raise up some one to stand in the gap where Alington’s body lies.’

“A month later the Metropolitan again writes:—‘Nov. 10, 1879. I cannot doubt but that Mr. Alington’s death made a deep impression on those who saw him at his post, and witnessed his last days. He was universally loved, honoured, and valued. It will be no easy task to replace such a man as he had in these few months proved himself to be. He was clearly, to human eye, the man to be chosen as future Bishop; but God has willed otherwise.’

"The Bishop of Maritzburg says:—'We cannot but lament for the loss of one of the most gentle and loveable of men, and for the removal, at a most critical time to the Mission, of a true, self-denying, single-minded worker for the cause of Christ.'"

Westmacott, Edward Vesey. res. 1863. Born at Chastleton, co. Oxford, 12 June, 1839. Entered at Rugby School, under Dr. Goulburn, in 1853. Matr. 25 July, 1857. Eldest son of Horatio Westmacott of Chastleton, *Cler.* B.A. 26 June, 1862. Of the Bengal Civil Service. Married at Calcutta, 5 March, 1874, Annie, only child of William Frederick Richards, Esq. formerly Captain in the 17th Lancers.

Ostler, John Mountney. res. 1863. Born at Greatford, co. Lincoln, 12 Aug. 1839. Matr. 25 July, 1857. Second son of John Lely Ostler of Grantham, *arm.* First Class in *Schold Litt. Gr. et Lat.* 1859. Second Class in *Lit. Hum.* 1861. B.A. 26 June, 1862. Changed his name to Lely in Nov. 1862. M.A. 2 June, 1864. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in Jan. 1869, and joined the Oxford Circuit.

Author of *Railway and Canal Traffic.*

Editor of Hodges' '*Law of Railways.*'

Woodfall's 'Law of Landlord and Tenant.'

Chitty's 'Statutes of Practical Utility.'

Joint Editor of *Lely and Foulkes' 'Licensing Acts.'*

Lely and Foulkes' 'Judicature Acts.'

Middleton, Hastings Burton. res. 1862. Born at Betchworth, co. Surrey, 30 Sept. 1839. Educated at Eton. Matr. 29 Oct. 1857. Son of Hastings Nathaniel Middleton of Bradford Peverell, co. Dorset, *arm.* Third Class in *Schold Litt. Gr. et Lat.* 1859. B.A. 4 July, 1863. M.A. 25 June, 1868. Appointed Justice of the Peace for Dorsetshire, Dec. 1867. Honorary Secretary to the Salisbury Diocesan Synod, 1880.

Ley, William Clement. res. 1864. Born at Bristol, 6 July, 1840. Matr. 4 March, 1858. Son of William Henry Ley of Sellack, Ross, co. Hereford, *Cler.*, and Mary, daughter of

Dr. Prichard. First Class in *Scholâ Litt. Gr. et Lat.* 1860. B.A. 17 Dec. 1862. M.A. 24 Nov. 1864. Ordained Deacon 1863, Priest 1864. Curate of King's Cople, Ross, 1863. Rector of Ashby Parva, Lutterworth, co. Leicester, 1874. Vice-President of the Meteorological Society. Inspector (England) of Stations of the Meteorological Council.

Author of

Various Papers on Meteorology in Scientific Journals.

Laws of the Winds. Pt. 1. 8vo. 1872. (Magd. Libr.)

Modern Meteorology. 8vo. 1879. (Magd. Libr.)

Aids to Study of Weather. 1880.

Aids to the Study and Forecast of Weather. 8vo. Lond. 1880.

ADDENDA.

Greneway, Anthony. Demy 1589. (Register of Demies, vol. i. p. 280.)

"A.D. 1606. Tilney, Anthony, *verè* Greenway, aged 27 or 28. Admitted as a Convictor, January 14, 1606. Received Minor Orders in July, 1607. Ordained Deacon and Sub-deacon in September, and Priest, October 4, 1608. Sent to England, September, 1612. He joined the Society of Jesus.

"Anthony Greenway, alias Tilney, was son of Sir Anthony Greenway, Knight, and his wife Winefred, of the Knightly family of Harcourt. He was born at Leckhampsted, in the county of Buckingham, and had three brothers, and an only sister married to Nicholas Floyd, Esq., and was related by blood to the Lee and Ingoldsby families. He was sent to Magdalen College School, Oxford, at the age of eleven, of which College Lawrence Humphrey, a hot Puritan, was then President, and in due time he entered the College itself as a Demy. Two of his schoolfellows would have been John Milton, the father of the Poet; and Daniel Featly, a well-known writer^a.

"Anthony Greenway entered the Society of Jesus in 1611, and was professed in 1623. He died in the Yorkshire district of the Mission in 1644." *Foley's Diary of the English College at Rome*, p. 237.

Extract from *Foley's Records of the English Province S. J.* Series i. p. 466.

"I am son of Anthony and Winifred Greenway. When I arrived at Rome I was about 27 or 28 years of age.

^a See *Wood's Athene Oxon.* (Bliss), vol. iii. col. 156.

I was born at Leckhampsted, in Buckinghamshire, and bred up at home until eleven years of age, when I was taken to Oxford, and entered at Magdalen College, where I spent nearly nine years; and the rest of my life has been spent in various places, principally in London and Belgium, whither I escaped from England, and became an exile.

"I at first went to Flanders with the idea of a military life, but afterwards changing my mind (I hope by the will of God), and confirmed in my resolve by some venerated and venerable friends, I am come to Rome for the purpose of theological studies.

"My father, a Knight, has an income of £500 a year. My mother, Winefred, was of the Knightly family of Harecourt. I had three brothers; two my seniors, and one my junior. I have an only sister, married to a gentleman named Noah Fludd (Floyd). We are related by blood to the family of the Lees and the Ingolstines.

"Sir Walter Harecourt, Kt. is my only relative on my mother's side. The wife of his eldest son Robert is Francisca, sister of Sir Thomas Vere, Kt.

"As to my vocation, observing the worthlessness of heretical teachers, and their dissensions among themselves, I turned my attention, at first through motives of curiosity, to the tenets of the Catholic Faith, when indeed by the singular favour of God I was enlightened to see its majesty and sincerity. I arrived at this, partly by reading, partly by daily conversation with friends, with whom at that time I lived upon terms of intimacy. Reflecting upon the wretched state of my vacillating mind, I was anxious to find some priest to come to my aid; and this I obtained, and by the mercy of God was received into the (Roman) C. Church, after spending 21 or 22 years in heresy. As yet God has not found me worthy to suffer any thing for his name's sake beyond some troubles at the hands of my former friends, and the loss of some property on this account."

Extract from *Foley's Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus*. Series iv. p. 412.

"Anthony Greenway, being sent to bring forth fruit, bestowed his industry laboriously and sedulously in the place to which he had been appointed....When news of his arrival got out among his relations and friends, he was earnestly entreated by them to go to their houses. He betook himself thither, with the design of not being away long from his own home, but of returning in the course of two or three days. On the third day his relatives obtain by their request and entreaty that he should wait any how till dinner-time. The request being granted, behold a Bishop's pursuivant or lictor from London taps at the door, produces a warrant, and shows it for them to read if they would. The warrant indeed was out of date, and therefore null and void; but this could not easily be observed by those who read it, or, if it could, under such circumstances and at such a moment, yet provision was made by decrees of the Prelates that it should not avail such as these lictors accost and summon by the name of authority and power. They, as matters stand, must obey the lictors, unless they would incur the charge of authority. Wherefore the lictor proceeds to ask who, and whence, these persons are; Anthony, together with his companion, a secular priest, is made prisoner on suspicion, because they had a scruple about denying that they were priests. The lictor did not altogether despise the money offered him, and the estimated ransom; but, eager for gain, he wanted more. Anthony, indeed, had it in his power more than once to seek safety in flight. But his relations impeded these attempts, lest new danger might spring up for them. So from the county of Cambridge, where he was caught, he is led off to London, both he and his companion. Then he is brought before the Bishop of London to be examined. To the questions put to him he answers, that he had been educated for eight years in the College of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, but had taken no degree;—that then he had crossed the sea, and afterwards,

while travelling, had applied himself to literary pursuits;—that he had been a student in the English College at Rome, but, lest he should embarrass others, he would neither affirm or deny any thing about the priesthood;—that he was hindered by his principles from swearing the oath of allegiance and supremacy in the form in which it was drawn up. At length I was sent to Newgate. There I now remain, shut up in such a way that no one may speak with me, nor come to the prison window by way of paying me a visit. Nay, the Governor of the gaol has it set down in his instructions that, if he sets any value on his own life, he must guard me most securely, lest I should escape.

“But this close confinement did not last long, for another of the Fathers wrote subsequently that such a concourse went to Father Anthony, and that he treated with them upon the affairs of their souls with such skill and prudence, that great fruit was reaped from it.”

Kingsley, Thomas. Demy 1668. (Register of Demies, vol. ii. p. 286.)

“He was Chaplain to Lord Teynham at Linstead Lodge, near Rochester, at the period of the Revolution in 1688. He was born in the year 1650, entered the Society of the Jesuits in 1676, and died in London, 15 Oct. 1695, aged 46. At the breaking out of the Revolution he was seized by the populace, excited or rather maddened by political and religious fury, and was nearly sacrificed to their brutal violence. Rescued at last from their savage grasp, he was escorted to London, and committed to Newgate prison, where he was the companion and fellow-prisoner of Charles Palmer, *alias* Poulton*. At the end of twelve months he was discharged by proclamation. The *Literæ Annuæ* of 1688 give the following narrative of Kingsley's seizure. ‘Father Thomas de Bois was living in the house of Lord Teynham, when a rumour reached them that a mob

* It will be remembered that the Students, who had been sent by James II. to take the place of the banished Demies, had been under the care of this Father Poulton at the Savoy.

was approaching to demolish the mansion and search for the priest. Lord and Lady Teynham retired to Rochester, whilst Kingsley betook himself to the woods, where by day he lay hid amidst constant rains, and almost perishing with cold and hunger. Sometimes in the dead of the night he would creep out of his thicket, and go to some poor hut, where for a few hours he was allowed some good repose. At day-break, however, he would again return to his hiding-place in the woods to avoid the pursuivants, who were in search of him. After spending some days in this painful mode of existence, he was taken severely ill, and seeing no hope of escaping out of the district in which he was so well known, and all the roads being occupied by guards, he determined to go to a certain Earl in the neighbourhood, from whom he had formerly experienced various marks of kindness. He accordingly ventured; but times were changed, and he was given by this nobleman himself into custody, with other fellow-captives whom he found there, and amongst whom were two of his fellow religious. They suffered much from the violence of an excited and armed mob, into whose keeping they were handed over. Insolent and curious persons flocked from every quarter to see them, as (to use Kingsley's own words) spectators usually do to see lions and bears in a wild beast show, and by these they were loaded with every kind of insult and ignominy, and even threats of death and the gallows. After a few days they were transferred to London, and on the way had to encounter frequent mobs. On their arrival they were committed to Newgate. But this committal is stated to have been made, not upon any specific charge, but solely for the purpose of rescuing them from the violence of the people, who were cajoled by a promise made to them by the Governor of Newgate that in a few days they would be all tried and hanged.'

"In prison the Fathers had a regular distribution of time, each day being divided into hours of meditation,

reading, examination of conscience, and other religious exercises. Their co-religionists were permitted to visit them ; these they strengthened in the faith, and by their own example in word and deed animated all to Christian patience and meekness. During his incarceration Kingsley was again attacked by severe sickness, which nearly brought him to death's door. However, by the goodness of God he gradually recovered, and afterwards remained in Newgate for a year. Speaking of himself in after years, he was accustomed to say that he had scarcely ever before experienced such abundant joy of soul as he did during the whole time of his imprisonment. Being at length liberated, he returned with great courage to his accustomed functions of an apostolical life." *Records of the English Jesuits, by H. Foley.* Ser. xii. p. 809.

Kingsley was originally converted to the Church of Rome by Richard Reeve, Master of Magdalen College School in 1668. *Hearne's Diary*, 9 Sept. 1724.

Ludford, Thomas. Demy 1678. (Register of Demies, vol. iii. p. 19.)

Extract from T. Taylor's¹ dedication to his friend James Ludford in *A Voyage to the World of Cartesius*.

"I confess the opportunity I have had of improving my talent by the advantage of your brother's tuition and instructions might, you may justly think, have enabled me to offer you an original instead of a translation, and the transcribing his character and sense might rather have been expected than my author's; but for my apology I must plead my unhappiness in the loss of him, which yet is no more peculiar to me than to the whole society of Magdalen College, whereof he was a member. He is there remembered as a person in whom the scholar and gentleman were so well met, that neither of them spoiled the other. He was learned without arrogance, genteel without vanity, witty without affectation, well-bred, airy, gay, and easy, yet never relaxed his mind so far as to abate in any

¹ Thomas Taylor. See Demies' Register, vol. iii. p. 69.

part of its real improvement. And though, to instance the graces and extraordinary endowments of his body, would be thought perhaps to derogate from those of his mind, and to make the lustre of his virtues stand indebted to his person; yet I cannot but think so curious an habitation was designed to answer the merit of the inhabitant, whose outward structure should represent the quality of the owner. But I do not mean to enlarge on his character, for that is work that must be wrought extremely fine, or methinks it is nauseous even on the dead; and, whatever I may pretend to the contrary, will look more like a compliment to yourself, than justice to his memory."

Graves, Charles Gaspar. Demy 1786. (Register of Demies, vol. iii. p. 244.)

Extracts from *The Life and Times of the Countess of Huntingdon*, p. 48. p. 254.

"Of Mr. Graves we have but very scanty information. He was student of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, where he became acquainted with the Messrs. Wesley, and joined the Methodists in the University. For some time after his ordination he was very zealous, preaching in the fields, and wherever Providence opened a door for him. But giving way to the fear of man, and the opinion of those whom he accounted wiser than himself, he was induced to sign a paper, renouncing all connexion with the Methodists, and promising for the future not to frequent their meetings, or attend their expositions. Mr. Graves experienced considerable uneasiness of mind after this sinful compliance, and in 1742 joined Mr. Wesley at Bristol, when, being unable to delay it any longer, he sent the following letter to the Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College:—

"*Bristol, August 29, 1742.*

"Gentlemen,—In December, 1740, I signed a paper containing the following words:—I, Charles Gaspar Graves, do hereby declare that I do renounce the modern practice and principles of the persons commonly called Methodists,

namely, of preaching in fields, of assembling together and expounding the Holy Scriptures in private houses, and elsewhere than in Churches, in an irregular manner; and their pretensions to an extraordinary inspiration and inward feeling of the Holy Spirit. I do further declare my conformity to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and my unfeigned assent and consent to the Articles thereof, commonly called the Thirty-nine Articles. Lastly, I do declare that I am heartily sorry that I have given offence and scandal by frequenting the meetings and attending the expositions of the persons commonly called Methodists, and that I will not frequent their meetings nor attend their expositions for the future, nor take upon me to preach and expound the Scriptures in the manner preached by them.

CHARLES GASPAR GRAVES.

“I believe myself indispensably obliged openly to declare before God and the world, that the motives whereby I was induced to sign that paper were, partly, a sinful fear of man; partly an improper deference to the judgment of those whom I accounted wiser than myself; and, lastly, a resolution that, if my own judgment should at any time be better informed, I would then openly retract, in the presence of God and man, whatever I should be convinced I had said or done amiss. Accordingly, having now had (besides a strong conviction consequent thereon) many opportunities of informing my judgment better, and being fully convinced of my fault, I do hereby declare my sincere repentance for my wicked compliance with those oppressive men, who, without any colour of law, human or divine, imposed such a condition of receiving a testimonial upon me.

“I do further declare that I know no principles of the Methodists (so called) which are contrary to the Word of God; nor any practices of theirs, but what are agreeable both to Scripture and to the laws of the Church of England; and I believe, in particular, their preaching the Gospel in the fields (being first forbid to do so in Churches, although

a dispensation of the Gospel is committed to them, and woe unto them if they preach not the Gospel), or in private houses, or in any part of His dominion, Who filleth heaven and earth, can never be proved to be contrary to any written law, either of God or man: that I am not apprised of their preaching anywhere in an irregular, disorderly manner, neither of their pretending to any extraordinary inspiration or extraordinary feelings of the Holy Spirit; but to those ordinary ones only, which, if a man have not, he is without hope and without God in the world.

“‘I do yet further declare that (whatever indiscretion I may in other respects have been guilty of) I know no just offence or scandal which I ever gave by frequenting the meetings, or attending the expositions, of the persons commonly called Methodists; and that I verily believe no offence was ever taken thereat, unless either by persons loaded by prejudice, or by those who enter not into the Kingdom of Heaven themselves, and, if others would enter in, suffer them not.

“‘I do lastly declare that I look upon myself to be under no kind of obligation (except only that I still assent and consent to the Articles and Liturgy of the Church) to observe any thing contained in that scandalous paper so unchristianly imposed upon me.

“(Witness my hand)

“‘CHARLES GASPAR GRAVES.’

“About a month after the date of this paper, Mr. Charles Wesley and Mr. Graves visited Donnington Park, and were received by Lady Huntingdon with the utmost cordiality and kindness. Her ladyship rejoiced that Mr. Graves had burst his degrading fetters, and was determined once more, in the strength of his Divine Master, to go forth into the highways, and proclaim the savour of that Name which he loved. During their stay Lady Huntingdon invited many persons in the upper ranks of society, to whom they declared ‘the unsearchable riches of Christ,’ and were heard with apparent deep and serious attention.”

Sometime afterwards, but the date is not given, we are told (*ibid.* p. 254) that "Mr. Charles Wesley and Mr. Charles Graves commenced preaching in Yorkshire with great success. ... On visiting Leeds, Mr. Charles Wesley and Mr. Charles Graves were invited to Ledstone, where there was preaching twice a day for several successive days. ... Accompanied by Mr. Ingham and Mr. Graves, Lady Huntingdon went to Birstal."

Collins, William. Demy 1741. (Register of Demies, vol. iii. p. 254.)

The *Monthly Review* (vol. xxx. pp. 120—123) has an article on Johnson's sketch of the life of Collins. After Johnson's portion the article proceeds:—"To this account of the life and writings of Collins, we shall add two original pieces of poetry, written by the author of *The Visions of Fancy*, as they have a peculiar reference to the misfortunes of that most ingenious poet."

FANCY AND WISDOM.

TO A GENTLEMAN OF (MAGDALEN) COLLEGE, OXFORD.

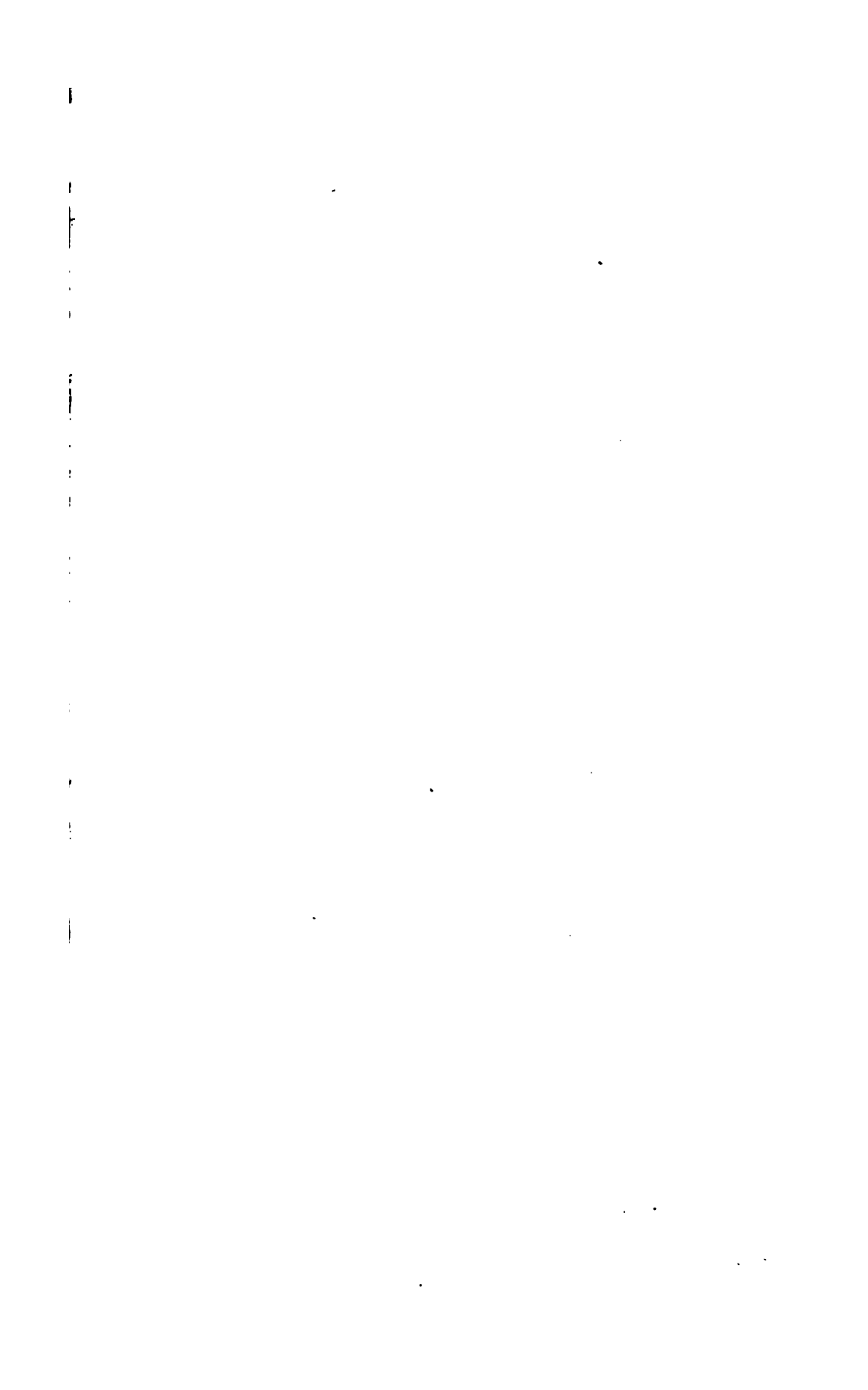
FANCY. *Sonnet I.*

* * * * ! The hope of all my studious care,
 The Muses' love whose blooming genius won ;
 O, while the nine for thee, their favourite son,
 The wreathes of (Maudlen's) living groves prepare,
 Of Fancy's too prevailing power beware !
 Oft has the Light on life's fair morning shone,
 Oft seated Hope on Reason's sovereign throne,
 Then clos'd the scene in darkness and despair.
 Of all her gifts, of all her powers possess,
 Let not her flattery win thy youthful ear ;
 Nor vow long faith to such a various guest,
 False at the last, though now, perchance, full dear :
 The casual lover with her charms is blest,
 But woe to them her magic bands that wear.

WISDOM. *Sonnet II.*

Reclining in that old and honour'd shade,
Where Magdalen's graceful tower informs the sky,
Urging strong thought through contemplation high,
Wisdom in form of Addison was laid;
Who thus fair Truth's ingenious lore convey'd
To the poor shade of Collins wandering by,
The tear stood trembling in his gentle eye,
With modest grief reluctant, while he said,
"Sweet Bard! belov'd by every muse in vain!
With powers, whose fineness wrought their own decay!
Ah! wherefore, thoughtless, didst thou yield the rein
To Fancy's will, and chase her meteor ray?
Ah! why forget thy own Hyblæan strain?
Peace rules the breast where Reason rules the day."

THE END.



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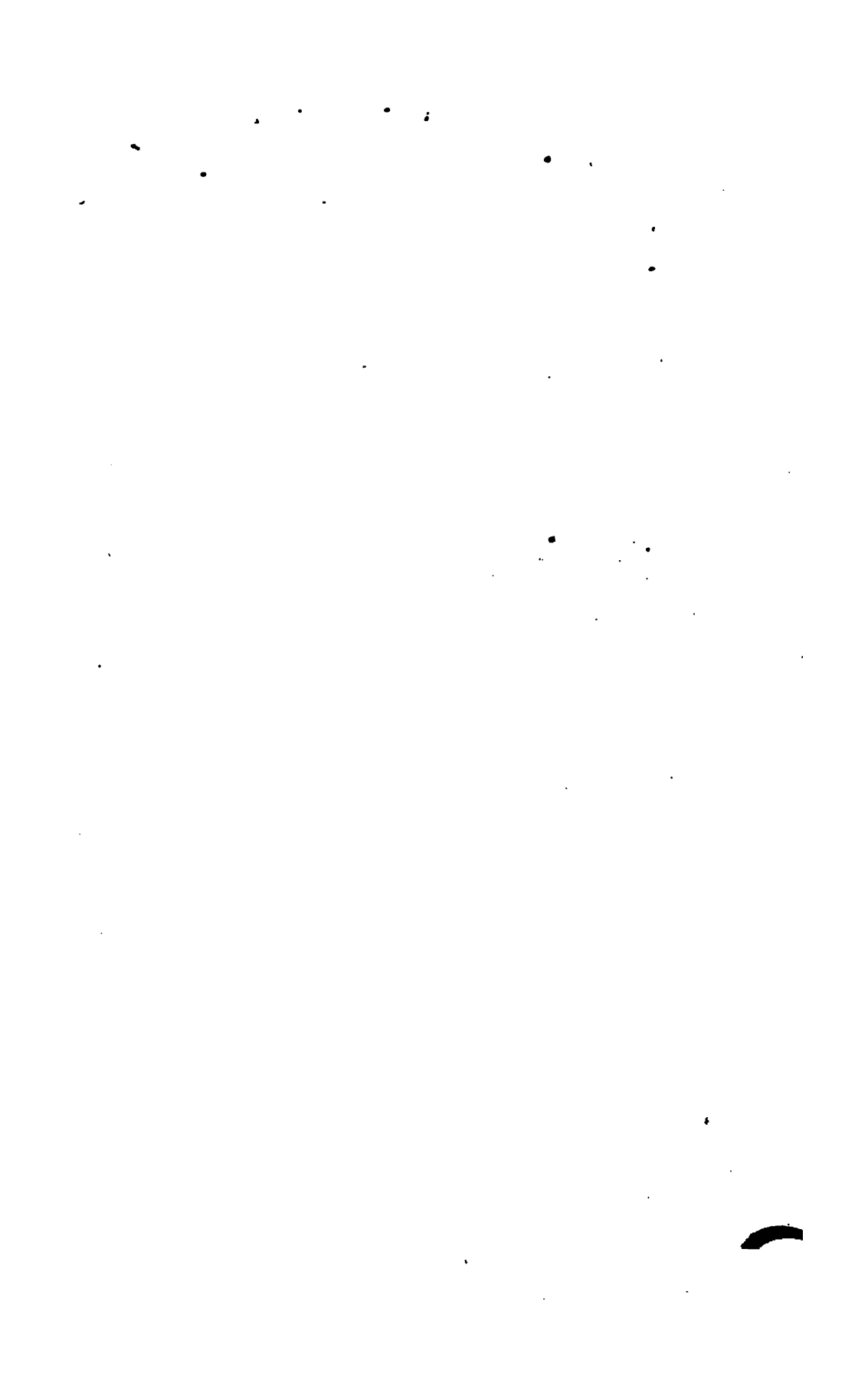
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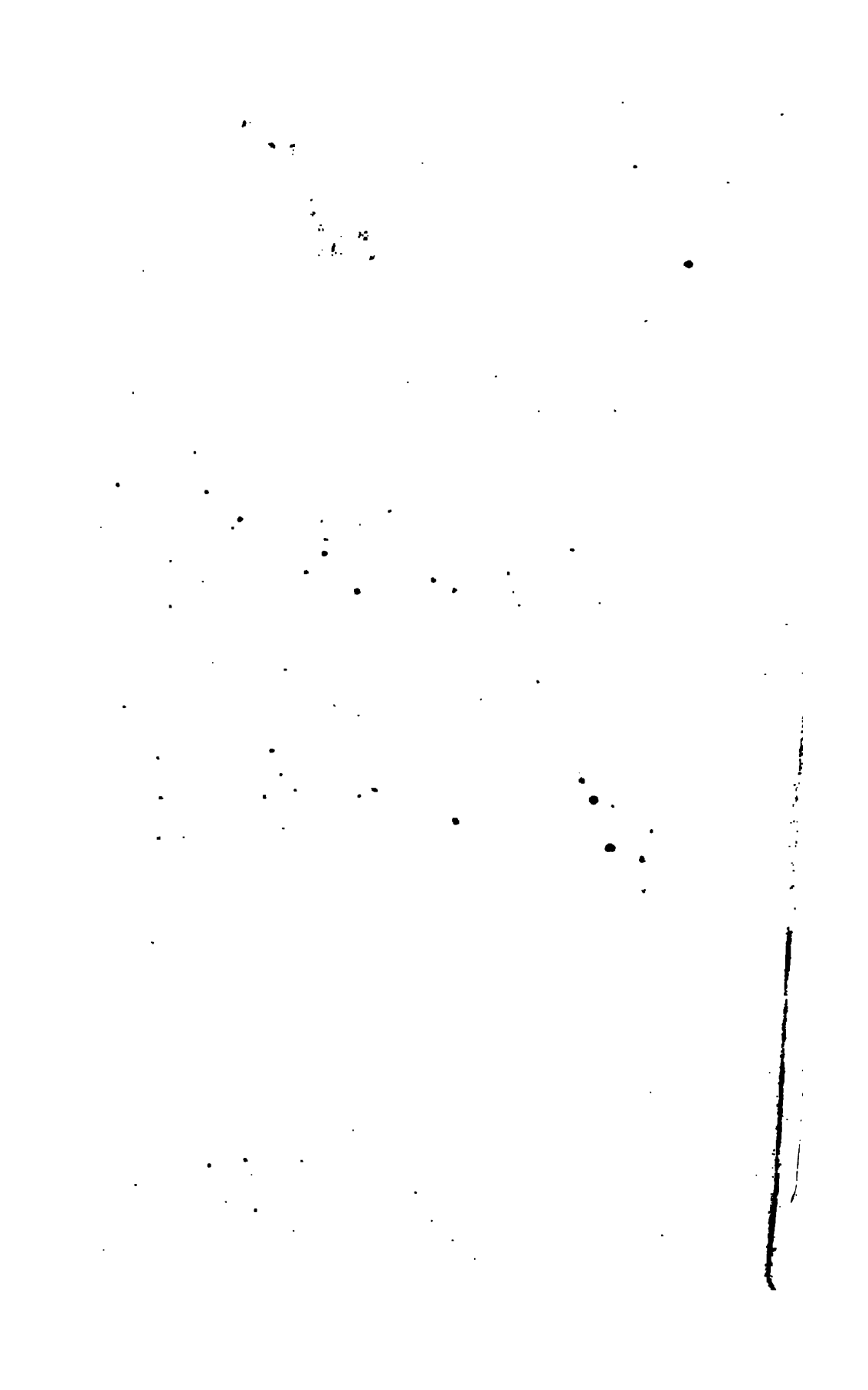
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